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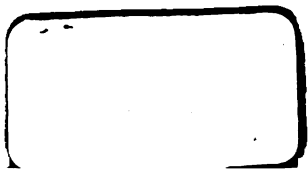
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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS,

1867-'68.

IN TWENTY VOLUMES.

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Volume 2.....	No. 1. War: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 3.....	No. 1. Interior: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 4.....	No. 1. Navy, Postmaster General.
Volume 5.....	No. 2 and 3.
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40TH CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Ex. Doc.
No. 1.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1867.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PART I.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 18, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a summary of the results which were attained during the last fiscal year, in the branches of the public service committed to the supervision of this department. The accompanying reports of the chiefs of bureaus and other officers furnish that specific information on matters of detail which could not be embraced in this paper without unduly extending its limits.

None of these branches occupies a higher place in the public regard than that which relates to the national domain. Much of this noble patrimony was acquired by cession from the States which won our independence. Successive additions to it have been made by treaties, the first of which was concluded with France in 1803, and the last with Russia, ceding to us her American possessions, which cover an area of 369,529,600 acres.

Our legislation has been adapted to the peculiar status of the territory acquired from foreign powers and to the adjudication of individual rights claimed under them. Experience has suggested salutary changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands. Credit on sales has been long since abolished. The right of pre-emption, originally conferred only by special enactment, has become a permanent part of our system. At a later period the homestead policy was engrafted upon it. In no respect has the wisdom of Congress been more strikingly displayed than in the adoption of a general and uniform method of public surveys. Until they are extended over the soil, the proprietorship thereof remains in the government. This policy offers a marked contrast to that of the nations which established colonies within our limits, and secures to the purchaser an indisputable right to a well-defined tract. Notwithstanding our settlements have progressed with a rapidity unequalled in the history of nations, few serious controversies have arisen in regard to titles emanating from the United States. Our present system is so simple and efficient, so well adapted to the wants of our population and the interests of the service, that it is not susceptible of much improvement. Such modifications as were needed to perfect it were alluded to in my last annual report. No necessity exists for making at this time more special reference to them.

During the last fiscal year 7,041,114.50 acres were disposed of, as follows :

	Acres.
Sold for cash.....	756,619.61
Located with military warrants	476,760
Taken for homesteads	1,788,043.49
Approved to States as swamp.....	1,066,450.15
Grants to railroads, wagon roads, and canals.....	533,168.52
Located with college scrip	2,420,072.73
	<hr/>
	7,041,114.50
	<hr/>

This quantity exceeds that disposed of during the previous year by 2,411,800 acres.

The cash receipts of the office from sales and fees of various kinds amounted to \$1,347,862 52 ; a sum greater than that received the previous year by more than half a million dollars.

During the last fiscal year and the quarter of the present year ending 30th September last, 550 Indian patents were issued, embracing 89,824 acres.

Under the several acts of Congress relating thereto, 275 patents for private land claims in California have been issued, embracing 4,363,300 acres.

Contracts have been entered into for surveying and marking the northern boundary of California, that portion of the eastern boundary of Oregon which lies due south of the confluence of Owyhee with Snake river, to the northern line of Nevada, and the northern boundary of New Mexico. It is recommended that appropriations be made for the survey of the northern and eastern boundaries of Colorado Territory and the northern and eastern boundaries of Nevada.

The report of the Commissioner evinces great labor and research. He discusses with his accustomed ability many questions in connection with the landed interests of the United States.

The last soldier of the Revolution who was on the pension rolls at the date of my last annual report, has since died. By special act of Congress two other veterans of that war have been placed on the rolls at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum. Of the widows of such soldiers there are on the rolls the names of nine hundred and ninety-seven ; of these one hundred and nineteen were married prior to 1st January, 1800.

Of wars subsequent to the revolution and prior to the rebellion the number of pensioned widows and orphans of soldiers was one thousand three hundred and ten at the close of the last fiscal year.

During the past year, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two new applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an aggregate annual rate of one million one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-two cents, and thirteen thousand nine hundred and forty-six applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an aggregate annual rate of one million eighty-nine thousand and three dollars and sixty-two cents, have been examined and allowed. During the same period nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty original applications for pension by widows, orphans, and

dependent relatives of soldiers were admitted, at an aggregate annual rate of one million nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand and sixty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents. Of applications for increased pay by the same class, nineteen thousand three hundred and nine were admitted, at a total annual rate of one million one hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars. On the 30th June, 1867, there were enrolled seventy thousand eight hundred and two invalid military pensioners, whose yearly pensions amounted to six millions four hundred and seventy-eight thousand four dollars and fourteen cents. and eighty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-one widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to nine millions six hundred and sixty-four thousand seventy-five dollars and eighty-three cents, making the total aggregate of army pensions one hundred and fifty-three thousand and ninety-three, at a total annual rate of sixteen millions one hundred and forty-two thousand seventy-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents.

The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was six millions four hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents; to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, eleven millions eight hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-two cents; a grand total of eighteen millions three hundred and one thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-six cents, which includes the expenses of the disbursing agencies.

During the year ending June 30, 1867, there were admitted one hundred and thirty-seven new applications for invalid navy pensions, at an annual rate of ten thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars; two hundred and six applications for increased pensions of the same class at an annual aggregate of seventeen thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; two hundred and thirty-three original applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate rate of thirty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars per annum, and one hundred and twenty pensions of the same class were increased at a total yearly rate of six thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars.

On the 30th June, 1867, on the rolls of the navy pensioners were the names of one thousand and fifty-four invalids, at an annual aggregate of eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, and one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of three hundred and five thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents. The amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was seventy-seven thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers and seamen of the navy two hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-two cents; a total amount of three hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents.

During the year there were added to the number of pensioners of all classes thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two; there were seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dropped, from various causes, leaving on the

rolls, June 30, 1867, one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four. The total annual amount of pensions of all classes was sixteen millions four hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, and the amount paid was eighteen millions six hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-six cents, which includes expenses of disbursement.

During the year ending September 30, 1867, there were admitted nine hundred and fifty-four applications for bounty land warrants, requiring one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land to satisfy them.

The invested navy pension fund now amounts to thirteen millions of dollars, and there is an uninvested balance of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents. As the interest on the invested sum far exceeds the amount required for the navy pensions, Congress provided, by act approved March 2, 1867, for the increase of the pensions of meritorious disabled officers, seamen, and marines. The Secretary of the Navy has favorably reported seven claims of this class. There is an urgent necessity for an increased appropriation for special investigation to prevent frauds upon the government in obtaining pensions. The amount saved to the government by such investigations has far exceeded the expenditures in conducting them, while their chief value arises from their preventive influence.

The pension act of July 14, 1862, is the most comprehensive and munificent ever made by any government for similar purposes. The administration of its provisions evinced the necessity of amending it in several essential particulars. A total disability entitled a pensioner to a fixed amount. A wound causing the loss of a right hand and one rendering the sufferer entirely and permanently helpless, were each rated at the maximum sum. The act in this regard has been wisely changed, and it would be difficult to suggest a more equitable rule than that which now exists, although it is subject to the infirmity of all general enactments, and occasionally fails to make full provision for an individual case. Former laws made no provision for relatives in the ascending or collateral lines. The act of 1862 first gave a pension to the dependent mother of the deceased soldier or officer, or, if there were none, to his orphan sisters under the age of sixteen years. The act of June 6, 1866, so amends the fourth section of the act of 1862 as to make its provisions apply to and include the orphan brother as well as sister, and the father as well as the mother. That section in its original shape made no mention of the mother, and it is very questionable, when the father and the orphan sisters are the only surviving relatives, whether the former or latter would be entitled to a pension, or whether they would not have a joint claim. The mother is regarded as having the exclusive right where the father is also living, but I suggest that the order in which the relatives should be entitled to take precedence, be more clearly defined by declaratory legislation.

The third section of the act of July 25, 1866, extends the act of 1862 and the acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, as far as applicable, to the pensions under previous laws, except revolutionary pensioners. The practical construction of this act by the Pension Bureau has limited its effect merely to the

specific increases allowed to pensioners, and does not recognize it as making a new class of pensioners, or as placing, in every respect, all pensions, except revolutionary, upon the basis of said acts. This construction may not give full effect, in the opinion of Congress, to the intent and purpose of the act; but should they not otherwise direct, it will be adhered to in the adjudication of all cases to which it applies.

The act of 1862 was enacted in reference to the then existing war. It was confined to diseases contracted or wounds received in the military or naval service, and in the line of duty, after March 4, 1861, and deaths resulting therefrom. Hostilities have ceased. I submit that an amendment should be made excluding the allowance of a pension by reason of death the result of disease hereafter contracted, except upon the occurrence of a future war. An examination of the various acts of Congress granting military pensions, commencing with that of March 16, 1802, fixing our military peace establishment, satisfies me that the amendment suggested is not only right and proper, but in keeping with our past legislation. That act provided that the widow, or if there were none, then the child of a commissioned officer, who should die by reason of a wound received in the actual service of the United States, should be entitled to receive, for the period of five years, half the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of his death. The act of June 29, 1813, conferred the same limited right upon the same condition, although war was then existing; and in 1816, after the termination of hostilities, the allowance to the widows or children of officers of the army was confined to instances where such officers had died during the war, or should thereafter die of wounds received in the service. In regard to the naval service, the provision was extended to widows, the death of whose husbands in the service was caused by disease contracted, or of casualties by drowning or otherwise, or of injuries received in the line of duty. Subsequent acts, in regard to the navy, renewed for a term of years the provision for half pay to widows.

The first section of the act of July 4, 1836, in reference to the widows of officers or enlisted men of the militia, including volunteers who had died since April 20, 1818, conferred a right to half pay when the officer or enlisted man died in the service, or in consequence of a wound received in service. The first section of the act of July 21, 1848, declares that the foregoing provision shall be applicable to all widows and orphans of officers or enlisted men of the army of the United States who were in the army of the United States on the first day of March, 1846, or at any subsequent period during the then war with Mexico. The second section extends the provisions to the widows or children of officers or enlisted men of the regular army, or volunteers, who had died since April 1, 1846, or who might die during the war with Mexico of wounds received or disease contracted during said war; provided that the death had occurred, or should thereafter occur, during the time that such officer or enlisted man was in actual service and in the line of duty, or while returning to his usual place of residence in the United States, after having been discharged upon a surgeon's certificate of disability, incurred from wounds received or disease contracted while in the line of duty, or on the march

to join the army of Mexico; and declares that the act shall not be applicable to the widows and orphans of officers or enlisted men who had not served in or upon the borders of Mexico. The act of February 2, 1849, construes the second section of the act of 1848 so as to make it applicable to all those whose husbands or fathers remained in the service to the day of their death, or who received an honorable discharge, or died after their return home, of wounds received or disease contracted during the war, and in the line of duty. Successive acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, to which I need not specially allude. They all seem, except in reference to the widows of revolutionary soldiers, to rest upon the obviously just proposition that in order to give a pension to the widow of an officer of the regular army, or to his children, if he died without leaving a widow, he must have died of a wound received, or else that the mortal disease was contracted during actual hostilities. Prior, therefore, to the act of 1862, neither the widow nor the children of such an officer were entitled to a pension by reason of his death resulting from disease contracted in time of peace, and such has been the ruling of the Pension Bureau.

The death of an officer in charge of a bureau in the War Department, by reason of disease contracted since the termination of the late war and during the time in which he was engaged in the performance of his official duties in this city, devolves upon his widow a pension right, not for a limited term of years, but during her widowhood. He is not subject to the imminent perils or to the exposure which in time of war make such havoc of human life. His duties are such as ordinarily appertain to an officer in the civil service. His appointment is for life, and assures him, under existing laws, pay and emoluments eighty-five per cent. greater than the salary of an officer of corresponding grade in the other departments, whose duties are equally laborious, and whose official tenure is far more precarious. This case is not exceptional. During peace the military is not in a greater degree than the civil officer exposed to casualties that endanger health, life or limb. The claim, therefore, of his widow upon the country, if he dies of disease then contracted, is not stronger than that of the widow of the civil officer, and our laws have never granted to the latter a pension by reason of the services and death of her husband. I recommend such an amendment of the law as will exclude from its benefits the widow or children of an officer of the army who shall die of disease not contracted, or from a cause not occurring during war and in the line of duty. The same provision should be applied to the navy, with such modifications as the arduous and peculiar character of the service may, in the opinion of Congress, require. Our legislation will then be in harmony with that which preceded the enactment of a law deemed expedient during a civil war in which the country needed the services of all her sons, and offered the highest rewards to those who, on the field or the deck, imperilled their lives in saving her from dishonor and death.

Under our present legislation a pension unclaimed for fourteen months after the same has become due is not payable at the agency for paying pensions, but must be adjusted at the Third Auditor's office and paid by warrant on the

treasury. No good reason exists for the continuance of this practice. It would be better to regard a failure during a longer period to demand payment as presumptive proof that the right thereto had ceased by the restoration of the invalid to health and physical ability, the remarriage of the widow, or the happening of some other condition which, by law, determines it. A new application would then be required. The applicant's name should be restored, and the accrued pension paid as other pensions, if the presumption arising from the lapse of time be overcome by the proofs.

The applications for pensions, notwithstanding they have increased in number by reason of the recent modifications of the laws, have been determined with the utmost despatch, under the supervision of the efficient chief of the bureau. His report is worthy of the highest encomium for its comprehensiveness, perspicuity and brevity.

Our Indian relations have assumed a new and interesting aspect. The steady approach of emigration to the grounds heretofore devoted to the chase, and the rapid progress of the railroads pointing towards the Pacific and traversing the country over which the Indians from time immemorial have roamed, imperiously demand that the policy of concentrating them upon reservations should, whenever practicable, be adopted. Until recently there was territory enough to supply the demands of the white race, without unduly encroaching upon the districts where the Indians subsisted by hunting. This condition of things no longer exists. Christianity and civilization, with the industrial arts, are spreading over the entire region from the Mississippi to the Pacific. The Indians are in possession of vast tracts of country, abounding in precious metals, or rich in sources of agricultural wealth. These invite the enterprise of the adventurous pioneer, who, in seeking a home and fortune, is constantly pressing upon the abode of the red man.

By an inevitable law, two races, one civilized and the other barbarous, are being brought face to face. The obligations which rest upon the government extend to both. Each is justly entitled to protection. Our duty requires us to devise a system by which civilization, with its attendant blessings, may be fostered and extended, and at the same time protection be secured to the tribes.

The estimated number of Indians is about three hundred thousand, spreading from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean. Those east of the Mississippi, with few exceptions, are on reservations; so also are the tribes in Kansas north of the Arkansas, and those located between the western border of Arkansas and the country known as the "leased lands." Treaties were negotiated last winter with the Kansas tribes, and submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. If ratified and in good faith executed, these tribes will be provided with homes, where they will soon become self-sustaining, as they have already adopted the habits of civilized life and become familiar with agricultural pursuits. They will then require from us little beyond protection against the intrusion of the whites, and the faithful performance of our stipulations.

A consideration of the proper policy to be pursued in respect to the wild tribes presents more difficult questions. As long as they cling to their nomadic habits, and subsist by hunting and fishing, encroachment upon their hunting

grounds—and it does not seem possible to prevent it—will necessarily lead to hostilities and a devastation of the frontier settlements.

The tribes within our borders are capable of civilization. The past furnishes gratifying evidence that well-directed and persistent efforts to that end will be rewarded with success. It is, however, a work of time. The arts of civilization but slowly displaced the primitive tastes and habits of our own race. It must be so with the Indian; he cannot immediately be transformed from the hunter to the farmer or mechanic. There are intermediate states through which he has to pass. He should be gradually won from the chase to a pastoral life, and under its influences he will ultimately acquire a taste for agricultural pursuits. The first step in the process of improvement is to localize the Indians. The same district should not be appropriated to the savage and the civilized, nor should tribes between whom hereditary feuds exist be brought together, as it would be followed by disastrous results. No objection is perceived to placing the civilized upon contiguous tracts; on the contrary, it is expedient to do so, and, as soon as their consent can be obtained, to subject them to the same system of government and laws. But such a policy is wholly inapplicable to the wild tribes; they require, in proportion to their numbers, much more territory, and can only be governed and controlled, and trained to habits of industry on separate and widely distant reservations, selected in view of their adaptation to grazing as well as tillage, and amply stocked by the government with large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. The Indian will discover that a herdsman's life affords a better and surer subsistence than a precarious dependence upon the chase. A desire for the acquisition of individual property will soon spring up, and should be gratified by appropriating to each adult a limited quantity of land for his exclusive use. A title thereto should be assured to him, and farming utensils furnished. He will then learn to cultivate the soil. The mechanic arts will follow. The schoolmaster, and above all the missionary, with the blessings and hopes of religion, will crown and perpetuate the work.

The unoccupied country west of the Missouri is of such vast extent that large regions, if properly selected, at points remote from the great lines of travel, may be reserved without detriment to any public interest. Long before the tide of emigration will reach them, they can, by an equitable arrangement with the Indians, be reduced to the dimensions required by the actual wants of an agricultural population.

The selection of suitable sites, and the removal of the Indians to them, cannot be accomplished in the short time allotted to the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of July last. Two commissions, each consisting of not less than three persons, should be appointed, and adequate means placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the efficient completion of the work. No consideration of the time or expenditure likely to be required should be suffered to defeat an object of such surpassing importance. A guarantee against the useless consumption of time or money should be found in the character of the persons selected. The cost will be very inconsiderable compared with that of a war. Had a tithe of our outlay in military operations against the Indians during the present year been honestly and judiciously applied to purposes of

peace, the necessity of a resort to force would have been avoided. It is more humane and economical to subsist Indians than to fight them. A wise and just policy will soon relieve us from either necessity.

The salaries of the Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian agents are inadequate. Increased compensation would enable the department to secure the services of men of undoubted capacity and integrity, and tend to remove the temptation to commit those frauds, which, before and since the transfer of the Indian Bureau to this department, were and still are imputed to officers performing duties and sustaining relations to the Indians such as devolve upon this class of public servants. I take pleasure, however, in bearing testimony to the ability and fidelity of many now in the Indian service. Some of those of the greatest merit have announced their intention to resign on account of the insufficiency of their pay. Loss to the government and serious wrong to the Indians would be prevented by an appropriation for the employment of special agents, to investigate and correct, at remote posts, frauds and abuses, which cannot be properly dealt with by the instrumentalities now subject to the order of the Department.

The necessities of the service requires that a superintendent should be immediately appointed for each of the Territories of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Dakota.

During the year ending September 30, 1867, there were sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-seven (16,547) applications for patents; eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five (11,655) patents (including reissues and designs) were issued; one thousand two hundred and twenty-four (1,224) applications were allowed, but patents have not issued thereon, by reason of the non-payment of the final fees; three thousand four hundred and eighty-six (3,486) caveats were filed; ninety-six (96) applications for extension were received, and eighty-two (82) extensions of patents were granted.

During the same period the receipts were six hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and sixty-one cents, (\$611,910 61,) and the expenditures five hundred and fifty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$553,599 98,) leaving a balance of fifty-eight thousand three hundred and ten dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$58,310 63,) which added to two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-six cents, (\$228,297 26,) the balance on hand September 30, 1866, makes the amount now in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund, two hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and seven dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$286,607 89.)

In my last annual report I advised a repeal of the law conferring upon a party the right of appeal from the Commissioner of Patents to one of the judges of the supreme court of this District. Subsequent reflection has confirmed my conviction of the soundness of the views then presented. In no other instance is an appellate power given to a judge to affirm or reverse the action of an executive officer. This exceptional proceeding is essentially different from an action instituted in a court of original jurisdiction for a mandamus against an officer to

enforce the performance of a specific duty, or from that wherein an injunction is sought to restrain him from the commission of an act which would work irreparable injury to rights of property. Neither does it bear any analogy, even the most remote, to a suit in which either party thereto asserts a right or resists a claim resting upon an adjudication to which the other party was a stranger, and which was rendered by an executive officer, or a special tribunal, authorized to deal only between one party and the government. The court having cognizance of the suit may review such adjudication and correct errors of law or fact, to the prejudice of either party. This doctrine has been announced by the Supreme Court in suits where the title to land was in issue, and where a party relied upon the decision of the General Land Office, awarding a right of pre-emption or vacating an entry. It has also been applied in cases involving a claim to priority of invention, as an inquiry is not precluded by a patent in any court in which its validity is brought in question. A judicial determination of conflicting rights is final and conclusive on the parties and those subsequently claiming under them. The decision of the judge on appeal awarding a patent, even in interference cases, has not this, nor indeed any greater, force or effect than that of the patent bureau, and may be reviewed in the same manner, when a proper case arises. I respectfully submit that an appellate authority over an executive officer should not be devolved upon a judge, especially where his decision upon the questions in controversy has not the properties or binding efficacy of a judgment at law, or a decree in equity. Delays are occasioned and expenses incurred by this objectionable and anomalous practice, without any compensating benefit to the inventor or the public.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company at the date of my last annual report had constructed its road to a point twenty-three miles west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude, being two hundred and seventy miles west from the initial point near Omaha. Since then you have accepted two hundred and twenty miles, and the government commissioners are now engaged in examining another completed section of twenty miles.

The point where the railroad crosses Crow creek at Cheyenne, five hundred and seventeen miles west of the initial point, was represented by the company to be at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, and they requested that it should be so "fixed" for the purposes mentioned in the 11th section of the act of 1862, which confers a subsidy of \$48,000 per mile for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles westerly from such base.

You determined to defer final action until after a thorough personal inspection of the locality and the contiguous country should have been made by an experienced civil engineer. Mr. Jacob Blickensderfer, jr., was selected for that purpose and instructed to set forth in his report all the facts elicited by such inspection, and to accompany it with a map of the region and a profile of the proposed line of road. After accepting the appointment, he proceeded as far west as Dodge's Summit, stated to be the crest of the water shed of the continent, about thirty miles northwest of Bridger's pass, and examined the general formation of the ranges known as the Rocky mountains. South of Long's Peak these mountains consist of one single compact range, attain-

ing a great elevation, while north thereof they form three distinct ranges. One of these, the Black Hills, trends nearly north to Laramie Peak, where it divides into two branches. The second, the Medicine Bow range, divides the waters of the Laramie from those of the north fork of the Platte, and bears north-northwest to Elk mountain, near Fort Halleck, where it also divides into two branches termed the Rattlesnake Hills. The third, taking a direction nearly northwest to Bridger's pass, Dodge's Summit, and South pass, divides the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Pacific.

From the point of divergence near Long's Peak, these ranges rapidly decline in elevation to the northward, while the intervening country approximates in altitude to that of the mountains themselves. The passes of the Black Hills, although much lower than those south of Long's Peak, within the drainage of the Platte, are nevertheless considerably higher than those of the Medicine Bow range or of the water shed of the continent between Bridger's pass and South pass. The approaches to the Black Hills, especially from the east, are abrupt, and the crest is comparatively sharp and marked by bold, rocky elevations, which form distinguishing landmarks, visible at a great distance. The ascent to the crest of the water shed is so gentle as to be scarcely perceptible, and the crest itself is a wide, open plain, free from rocks or bold elevations, and its inclinations for miles of extent can be determined only by the aid of instruments.

The located line of road crosses the three ranges formed by the Black Hills, the Medicine Bow mountains or their continuations, the Rattlesnake hills, and the water shed proper. The altitude above tide-water of the points where it strikes them, respectively, is as follows : Black Hills eight thousand two hundred and forty-two feet ; Rattlesnake Hills seven thousand one hundred and thirty-two feet, and Dodge's Summit seven thousand one hundred and eight feet. The height of the country between these summits may be inferred from the elevations at the following places, to wit : seven thousand one hundred and fifty feet at Fort Sanders, beyond the western base of the Black Hills ; six thousand five hundred and sixty-nine feet at the crossing of the Medicine Bow river, the lowest point touched by the railroad line between the Black Hills and Rattlesnake Summit ; six thousand four hundred and eighty-four feet at the crossing of the north fork of the Platte, the lowest point between Rattlesnake and Dodge's Summit. It appears that the Black Hills loom up more than a thousand feet above the crest of the water shed of the continent, and that the region between them is nowhere greatly depressed below the latter, except in the immediate valleys of the water-courses. Mr. Blickensderfer is of opinion that a line of railway will encounter at the Black Hills greater obstacles and require in its construction a much greater outlay than in passing over either of the ranges west of them. The country known as the Laramie plains, and situate between the Black Hills and the water shed of the continent proper, is essentially mountainous, being but elevated tableland hemmed in by mountains, and when examined found to possess but few of the characteristics of a plain. These interesting facts in regard to that distant region satisfied him that the Black Hills constitute a prominent portion of the Rocky mountains, and that the eastern base of the latter is reached by the road

at a point on those hills six and six hundred and thirty-seven one-thousandths ($6\frac{337}{10000}$) miles west of Cheyenne, and, according to the railroad surveys, five hundred and twenty-five and seventy-eight one-thousandths ($525\frac{78}{10000}$) miles west from the eastern terminus of the road.

Upon a consideration of the report and the maps accompanying it, you concurred in the recommendation of the department, and ordered that the point so described should be considered, in the administration of the acts of Congress for the purpose therein mentioned, as the eastern base of the Rocky mountains. The Secretary of the Treasury and the railroad company have been informed of your order.

Reports from the government directors, dated July 23 and August 16, 1867, gave a very favorable report upon the location of the road and the energy with which the work was being prosecuted. Two machine shops were in full operation—one at Omaha, costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$250,000,) and another at North Platte, costing twenty thousand dollars, (\$20,000,)—employing three hundred and fifty (350) men, with a capacity to make twenty (20) cars per week, and repair all the machinery and rolling stock of the road. At the latter date the company had thirty-five hundred (3,500) men employed in grading the road-bed, and four hundred and fifty (450) in laying the superstructure.

The company, under date of the 11th of October, report that the road during the present year would probably be extended to a point 537 miles west of Omaha, and that station buildings, engine-houses, water stations and the telegraph line to meet the wants of the road had been built. Shops and an engine house have been commenced at Cheyenne. The grading, masonry and bridging in the mountain regions were in active progress. The road has been definitely located 600 miles, and the earthwork will be finished to that point the present year.

The surveys of the line have been revised through to Salt Lake. A reconnaissance of the various routes has been made by the chief and consulting engineers, in order to secure the most favorable location which the topographical features of the country will admit. The Indian raids in the course of the past season have seriously interrupted the progress of the engineers. Great vigilance on the part of surveying parties, and their protection by military escorts, have been indispensable.

The total cost of the road to October 1, 1867, (unadjusted accounts with contractors not included,) amounts, according to the report, to.. \$21, 757, 488 79

Of this sum there was received from—

Capital stock.....	\$5, 369, 750 00
United States bonds.....	7, 280, 000 00
First mortgage bonds.....	4, 090, 000 00
Land grant bonds.....	3, 000, 000 00
Unfunded debt and cash.....	1, 661, 424 04
Income from earnings.....	356, 314 75

21, 757, 488 79

The road on the 1st of July, 1867, was in operation to Julesburg, 377 miles,	
and receipts from all sources amounted to	\$1, 015, 195 29
And expenses to	658, 880 54

Leaving the net earnings	356, 314 75
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The receipts of the road from travel, emigration, and the business of the region tributary to it were greatly diminished in consequence of Indian difficulties.

The rolling stock consists of 53 locomotives, 15 passenger and 875 other cars.

The company express their intention to prosecute this enterprise with the vigor and efficiency that have thus far characterized its advancement.

On the 24th of October last you accepted, upon the report of the government commissioners, a section of twenty miles of the Central Pacific railroad of California, terminating at a point ninety-four miles distant from Sacramento.

On the 28th of January last, the vice-president of the company filed a map showing the definite location of said railroad from the Big Bend of the Truckee to Humboldt Wells. From the best information at my command, it appeared that this route possessed great advantages over all others, and I gave my "consent and approval" to the location, pursuant to the authority conferred by the second section of the act approved July 3, 1866, and forwarded the map to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with directions to adjust the grant of lands upon the basis furnished by it.

On the 22d of July, 1867, this company forwarded to the department a map of a location from Humboldt Wells, via the north pass of Pequop and Toano mountains, the north point of the Ombe mountains, Red Dome Pass, and the north end of Salt Lake, to Weber river, a distance of two hundred and fourteen miles. The report of the chief engineer accompanying the map states that this line is the most direct and advantageous of the three that had been surveyed eastwardly from Humboldt Wells. It appears that the highest point is six thousand two hundred feet above the sea, and five hundred and eighty-five feet above Humboldt Wells, and is reached through a narrow valley with a grade of seventy feet per mile. From this height the line descends with a nearly uniform grade of six feet per mile for thirty-four miles through the north pass of the Pequop mountains, and along the slopes of the latter to the north pass of the Toano mountains. From thence it passes along a valley from one-eighth to a mile in width to the eastern base of those mountains, making the descent of seventeen miles with a grade ranging from sixty-two to seventy feet per mile. Seventy feet is the highest grade found on the line, and it occurs for short distances at two other places besides those mentioned. No very difficult or expensive rock cutting is required on this route. I informed the company that I was not prepared to approve this location.

A report upon this road, dated October 7, 1867, has been received from the government commissioners. They state that it crosses the Sierra Nevada mountains one hundred and five miles from Sacramento, at an elevation of seven thousand and forty-two feet above the sea. From the point where it was then built nine hundred and seventeen feet only must be overcome to reach the sum-

mit, a distance of eleven miles. Between the 77th and 137th mile-posts there are fifteen tunnels of an aggregate length of five thousand one hundred and sixty-six feet. During the past year about fifty miles of road have been in progress of construction; the greater part lying on the eastern and western slopes of the Sierra Nevadas. Eighteen miles of the portion on the eastern slope are graded, and the track is being laid at the rate of about one-half mile per day. By the time these eighteen miles are laid, six more will probably be graded and ready for the track-layers, making in all twenty-four miles east of the summit. On the western slope a larger force of laborers is at work, and it is believed that with a favorable season the grading will be completed and the track laid over the summit before the snow occasions a suspension of work. The company have not been able, during the past season, to procure the requisite number of laborers, but it is expected that next season this difficulty will be removed. There is on hand iron sufficient to lay one hundred and ten miles of track, and enough more *in transitu* to lay fifty additional miles. In the snow belt the rails used weigh sixty-three pounds to the linear yard, and are put together with fish-joints instead of chairs. At Sacramento, the company have erected, along the river front, wharves and derricks capable of moving an immense freight from vessels to the cars. There are twenty-seven locomotives in use, and twenty more, with material for two hundred and fifty cars, are on the way from Atlantic ports. There is on hand material for seventy-five cars. Eight locomotives recently purchased are being set up. The company report to the commissioners that thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres of land, granted to aid in the construction of the road, had been sold for seventy-seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, (\$77,570,) the greater part upon a credit of five years.

The following table gives the gross earnings and expenses for the years 1865 and 1866, and for 1867 up to September :

Years.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
1865.....	\$401,965 33	\$122,375 30	\$279,590 03
1866.....	864,976 82	200,722 96	664,253 86
1867.....	804,826 53	197,974 13	606,852 40
Total.....	2,071,768 68	521,072 39	1,550,696 29

The net profit, therefore, over operating expenses in thirty-two months is the large sum of one million five hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and ninety six dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$1,550,696 29.)

Since the commencement of business operations, the company represent that they have paid to the United States government for taxes, stamps, &c., the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars (\$288,000.)

At the date of my last annual report the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, had constructed its road to Fort Riley, one hundred and thirty-five (135) miles west from the initial point on the line dividing the States of

Kansas and Missouri. Since that date this company has constructed one hundred and fifty (150) miles of its road, which you have accepted. The government commissioners are now examining an additional section of twenty miles, completing the road for a distance of three hundred and five (305) miles from said initial point. The company report the road as provided with round-houses, repair-shops, turn-tables, water tanks, sidings, &c., sufficient to meet the immediate wants of business, and that the necessary warehouses and depot buildings have been erected at the stations for the accommodation of passengers and freight.

The equipment now in use consists of twenty-five (25) locomotives, eighteen (18) passenger and seven hundred and thirty-six (736) other cars. Contracts have been made for two locomotives, two passenger and one hundred and forty (140) other cars. Iron has been ordered sufficient to complete the road to the 335th mile, nearly all of which has been delivered.

The aggregate earnings of the company for ten months and fifteen days, from October 15, 1866, are represented to have been one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents, (\$1,226,483 08) It is also represented that during the same period the business done for the government amounted to three hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$358,949 49;) that the fifty per cent. retained therefrom is in excess of the interest paid by the government on the bonds issued to the company during ten months and fifteen days, six thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents (\$6,189 53.)

A table is submitted showing that the amount retained by the United States Treasurer from that due the company on the government business, for the month of August last, is nearly eight per cent. per annum of the principal of the bonds issued to the company on account of the construction of the road. This would repay the principal at no distant period by the government business alone, should it be continued to the same extent. The payment of the bonds at maturity is therefore considered by the company to be fully assured, and the road as being built, so far as the government is concerned, simply by the loan of its credit for a term of years upon ample security, and without the actual expenditure of a single dollar from the public treasury. The company have organized and sent into the field, during the past year, three large surveying parties, and have already had careful instrumental examinations made, covering an aggregate distance of more than 1,300 miles. Two lines have been run from Fort Wallace to Denver, and an advantageous route discovered. One has been surveyed from Fort Wallace to the Arkansas river, and thence up the Purgatory valley, through the passes of the Raton mountains, to Fort Union, and with two lines thence, through the easternmost range of the Rocky mountains, to Albuquerque and Fort Craig, on the Rio Grande. Another has been examined up the valley of the Huerfano river, through the Sangre de Christo Pass, *via* Fort Garland, to the Rio Grande, and thence, *via* Santa Fé, to Albuquerque. Surveying parties, organized into two divisions, are now making a careful survey of two general routes from the Rio Grande to the Pacific—one along the thirty-fifth parallel west from Albuquerque; the other from Fort

Craig, along the thirty-second parallel, by what is known as the Gila route. The surveys have met the most favorable anticipations. At no point will the grades exceed the maximum allowed by law for the Pacific railroad, and such grades will be for short distances, and at only two or three points between Fort Wallace and the Rio Grande. The highest altitude attained on this line is 7,846 feet above tide-water. The company express the conviction that had the work not been delayed by unexpected difficulties with the Indians, the road would have been finished to Fort Wallace by the end of the present year, and they have every reason to expect that it will reach a point 335 miles west from the Missouri river by the 31st proximo.

Forty miles of the road of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company have been accepted since the date of my last annual report, and the government commissioners are now engaged in examining another section of twenty miles.

This company, after the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division had vacated its line along the Republican fork of the Kansas river, claimed that, under existing laws, they were entitled to extend their road from its intersection with such vacated line, and on the latter to the one hundredth meridian, and to receive, in aid of the construction thereof, the same subsidy in lands and bonds per mile as for the first hundred miles of their road. The department, February 19, 1867, rejected the claim upon the ground that the promised subsidy was confined to "one hundred miles in length next to the Missouri river." The lands on such vacated line, that had been originally withdrawn, were, therefore, restored to their original status.

It appears from the company's report, dated the 11th of October last, that the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles, and terminates in the valley of the Little Blue river, near the mouth of Coon creek, in township four, range six, east of the sixth principal meridian, in Marshall county, Kansas. The construction of bridges occasions a heavy expense. The most important is that across the Big Blue river, four hundred and thirty-four feet in length, and thirty-one feet above low water. The equipment of the road consists of six locomotives, two passenger and one hundred and forty-four other cars. A substantial round-house, with stalls for six locomotives, a machine shop, and commodious depot buildings have been erected. Other buildings are in process of erection. A ferry, with a first-class side-wheel boat, has been established by the company on the Missouri river, at Atchison, for the accommodation of the road.

No report has been received from the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, and the department has not been advised of the construction of any portion of the road.

The first section of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, of California, twenty miles in length, was accepted on the 14th day of December last. No work has since been prosecuted.

Commissioners examined the road of the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, and reported, under date of February 9, 1866, that, in its construction and equipment, it fully attained the standard of excellence prescribed by the Pacific railroad acts. The company made claim to an acceptance by the

government of the road, and to bonds and lands. Their agent was verbally informed that an allowance of the claim, so far from being warranted, was, in the opinion of the department, positively forbidden by law. Subsequently, on the production of additional papers, I received a communication, in which the views of the company on the subject were presented. After full consideration, I was constrained to adhere to the conclusion previously announced. I stated, however, that if I had failed to recognize the just rights of the company, Congress would, no doubt, at its approaching session, furnish an appropriate remedy. The subject is submitted for consideration.

The seventh section of the act approved July 1, 1862, seems to require, upon a map being filed designating the route of the Union Pacific railroad, or any branch thereof, that all the lands situate within fifteen miles on each side of the route should be withdrawn from pre-emption, private entry and sale. This distance is increased to twenty-five miles by the amendatory act of July 2, 1864. One of my predecessors, however, directed that the order of withdrawal should not apply to the even-numbered sections reserved by the government. The present practice, in conformity with this precedent, therefore authorizes a settlement on such sections, and, if they were surveyed at the date of settlement, recognizes the right of the settler to enter his claim either under the pre-emption or homestead laws. Conflicting opinions have been entertained by my predecessors as to the applicability to these lands of other acts of Congress prescribing the price of the even-numbered or reserved sections within certain prescribed distances from railways. The practice in this regard has not been uniform. The settler is now required, on entering these lands, to pay therefor the double minimum price. The acts of 1862 and 1864 are silent on the subject, and I respectfully submit that the question should be determined by the authoritative action of Congress.

In a recent pre-emption case, contested by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, it was decided by the department that the grant embraces the unsurveyed as well as the surveyed lands traversed by the route of these roads. An actual settler cannot, therefore, by settlement upon lands of either description which fall within the operation of the grant, inaugurate a valid pre-emption right thereto, after the local officers, pursuant to instructions, have withdrawn or withheld such lands. The proviso in the act of 1864, which declares that the grant shall not defeat or impair any pre-emption or other lawful claim, has exclusive reference to such claims as had lawful inception at the date when the right of the road attached.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company report that two surveying parties from Lake Superior and two from the Pacific coast have been actively engaged in the field. Explorations have been made, and the company are of opinion that a practicable route will be found. No portion of the road has been constructed.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, by a resolution of its board of directors passed November 20, 1866, accepted the terms, conditions, and impositions of the act approved July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to

the Pacific coast. A map was subsequently filed showing the location of the road from Springfield, Missouri, to the western boundary of that State. Upon the basis of this map the Commissioner of the General Land Office was directed to withdraw the lands. The 18th section of this act authorizes the Southern Pacific railroad, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of California, to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific railroad near the boundary line of California, and gives it a similar grant of lands. The latter company filed an acceptance of the terms and conditions of said act, and a map showing the preliminary survey of the road from San Francisco to the Colorado river. The Commissioner of the General Land Office was instructed to withdraw the lands along the line represented upon that map.

The bridges across the Big Sioux river and the Vermillion, on the line of the wagon road between Sioux City and the mouth of the Big Cheyenne, have been completed. The James river bridge is unfinished. The balance of the appropriation is twelve hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,250.)

I have declined ordering a resumption of work on the projected road from the mouth of the Big Cheyenne to a point on the Niobrara road, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Indians. The unexpended appropriation applicable to this road is twelve thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy cents (\$12,157 70.)

The Superintendent of the wagon road from Virginia City, Montana, to Lewiston, reports that it is impossible to grade and open such a road between those termini, and that a construction of one for a part of the distance would be of very little utility, as there is no local business. His efforts were directed to opening a track for the passage of loaded pack-trains; that being the only method by which goods could be transported from Columbia river to Montana. There remains of the appropriation, unexpended, eight thousand and twenty-five dollars and twenty-four cents (\$8,025 24.)

The architect in charge of the Capitol extension reports the completion of the portico of the south wing, and reiterates the opinion expressed in his previous reports, that the central portico should be extended to correspond with those of the wings.

The skylights of the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives are, on account of their great dimensions, peculiarly sensitive to variations in temperature, which occasion frequent fractures. It is proposed to substitute for them others of the same description as those placed in the Supreme Court room.

There are serious objections to appropriating the committee rooms in each wing as depositories of public documents. They are needed for the uses for which they were originally designed, and the floors and walls are being injured and defaced. It is desirable that arrangements should be made for storing the documents elsewhere.

The chambers occupied by the Supreme Court, law library, and Court of Claims, and the passages between the Senate wing and the rotunda, are warmed with improved heating apparatus; but the rotunda and the old hall of the House of Representatives are cold and often damp in winter, to the prejudice of the

health as well as comfort of visitors. It is recommended that they be warmed in the same manner as the other passages.

If the Capitol grounds be extended to C streets north and south, as recommended by the architect, the Capitol would occupy about the centre of the enlarged area. It is universally conceded that the present limits are entirely too contracted. Justice to the adjoining proprietors requires that it should at an early day be determined to what extent their property contiguous to those limits will be needed for public uses. Squares numbered 575, 576, 687, and 688 were appraised in 1860, by authority of Congress, as a preliminary step to their purchase. All permanent improvement of the property was suspended. The Senate subsequently passed a bill providing for the purchase of the squares, but limiting the price thereof to the appraisal of 1860. The value of real estate in that portion of the city has since then greatly enhanced. In view of these facts, the holders of this property have presented a memorial to this department urging that three disinterested appraisers be selected—one by the government, one by the property owners, and the third by these two; that Congress shall at once decide what grounds shall be purchased, and direct their value to be fixed by the appraisers. The propriety of early legislative action is suggested.

The work upon the north portico of the Department of the Interior is nearly finished. An estimate has been submitted of the amount necessary for completing it and paving the street.

The following statement shows the amount advanced to marshals of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1867, for defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including fees of marshals, jurors, and witnesses, maintenance of prisoners, and contingencies of holding the courts:

Alabama, northern district	\$2,971 00
Alabama, southern district	27,037 00
Arkansas, eastern district	7,479 00
Arkansas, western district	16,896 00
California	13,902 00
Connecticut	5,677 00
Delaware	2,014 61
District of Columbia	84,769 50
Florida, northern district	4,532 00
Florida, southern district	12,344 85
Georgia	15,774 50
Illinois, northern district	14,411 00
Illinois, southern district	24,129 00
Indiana	30,558 00
Iowa	25,491 00
Kansas	21,469 00
Kentucky	44,053 00
Louisiana	31,634 00
Maine	16,935 50
Maryland	22,273 00
Massachusetts	56,614 43

Michigan, eastern district.....	\$36, 411 76
Michigan, western district.....	17, 512 79
Minnesota.....	17, 364 00
Mississippi, northern district.....	3, 007 00
Mississippi, southern district.....	7, 915 25
Missouri, eastern district.....	37, 000 00
Missouri, western district.....	13, 289 68
Nebraska.....	14, 168 48
Nevada.....	18, 863 00
New Hampshire.....	5, 861 00
New Jersey.....	28, 989 77
New York, northern district.....	102, 600 00
New York, southern district.....	57, 000 00
New York, eastern district.....	21, 589 00
North Carolina.....	6, 000 00
Ohio, northern district.....	42, 340 00
Ohio, southern district.....	40, 838 00
Oregon.....	3, 222 00
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	33, 905 00
Pennsylvania, western district.....	27, 060 00
Rhode Island.....	8, 230 00
South Carolina.....	21, 877 00
Tennessee, eastern district.....	8, 221 86
Tennessee, middle district.....	2, 616 00
Tennessee, western district.....	16, 195 00
Texas, eastern district.....	20, 335 00
Texas, western district.....	11, 844 00
Vermont.....	5, 723 00
Virginia.....	6, 125 00
West Virginia.....	8, 081 79
Wisconsin.....	9, 653 02
Arizona.....	10, 000 00
Dakota.....	5, 632 00
Colorado.....	9, 564 95
Montana.....	10, 278 00
Utah.....	6, 000 00
New Mexico.....	11, 936 00
Washington.....	15, 000 00
	<hr/>
	1, 203, 214 74

The amount paid to district attorneys, their assistants and substitutes, for the same period, was one hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$146,945 29;) to United States commissioners, fifty thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$50,643 55;) to clerks of the courts of the United States, seventy thou-

and eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$70,895 25;) and for miscellaneous expenditures one hundred and fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$157,837 67.) Of this sum, sixty-six thousand and ninety-two dollars and ninety-seven cents, (\$66,092 97) were paid for rent of buildings for the accommodation of the courts and their officers.

By an act of Congress approved May 12, 1864, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to designate some suitable prison or penitentiary, and to contract with the authorities thereof for the confinement of persons convicted of crime, the punishment whereof is imprisonment, and sentenced by the courts of the United States in a district or territory where, at the time of such conviction, there should be no suitable prison or penitentiary. Under the authority so conferred my predecessor made contracts with the House of Correction at Detroit, and the Iowa State penitentiary, for the subsistence and employment of all convicts sentenced by the courts of the United States for the several Territories to imprisonment at hard labor. The former institution receives under the contract only such whose term of sentence was two or more years. Prisoners have been sent to these prisons from the Territories of Colorado, Nebraska and Montana. The act further provides that if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the expense of transportation will exceed that of maintaining the convicts in jail in the Territory during the period of their sentence, it shall be lawful so to confine them. None have been sent from any of the other Territories, as, in the opinion of my predecessors, in which I concur, the expense of their transportation would far exceed the cost of maintaining them in jails in the Territories.

An act entitled "An act setting aside certain proceeds from internal revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota," approved January 22, 1867, appropriated the net proceeds of the internal revenue of said Territories for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, and the two succeeding years, for the purpose of erecting, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, penitentiary buildings in said Territories, at such place therein as had been or might be designated by the legislatures thereof and approved by him. The amount to be expended therefor was not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in Washington Territory, nor forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) in either of the other Territories. The attention of the governors of these Territories was invited to the subject, and they were requested, when the territorial legislatures had passed an act designating the place for the erection of such penitentiaries, to transmit a duly certified copy thereof to this department. Advice have been received only from Washington and Montana.

The ninth section of an act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, approved April 19, 1864, (Statutes at Large, volume 13, page 47,) provides that fifty entire sections of land, to be selected and located by direction of the legislature thereof, on or before the first day of January, 1868, should be, and they were thereby, granted

to the State of Nebraska on her admission into the Union, in accordance with certain provisions of that act, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison, in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe. The State was not admitted under that act. An act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Nebraska," passed February 9, 1867, declares the State of Nebraska to be entitled to the rights, privileges, grants, and immunities, and subject to all the conditions and restrictions of said act of April 19, 1864. The proclamation of the President contemplated in the third section of the act of 1867 was issued March 1, 1867. Nebraska, on her admission to the Union, was entitled to the grant of lands for the specific purpose of erecting a State prison. Her admission occurring after the passage of the act of January 22, 1867, changed entirely her pre-existing relations with the United States. That act regarded her only as a Territory, and did not authorize the building of a penitentiary within the limits of a State.

I have been informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the entire amount appropriated for building these penitentiaries in Washington, Colorado, Montana, and probably Idaho, has been received and is available for that purpose. In Arizona and Dakota the revenue is inconsiderable, and the expense of collecting it so nearly exhausts the receipts that at the date of the Secretary's communication there was no available balance that could be applied to this purpose.

The legislature of Washington passed an act designating certain persons therein named, as a board of commissioners to superintend the erection of the penitentiary at such place as they might select in the county of Pierce, at or near the town of Steilacoom. By this act the entire control of the building is assumed by the Territory. It provides for the appointment of a person to superintend its erection, and authorizes the employment of the territorial convicts thereon, and for the payment into the treasury of the Territory of such sum from the penitentiary fund as their labor may be worth. The legislature seems not to have been fully aware of the provisions of the act of Congress. The latter makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to approve the site, and provides that the buildings shall be constructed under his direction. No action can, therefore, under existing circumstances, be taken in the premises by the department. It is presumed that the legislature will amend its legislation so as to make it conform to that of Congress.

An act has been passed by the legislature of Montana locating the penitentiary at Argenta, and appointing commissioners to select a suitable site for said penitentiary at that place. The commissioners have performed that duty, and have made a report thereof to this department. At an early day steps will be taken to have the building erected in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress.

The Warden of the District Jail reports that on the 1st of November there were in his custody one hundred and thirteen prisoners, of whom forty-three were white and seventy colored. During the year preceding that date, twelve hundred and forty-one persons were committed, seventy-nine of whom were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at Albany. The present officers consist of a warden and fourteen guards. The expense of the jail for said year, including

the cost of transporting prisoners to the penitentiary at Albany, was thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$30,736 48.)

Pursuant to the requirements of a joint resolution, approved March 2, 1867, I examined the public grounds deemed available for the purpose, and selected as a site for a new jail in the District the parcel of land known as reservation, numbered seventeen, situated at the intersection of New Jersey and Virginia avenues, in the city of Washington. The "perfected plans" of the building were approved by a board of disinterested and competent engineers and architects, and public notice of the "letting of the contract" was given in the mode prescribed by law. After a careful consideration of the proposals, I accepted such as offered the best terms to the government. The contractors have executed bonds with acceptable security, conditioned for the faithful performance of their engagements, and I trust that the work may, without interruption, be prosecuted to an early completion.

Congress, at its last session, made no provision for the House of Correction for this District. Of the twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) appropriated at the preceding session, eight thousand dollars have been paid to the treasurer. Five thousand five hundred and five dollars and fifty-three cents (\$5,505 53) have been expended by him upon the order of the trustees in repairing and furnishing the temporary building upon the government farm, in an attempt to render it fit for the reception and detention, for the time being, of juvenile offenders. One thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars (\$1,457) have been spent in the employment of a watchman and for other purposes, of which the report of the board does not furnish specific information. The trustees are of opinion that the building now occupied cannot be adapted to any permanent use. For the erection of one such as is required, they suggest that an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) is necessary, and they request an additional appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to meet the current expenses of the institution. They have furnished no detailed estimate, and I submit the subject for consideration.

I earnestly invite attention to the views expressed in the last annual report of this department, touching the law directing the imprisonment of juvenile offenders sentenced by the federal courts. A modification of its provisions is indispensable to give it practical effect in many parts of the country.

The Metropolitan Police force consists of 238 men, of whom six are detectives. They made 20,075 arrests during the past year, 3,783 of which were of females, and 6,136 were of colored persons; 13,224 of the alleged offences were against the person, and 6,851 against property; 12,167 of those arrested were unmarried, and 7,373 could neither read nor write; 971 were committed to jail; 334 gave bail for appearance at court; 200 were turned over to the military; 6,330 were dismissed; 1,967 were sent to the work-house; and 576 gave bonds to keep the peace. In 569 cases, various light punishments were inflicted; fines, to the amount of \$38,098 45, were imposed in 9,128 cases. 184 lost children were sent home; 3,473 destitute persons were furnished with temporary lodgings, and 131 were assisted or taken to the hospital. The detective force made 462 arrests; recovered stolen or lost property to the amount of \$15,691 40, and performed

other labors, which do not admit of record. The sanitary company of the police have been actively employed, and with evident advantage to the health of the city.

This department suggested, in the last annual report, the expediency of creating a court for the trial of offences of a minor grade, and the subject is again presented for consideration.

During the year ending 30th of June, 1867, there were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane one hundred and nine patients, of whom eighty-eight were males. The whole number under treatment was three hundred and ninety, of whom two hundred and seventy-three were males. The number discharged was seventy-seven, of whom sixty-six were males. The number of deaths was thirty-three, of whom nineteen were males. The whole number under treatment at the close of the fiscal year was two hundred and eighty, of whom one hundred and eighty-eight were males. More than half of these were from civil life. There have been two thousand three hundred and fifteen persons treated since the institution was opened, one thousand and sixty-four of whom were natives. The receipts during the past year amounted to one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-five cents, (\$101,871 95,) and at its close there was a balance of two thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$2,436 69) in the hands of the superintendent. Congress will, no doubt, cheerfully make the usual allowance for the support of the hospital. I recommend that an additional appropriation, for which an estimate has been submitted, be made for furnishing, lighting, and heating the unfinished part of the east wing of the main edifice, and for the purchase of land contiguous to the present grounds. The report of the board of visitors contains many interesting tables and an elaborate discussion of the proper treatment of persons afflicted with a peculiar form of insanity, of whom an unusually large number was admitted during the past year.

I have heretofore expressed my opinion of the admirable manner in which this institution has been conducted. Its present condition reflects the highest credit upon the accomplished superintendent and those associated with him in the administration of its affairs.

The Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb is a private corporation. I referred to its history and its relation to the government in my last annual report. I respectfully invite attention to the views which I then had the honor to submit.

In addition to the payment of the charges for the education and maintenance of the pupils entitled to admission on the order of the Secretary of the Interior, Congress has advanced to this institution the sum of two hundred and sixty-four thousand and forty dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$264,040 87.) There are now twenty-three pupils from the District of Columbia, and three who are the children of persons in the military service of the United States. By the acts of February 16, 1857, and May 29, 1858, Congress agreed to pay annually one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) for the maintenance of each of such pupils. The directors requested an appropriation in gross for the support of the institution, instead of the payment for such pupils *per capita*. The act allowing such

charges should therefore be repealed, as Congress made the requested appropriation for that and the succeeding year, and it is confidently believed they will evince the same liberality for the ensuing fiscal year. At the last session the admission of ten pupils from the States to the collegiate branch of the institution was authorized, on the same terms and conditions as those prescribed by law to the residents of this District. This provision was annexed to the appropriating clause granting twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the support of the institution and the purchase of books and apparatus. Nine pupils availed themselves of this privilege, thereby entailing an unexpected burden upon the resources of the institution. The directors request, on this account, an allowance of three thousand dollars, (\$3,000.) I have submitted an item therefor in the deficiency estimates for the current year. During the last fiscal year three pupils died, eleven were dismissed, and eight admitted. In accordance with the direction of the board of trustees, the president proceeded to Europe, to examine similar schools in Great Britain, Prussia, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. The result of his investigations is embodied in an able and interesting paper, which accompanies the report of the board.

The claims of such an institution are of the most imposing character. I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that when Congress shall have liberally provided for the indigent deaf mutes who reside in this District, or are the children of persons actually in the military or naval service, it will have fully discharged its duty, if not exhausted its constitutional power over the subject. The present buildings are more than sufficient for the ample accommodation of the government pupils. The board of directors, in addition to the school for the primary branches, desire to maintain a preparatory department, where the deaf mutes of the several States may be prepared for admission into the college proper. The studies in the latter will embrace as thorough and comprehensive a course of instruction in ancient and modern languages, and in the literary and scientific branches, as is furnished in the best American colleges. The indigent deaf mutes of the several States, who are competent to profit by these advantages, are to be maintained and instructed at the expense of the general government. It certainly was not the original intention of Congress to provide for the gratuitous instruction of these afflicted persons. If unable to incur the expenses of an education, they should appeal to individual munificence, or to that of the States in which they reside. The support of paupers is an appropriate subject of State legislation, and has never been regarded as falling within the province, or constituting a duty, of the general government. The arguments advanced to justify Congress in furnishing educational privileges for the indigent deaf mutes of a State would equally require a similar provision for the blind or lame, or those who, without natural infirmities, desire collegiate instruction, but are excluded by their poverty from obtaining it.

Should these views be regarded as erroneous, however, and Congress deem it their constitutional duty to establish and maintain a national deaf mute college, the United States should control it, and be vested with a title to the grounds purchased by their means for its uses. The erection of buildings required for the accommodation of all the students who may desire instruction and mainten-

ance free of charge will require a very large outlay, independent of the amount which, from time to time, must be advanced to meet the annual expenses of the institution. I take pleasure in adding that there is no other school in the country that surpasses this in the ability, zeal, and success with which the president and professors devote themselves to the intellectual and moral training of those committed to their care.

Congress, by an act approved June 1, 1866, incorporated the "Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum." It was established for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, and as a lying-in asylum, in which board, lodging, medicine, and attendance should be gratuitously furnished to those unable to pay therefor. At the date of the report of the board of trustees there were seventy-one patients. During the past year four hundred and fifty-one women obtained admission to the asylum, or received from it assistance and medical treatment. Congress, on the 2d day of March last, appropriated ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to aid in the support of this institution. The receipts from private donations were three thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$3,280 72,) and from patients two thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$2,114 88,) making an aggregate of fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents (\$15,395 60.)

Congress has always given its sanction, and, whenever they could be properly bestowed, its pecuniary contributions to every well-considered benevolent enterprise adapted to supply the wants or promote the interests of the District of Columbia. This institution is a private corporation, and maintains the same relations to the government as the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The trustees have, however, determined to submit an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, and to authorize, upon his order, the admission of patients whose indigence and helpless condition justify them in seeking eleemosynary aid. Few, if any, of the instrumentalities which the benevolence of the age has adopted to alleviate human suffering or minister to human wants present stronger claims to public sympathy than institutions of this description. Although in its infancy, and with scanty means, this asylum has liberally extended to its beneficiaries skillful medical and surgical aid, and that considerate attention which their peculiar condition required. In consideration of the good already accomplished, and of the pressing necessity for extending the scope of its charities, the directors strenuously urge that it should be established upon a permanent basis. As that object cannot be attained solely by private benefactions, they request an appropriation by Congress of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings. I cordially recommend this request to favorable consideration; but if granted, the organic act should be so amended as to secure to the United States a title to the real estate purchased, and an efficient control over the institution.

The respective departments and officers of the national government, the executive departments of the several States and Territories, and the legally designated public libraries and educational institutions of the United States, have been furnished, as far as practicable, with those copies of statutes, books, and

congressional documents to which they are respectively entitled under existing laws. For a period of several years, on the completion of the printing and binding of the documents of a session of Congress, there have been delivered to the Department of the Interior four hundred and seventy complete sets of those which are known as "House documents," and only four hundred and twenty sets of "Senate documents;" thus placing in the custody of this department, after the close of each session of Congress, fifty sets of "House documents" without an equal number of "Senate documents." The statutes which relate to the printing, binding, and distribution of complete sets of public documents need revision.

In closing this report, I should do injustice to the officers of this department were I not to declare my high sense of the very efficient manner in which they have discharged their arduous duties. I respectfully refer to the views, in regard to their compensation, presented in the concluding portion of my last annual report, and earnestly invoke for them the favorable consideration of Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT.

R E P O R T
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
October 15, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the resolution of the Senate, dated February 28, 1855, I have the honor to present the following as an abstract of the annual report of this office for the year 1867:

1. The area of the public lands, exclusive of the Russian purchase, is 1,465,468,800 acres. The extent of that purchase is estimated at 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, making a total of 1,834,998,400 acres.

2. The aggregate of public lands which have been surveyed is 485,311,778 acres, leaving a residue of 1,349,686,622 acres yet unsurveyed.

3. The quantity of public land disposed of during the last fiscal year is 7,041,114.50 acres, of which there were sold for cash 756,619.61 acres; located with military bounty land warrants 476,760 acres; taken for homesteads under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866, 1,788,043.49 acres; approved to several States as swamp "in place" 1,030,020.22 acres; for indemnity swamp selections 36,429.93 acres; titles vested in certain States under railroad, wagon-road, and ship-canal grants for 533,168.52 acres, and located with agricultural and mechanic college scrip, together with selections made by States within their respective limits, 2,420,072.73 acres.

4. The amount received on cash sales, pre-emptions, military scrip received as money, homestead payments, and commissions, fees for locating agricultural college scrip on military warrants, and railroad selections, commissions on pre-emptions, and donations and proceeds from furnishing transcripts under act of July 2, 1864, is \$1,347,862 52.

5. The excess disposed of over the previous year is 2,411,800 acres.

6. Explanation of the public surveying system is given, indicating the structure of base lines, principal meridians, township and sectional lines, showing the establishment, since the adoption of the system in 1785, of twenty principal bases and twenty-three principal meridians, extending into all the States and Territories carved out of the public domain, except the Russian purchase, aggregating in length 1,476,673 lineal miles, the locality of each base and meridian being designated.

7. The public surveys have been extended wholly over Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and nearly so in Louisiana and Florida.

8. Outline sketches are given of the rise and progress of each of the public land States and Territories, with their areas, and the advancement of surveys therein; commencing with Ohio, where the system had its initiation, to the Territory of Montana, where that system was inaugurated in 1867.

9. Landed property; the rise and progress shown of the pre-emption system, with results; number stated of farms under actual cultivation; also of urban settlements.

10. Homestead policy considered with homestead rulings; results shown.

11. Relation of foreigners to real estate in the United States. Laws respecting naturalization.

12. Legislation making provision for schools, seminaries of learning, and colleges; extent of such concessions.

13. Extent of grants shown for military services since the foundation of the government.

14. Operations of the General Land Office, in connection with Indian rights; sketch of Pueblos.

15. Foreign titles; effect of laws of 1860-'66 explained in regard to the adjudication of a certain class of claims, including not only those under governments which, *de jure*, preceded the United States, but also those from governments *de facto*.

16. Legislation shown respecting the discontinuance of surveying districts.

17. Laws respecting discontinuance of land offices; the new offices established; proclamation of sales.

18. Military reservations; legislation recommended so as to confer authority for the sale of such as may be abandoned.

19. Account of surveyors general, deputies, receivers of public money and disbursing officers, reported as settled to the end of fiscal year.

20. Transcripts of archives reported as furnished to supply lost records in the southern and other States.

21. Laws respecting the suppression of timber depredations and measures taken in that respect.

22. Proceedings had respecting certain special improvement interests, viz: the Fox and Wisconsin, Des Moines, Portage lake, Sturgeon's bay, and Lac la Belle.

23. Swamp and overflowed land concessions; results submitted; further legislation recommended.

24. Riparian interests considered; rights of the United States to the islands in the Mississippi, which, although not navigable according to the theory of the English law, yet are so in fact, and in virtue of acts of Congress.

25. Geological survey of Nebraska; results reported under legislation in that respect.

26. General views as to the extension of such explorations.

27. Proceedings had for the establishment of the boundary lines between Colorado and New Mexico, California and Oregon.

28. A revival of the laws recommended in regard to the right of way, which was conceded in past legislation, for railroads and turnpikes.

29. Pacific slope; its extent; also its importance shown in an agricultural, mineral, and commercial point of view.

30. Roads and railways considered; legislation in respect to the same, and progress made.

31. Relation of the United States to the trade of the East.

32. In the papers accompanying this report will be found an account of the gold and silver producing countries, the amount taken from the mines since the discovery of America, with a summary of the mineral wealth of the United States.

33. The report is accompanied by the returns of the surveyors general of the number of acres surveyed, total unsurveyed on 30th June, 1867, area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed, cash sales, homestead, extent of swamp concessions, internal improvement selections, agricultural college.

34. General tabular statement exhibiting the disposal of the public lands, under twenty-two different heads, from the commencement of the land system to 30th June, 1867.

35. Historical and statistical table of the United States and States of North America.

36. The report is accompanied by maps of the public land States and Territories, a connected map of the United States, as it existed prior to the Russian

purchase; also a map of the world on Mercator's projection, showing our territory, including the Russian purchase, and the relations of the country to important points of trade in the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

Respectfully submitted:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

October 15, 1867.

SIR: The public lands, including the Russian purchase in northwestern America acquired by treaty of May 28, 1867, are now equal in area to..... 1,834,998,400 acres.
From the beginning of the land system to the end of the last fiscal year the aggregate of surveyed lands is.... 485,311,778 acres.
Leaving unsurveyed..... 1,349,686,622 acres.

	Acres.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the total cash sales embraced.....	756,619.61
The aggregate of military bounty-land warrant locations ...	476,760.00
The total quantity taken by homestead for actual settlement, under acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866	1,788,043.49
In the same period there were approved swamps "in place" to several States as grantees under acts of 1849 and 1850	1,030,020.22
And selected as swamp indemnity	36,429.93
Making a total of swamp lands or their equivalents, confirmed to States, of	1,066,450.15
In same fiscal year titles under railroad, wagon-road, and ship-canal grants have been vested in certain States, for the quantity of	533,168.52
The agricultural and mechanic college land-scrip locations under act of 1862, and supplementals of 1864 and 1866, with selections by certain States within their respective limits under said acts, make an aggregate of	2,420,072.73
Making a total of public lands disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1867, of	7,041,114.50

The moneys received in the same period for ordinary cash sales, pre-emptions, in military scrip received as money, for the ten-dollar homestead payments, for homestead commissions, for fees in the locating of agricultural college scrip, for same on military warrants, and on railroad selections, for commissions on pre-emptions, donations, and for proceeds from furnishing transcripts under act of July 2, 1864, make a cash aggregate of \$1,347,862 52 received during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867.

By these results it appears that in virtue of the cession by treaty concluded on 30th March, 1867, between the United States and the Emperor of Russia, an enlargement of the national territory has been effected equal to five hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and ninety square miles, or three hundred and sixty-nine millions five hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred acres, possessing extensive belts capable of yielding food for the support of man, mineral resources, important fisheries, and extending our possessions toward the continent of Asia and by the chain of the Aleutian islands equal in length to one thousand and sixty-five statute miles, bringing us, comparatively speaking, to the vicinity of the Japanese islands.

These results further show the disposal in round numbers of two millions four hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred acres in excess of the quantity for which evidences of title were granted during the year ending 30th June, 1866, caused by the cash sales being nearly doubled, by additional bounty land locations, by a very large increase in selections under railroad grants, also by nearly a quadruplication of the quantity in the previous year in locations and selections under the agricultural college grants, the cash receipts for the last year having exceeded those of a like previous period by a sum considerably in excess of half a million of dollars.

Among the most important principles in the transfer of landed property are certainty and brevity of description in the conveyed premises.

The public land or rectangular system is pre-eminently valuable, and in that respect stands unrivalled.

It was adopted on 20th May, 1785, and has been modified and enlarged by subsequent laws until it has reached its present proportions and completeness of scientific structure.

Under that system base lines are first established, corresponding with latitude. These are then intersected at right angles by principal meridians in coincidence with longitude. From such bases, townships of six miles square are run out and established with regular series of numbers counting north and south from these bases, while the ranges are counted by like series of numbers as running east and west of the meridians.

The six mile square townships are divided into sections of one mile square or 640 acres, again into half sections of 320, quarters of 160, half quarters of 80, and quarter quarters of 40 acres.

Since the adoption of the system, covering a period of eighty-two years, twenty principal bases and twenty-three principal meridians have been permanently established, and it has been initiated, the Russian purchase excepted, in all the land States and Territories of the Union, in several of which it has completed the work of surveying. In its progress the whole of the surveys everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are referable for the identification of any division or subdivision, great or small, to the initial points or intersections of the surveyed base lines with the principal meridians.

The *first* principal meridian divides the States of Ohio and Indiana; the *second* is a controlling line in the surveys of Indiana, and in part in Illinois, the *third* also governing to a certain extent in the latter State; the *fourth* traverses the western part of Illinois, extending through Wisconsin and Minnesota to our northern international boundary; the *fifth*, passing through Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, with a common base line running due west from the St. Francis river in Arkansas, governs the surveys in these States, also in part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, and in Dakota west of the Missouri; then there is the *sixth* principal meridian, the initial point of intersection being coincident with the fortieth parallel and 92° 13' west longitude from Greenwich. Upon this line depend the surveys in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and that part of Dakota west of the Missouri.

In addition to these six principal meridians and bases, there has been established the *Michigan* meridian, with a base line running on a parallel of seven miles north of Detroit, and guiding all the surveys in that State.

In the south, the *Tallahassee* meridian in Florida has been surveyed north and south from the point of intersection with the base line at the city of Tallahassee, which regulates Florida surveys.

In Alabama is found the meridian of *St. Stephens*, starting from Mobile and intersecting the principal base on the 31st parallel, upon which rest to a certain extent the surveys in that State, and also in Mississippi east of Pearl river.

Besides, there is the *Huntsville* meridian, with the northern boundary of Alabama for its base, upon which are adjusted the surveys in the northern part of that State.

The *Choctaw* meridian in Mississippi, starting from the base, twenty-nine miles south of Jackson, runs due north, passing within two miles west of that city, and terminating on the south boundary of the Chickasaw cession, controlling the surveys east and west of that meridian, and north of the base.

The *Washington* meridian, in Mississippi, begins on the base corresponding with the 31st degree of latitude, running north, passing seven miles east of Washington, in that State, and governing the surveys in the southwestern part of Mississippi.

The *Louisiana* principal meridian intersects the principal base coincident with the 31st parallel, controlling the surveys west of the Mississippi.

The *St Helena* meridian is a continuation of the Washington meridian in the southwestern part of the State of Mississippi, the surveys in Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, from the base on the 31st parallel, running due south therefrom one mile east of Baton Rouge, and intersecting the river several miles south of that town.

The *New Mexico* meridian, with the principal base has its intersection on a hill two hundred feet in height ten miles below the mouth of the Puerco river, on the Rio Grande, and upon those lines are adjusted the surveys in New Mexico, and in that part of Colorado in the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte.

In California, there is the *San Bernardino* meridian, intersected by a principal base on the high peak of a mountain of that name in longitude $116^{\circ} 53'$ west of Greenwich, that meridian controlling the surveys in the southern part of the State. The *Mount Diablo* meridian, intersecting its base on latitude six miles north of San Francisco, at a distance of thirty-eight miles east of the ocean, the intersection being on the loftiest peak of Mount Diablo, which is three thousand six hundred feet in height, coincides with the $123^{\circ} 53'$ west longitude from Greenwich, and governs the surveys in middle and northern California, and in the State of Nevada; besides, there is in the State the *Humboldt* meridian, intersecting its base in north latitude $40^{\circ} 24'$ on the peak of Mount Pierce, five thousand feet above the level of the ocean, the surveys west of the Coast Range, in the northwestern part of the State, having been adjusted on that meridian.

On the Pacific slope there is also the *Willamette* meridian, which controls the surveys in Oregon and Washington.

In Utah the *Great Salt Lake* meridian commences at the corner of Temple Block in great Salt Lake city, where it is intersected by its base, the intersection being commemorated by a monument, and the structure of surveys in that Territory resting on that meridian and base.

The *Boise* meridian, for surveys in Idaho, intersects the principal base on the summit of an isolated rocky butte on the plain between the Snake and Boise rivers, in latitude $43^{\circ} 26'$, distant 19 miles from Boise City, and bearing south $29\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west.

The *Gila* and *Salt River* meridian, for the surveying system in Arizona, intersects the principal base line on the conical hill 150 feet in height on the south

side of Gila river, opposite the mouth of Salado river, its geographical position being in latitude $33^{\circ} 22' 57''$, longitude $112^{\circ} 15' 46''$ west.

The *Beaver Head Rock* meridian, determined upon by this office for surveying operations in Montana, is a remarkable land mark in the Great Horseshoe Basin of the Rocky mountains, it having been designated as the initial point of the intersection of the principal base with the meridian. Its geographical position is in the forks of Wisdom and Jefferson rivers, tributaries of the Missouri, near the intersection point of 112° longitude west from Greenwich with the $45^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude.

The foregoing surveying meridians and bases, with their auxiliary standard parallels and guide meridians, township and section lines, embracing the area of 485,311,778 acres of land surveyed from the beginning of the system to the 30th June, 1867, called forth perambulations of surveyors in the field amounting to 1,476,673 lineal miles.

The framework of the surveying system thus described as meridians and intersecting bases constitutes a scientific structure which has been established over the greater portion of this continent. Upon that structure rests the whole work of dividing and subdividing the national territory, and of marking out the same into tracts of different sizes for farms and urban settlements. The service has been steadily advancing from the foundation of the government, and in its progress has completed the extension of the lines of survey over the whole surface of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, the Upper and Lower Peninsula, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and nearly so in Louisiana and Florida.

Sketches in outline of the rise and progress of those States where the public surveys have been completed, and of the other public land States and Territories, with the advances therein of the surveys, are presented in the following:

OHIO forms part of the northwestern territory, which before and during the revolutionary war was claimed in part by several of the Atlantic States in virtue of the charters granted by the King of England to the companies colonizing those States. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern part of Minnesota, embrace the remaining portion of that territory. The greatest length of Ohio from north to south is two hundred miles, from east to west one hundred and ninety-five, covering an area of 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres.

It was formed into a territorial government by the ordinance of 1787, subsequently confirmed by the first Congress under the Constitution, and admitted into the Union as one of the States in 1802, with its present boundaries.

The Virginia military reservation, between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers extending from their headwaters to the Ohio covers an area of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204,800 acres, being nearly one sixth the surface of the whole State. The Connecticut western reserve, in the northeast corner of the State, embraces 3,800,000 acres.

In 1796 Congress appropriated certain lands lying east of the Scioto and west of the seventh range of townships, and north of Zanesville, containing about 2,560,000 acres, to satisfy claims of officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. They are known as the "United States military lands."

In 1787 a company was formed in Massachusetts, called the "Ohio Company," which, in the following year, entered into contract with the United States for the purchase of a tract of land on the Ohio, mostly on the west side of the Muskingum, and as ultimately patented, embracing something less than 1,000,000 acres. Within this tract, on the site of the present town of Marietta, in 1788 the first permanent white settlement within the limits of the State appears to have been made, and the oldest town in Ohio had its beginning.

In October, 1788, John Cleves Symmes entered into contract with the Board of Treasury for the purchase of one million acres of land on the Ohio between the Great and Little Miamis, and including the site of the city of Cincinnati. As ultimately patented the tract contained only 311,682 acres, of which 248,540 were the property of the patentees, the residue consisting of various reservations and grants for public purposes.

In the fall of 1788 Fort Washington was erected on what is now the site of Cincinnati, and in the month of January, 1789, the town was laid off, which improved slowly until after the defeat of the Indians by General Wayne in 1794. Since that time the progress of Cincinnati and the surrounding country, in population, wealth, and internal improvements, has been rapid and uninterrupted. It was the seat of the territorial government until 1800.

The proprietary interest of the United States in the soil of Ohio has been disposed of, with inconsiderable exceptions, by sale and otherwise.

The surface of the interior and of the northern and western parts is level, and moderately rolling, consisting of forest and prairie. The eastern and southeastern are somewhat hilly, becoming rather rough and broken on the banks of the Ohio. Back from the river the hills are less precipitous, and generally cultivated to their summits. A ridge of high lands is found crossing the northern half of the State from east to west, forming the water-shed between the streams flowing into Lake Erie and those emptying into the Ohio.

Extensive timber tracts, in early times denominated the "barrens," were found between the Scioto and Great Miami rivers, many of which, by the prevention of fires, are again covered with a forest growth, and in this part of the State timber is becoming more abundant than it was half a century ago.

In this and some other western regions the highlands or water-sheds are frequently rather marshy, while the driest lands are found in the valleys of the streams. Most of the marshy lands found at an early day have been drained and brought under cultivation.

Although nearly all the land in the State may be described as of good quality, none comparatively unfit for cultivation, yet the valleys of the rivers, and particularly of the two Miamis, the Scioto, the Maumee, and their tributaries, contain the most fertile and valuable lands. Indeed, it would be difficult to find anywhere lands, equalling these in extent, surpassing them in the elements of fertility or in agricultural capacity.

The Scioto and Miami valleys contain each an area of about 3,300,000 acres, and together comprise more than one-fourth of the area of the whole State. The valleys of the Muskingum, though less in extent, have much excellent land, while the Maumee bottoms in the northwest, when once properly drained, will be equal to any in productiveness, being for the most part deep, black mould, with just sufficient sand intermixed to constitute soils of the very highest fertility. Of such a character is the tract called the "Black Swamp," in the northwest, portions of which have of late years become sufficiently dry for cultivation, and it is claimed are the best corn and grass lands. The shores of Lake Erie are of superior adaptation to the cultivation of fruit, on account of their exemption from destructive frosts. The peach, so liable to fail in most of the northern States, finds here a congenial climate, while the culture of the grape is perhaps more successful than in any other part of the State, and some of the islands of the lake, a short distance from the shore, have become celebrated for the excellence of their wine.

The Ohio river, bounding the State on the southeast and south for a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, is navigable throughout its whole length. Its principal tributaries within the State are the Scioto, the Great and Little Miami, and the Muskingum. The Great Miami and Muskingum are navigable for short distances for light boats. Lake Erie extends along two-thirds of the northern boundary of the State, with a shore line of two hundred miles. It has an ex-

treme length of two hundred and seventy-five miles, and a breadth of fifty, covering an area of 11,000 square miles. The Maumee and Sandusky bays form fine harbors in the lake within the State of Ohio. The Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga rivers empty into the lake, and drain the northern portion of the State.

The western half of the State is limestone formation.

The climate of northern Ohio is of course colder in winter than the southern and interior, yet even here severe weather is not usual. In the southern and central parts the ground is seldom covered with snow more than a few days, the thermometer not usually sinking as low as zero. The summers in all parts of the State are warm and well adapted to the growth and maturity of Indian corn, the autumn season being remarkable for its beauty. The rain-fall in Ohio is generally sufficient for the most successful husbandry, droughts, although sometimes occurring, being not more frequent than in the adjoining States.

The banks of the Ohio above and below Cincinnati are covered with extensive vineyards, from which large quantities of wine are annually manufactured.

The great bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania and Virginia projects into the eastern and southeastern parts of the State, its western boundary extending from the northeastern corner of Trumbull county through the counties of Portage, Wayne, Knox, Licking, and Fairfield, to the mouth of the Scioto. Salt springs are numerous within the same limits. Iron ore in abundance is found between the Licking and Muskingum rivers, near Zanesville, and on the Ohio near the southwest corner of Adams county, and particularly in the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, Hocking, Perry, and Licking.

About 14,000,000 acres of the lands in the State are improved, either as pasture, grass, cultivated in grain, or planted in orchards, gardens, or lawns, leaving eleven and one-half millions unimproved either in the condition of forests or commons.

The soil of Ohio is generally of the highest fertility, free from rock or stone, and easily cultivated; all or nearly all of the land is arable and in favorable climate. The State must therefore in future take high rank in an agricultural point of view. In this respect it already occupies a prominent position. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, rye, hay, grass-seeds, Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, beans, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, melons, pumpkins, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, currants, berries, and grapes, with nearly every variety of garden vegetables, are extensively cultivated; maple and sorghum sirup and sugar, honey, and wine, are manufactured in considerable quantities; and horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, are raised in large numbers.

In 1865 Ohio stood third among the States of the Union in the production of wheat and corn, and fourth in the yield of oats; Illinois and Wisconsin leading in the number of bushels of wheat, Illinois and Indiana in the quantity of corn, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois in oats; while Ohio surpassed all other States in the number and value of horses, sheep, and the amount of wool crop.

The production of grain in the State in 1865, including wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, amounted in the aggregate to 134,264,000 bushels, valued at \$80,000,000. In 1860 the orchard products were estimated at \$1,929,309, and market products at \$907,513. The value of slaughtered animals was \$14,725,945.

In 1860, 8,695,000 bushels of Irish potatoes were raised; 25,092,581 pounds of tobacco, 568,517 gallons of wine, 3,345,508 pounds of maple sugar, 370,512 gallons of maple sirup, 779,076 gallons of sorghum molasses, and 1,459,601 pounds of honey were manufactured.

The estimated value of horses in the State in 1865 was \$38,710,308, cows \$31,432,410, other cattle \$22,598,264, sheep \$30,103,572, hogs \$17,695,377; valuation of real estate for taxation, including town and city property, \$663,647,542, and of chattel property, \$442,561,379.

The forest trees of the State are white oak, black oak, jack oak, and several other varieties of the oak; the black, blue, gray, and swamp ash; several kinds of poplar, sycamore, pawpaw, dogwood, buckeye, elm, cherry and horn-bean, besides beech, iron-wood, basswood, walnut, and a few evergreen trees. Ohio, though not possessing great variety of mineral products, has inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron. The coal-fields in the eastern and southeastern portions cover an area of 12,000 square miles, extending through twenty counties, and embrace nearly one-third of the area of the whole State, it being estimated that the county of Tuscarawas alone is underlaid with an amount equal to eighty thousand millions of bushels. Iron ore of very superior quality for the finer castings is found in several counties in the southern bend of the Ohio, covering an area of 1,200 square miles, and has already laid the foundation of a very extensive iron interest in the southern part of the State. In the northern part the furnaces are supplied with ore from the Lake Superior mines.

Large quantities of salt are manufactured for market.

Many oil wells have been sunk in the southeastern portion and large quantities of oil have been exported.

In 1860, according to the estimates of the commissioner of statistics for the State, 50,000,000 bushels of coal were mined, and 2,000,000 bushels of salt manufactured. Ohio ranked next to Pennsylvania in the production of coal and pig iron, the latter State standing first in these industries. For the manufacture of salt Ohio stood third. The State has doubled its products and manufactures every ten years since 1840.

No State in the Union has a more extensive system of railroads, according to the area covered and the amount of population. There is scarcely a county, and no important town, without railroad transit. Two canals connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie—one commencing at Cincinnati and terminating at Toledo; the other starting at the mouth of the Scioto, ends at Cleveland; a third connects Cincinnati with Cambridge City, in Indiana; and a fourth, Lancaster, on the Scioto, with the Hocking valley; making an aggregate of nine hundred and twenty-one miles.

In 1860 there were in the State 3,100 miles of turnpike and plank roads and 67,000 miles of common roads.

The surplus produce of Ohio is exported by railroad, by the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, and the great lakes, it having amounted to over \$60,000,000.

Although an inland State, it has great facilities for commerce, having a shore line on Lake Erie, with harbors capable of accommodating the heaviest and most extensive shipping, and, by way of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, direct communication with the ocean. The various railroads and canals passing through the State afford direct intercourse with the commercial cities on the Atlantic and on the Mississippi, as well as with the States and Territories beyond.

The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1860 was 11,123, employing an aggregate capital of \$58,000,000, and consuming raw material valued at \$70,000,000, producing annually goods valued at \$125,000,000.

There are ten cities in the State having each a larger population than 10,000. In 1800 Cincinnati had 752 inhabitants; at present the number is 200,000.

In 1800 the population, excluding Indians, was 45,365.

In 1860 it was 2,339,511, and now it is estimated as 2,500,000, ranking third in the Union in point of population, and seventh in the density of its inhabitants.

The number of persons to the square mile in Ohio at the present time is about sixty-two, in Massachusetts in 1860 it was 158.

If the population of Ohio were of equal density with that of Massachusetts it would amount to 6,314,312.

In the year ending July 1, 1866, there were erected in the State 11,000 new

buildings, being a larger number than had been built in any single year since 1856.

The assessed value of property in 1866, real and personal, was \$1,106,208,921, an increase over 1865 of more than \$36,000,000. Of that increase more than \$33,500,000 was in chattel property. The amount of taxable property has largely increased since 1860; and although the State sent to the field during the late civil war an aggregate of more than a third of a million of men, adding to the public debt and increasing the taxes, yet the State nevertheless has continued not only to pay the interest but even to reduce the principal, the finances being accordingly in a most flourishing condition.

INDIANA, adjoining Ohio on the west, is in greatest length from north to south about 275 miles, and from east to west about 135, embracing an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres.

It was organized as a part of the northwest territory by the ordinance of 1787. The subsequent division of that territory left Indiana with its present limits, and in 1816 it was admitted into the Union.

Like the whole northwest territory it was originally claimed by the French, but was ceded to England by treaty of 1763 between Great Britain, France and Spain, and in 1783, by the treaty of peace, became a part of the United States.

In 1702 a party of French Canadians descended the Wabash and established a settlement at Vincennes, on the east bank of that river, and were subsequently confirmed in their possessions.

The public lands in Indiana have nearly all been disposed of by the general government, the quantity remaining being only about two thousand acres.

The State has numerous streams, furnishing excellent water power for mills and other manufacturing establishments. The Wabash river, forming part of the western boundary, and its principal tributary, the White river, have their sources in and near the western borders of Ohio, and with their numerous tributaries flow through nearly every county in the State.

Indiana has no mountains, but hills, rising in height from one to three hundred feet, skirt the Ohio and other rivers in the southern part, but much the greater portion of the surface is level or gently rolling. The river bottoms are deep alluvion, and the soils of all portions of the State, excepting the tops of the highest hills, are exceedingly fertile.

The valley of the Ohio river, including that of the Whitewater in the southeast, contains 5,500 square miles, and is a limestone region, consisting partly of broken hills. About two-thirds of this region is good farming land, the greater part of the residue valuable for grazing. White River valley, extending from the Wabash in the southwest to the Ohio line in the northeast, embraces an area of about 9,000 square miles, or 5,760,000 acres, the surface of which is almost uniformly level. This magnificent valley covers more than one-fourth part of the whole State; the soil is deep vegetable mould, destitute of rock or stone, and of the richest quality. Large prairies occupy the western part of the valley, while the remaining portion was covered with heavy forest, much of which has been removed and the land converted into cultivated farms. The numerous streams flowing through every part of this valley furnish an abundant supply of water for the purposes of farming or raising stock, or as power for mills or manufacturing establishments.

The Wabash valley is still more extensive, covering 12,000 square miles, or 7,680,000 acres. It extends from the Ohio river northward along the western border of the State for 150 miles; thence inclining northeast, it reaches the boundary of Ohio, north of the White River valley. It has large prairies in the west, heavy forests in the east, and abundant water power in the centre. With the exception of some of the highest bluffs in the lower part of these valleys, every acre of their surface is susceptible of cultivation. The Wabash valley

within this State alone is 600 square miles larger than the kingdom of Belgium, and contains a less quantity of inferior land.

The valley of the Maumee contains 2,000 square miles in the northeast part of the State, of the same general character as the eastern portion of the Wabash and White River valleys. The bottom lands of the Kankakee, in the northwest, are low and flat, forming in some places extensive swamps. These, however, are susceptible of drainage, and when the demand for land becomes sufficient to justify the expense, will be reclaimed and their fertile soils converted to productive uses.

Immediately bordering Lake Michigan extensive sand-hills occur, behind which is a region covered with pine.

One of the finest agricultural sections is found in the northern tier of counties, in the valleys of the St. Joseph and the Elkhart.

Unimproved lands of excellent quality may be purchased from private holders in the less settled portions of the State at very reasonable prices; but in Indiana, as in all the States east of the Mississippi, the price of real estate is annually increasing.

The valley of the Ohio was originally heavily timbered, but most of it has been felled to supply fuel to the boats on the river, and for shipment as lumber. In the central, eastern, and northern parts many heavily-timbered forests of walnut, poplar, beech, buckeye, oak, maple, ash, elm, sycamore, dogwood, hickory, and basswood still exist. Considerable quantities of walnut lumber are transported by rail to New York. The great demand for fuel along the railroads traversing every part of the State is working a rapid decrease of the forest. Prudence would seem to require that some of the best forest lands, when denuded of their larger trees, should be surrendered to the younger growths, and suffered to renew the forest. Were such lands protected from fires and other destructive causes, the young timber would become large enough for all useful purposes in a single generation.

The climate is similar to that of Ohio. The prevailing winds of winter produce severe spells of cold, seldom, however, of long duration. The summers are warm but salubrious.

Indiana holds a high rank as an agricultural State. In 1850, when the population was less than a million, the estimated value of real and personal property was \$202,650,264, which in 1860 had increased to \$528,835,371, or nearly 161 per cent. in ten years.

In 1850 the cash value of farms in the State was appraised at \$136,385,173, and in 1860 at \$344,902,776, an increase of more than 200 per cent.

In 1865 and 1866 the value of real and personal property, according to the appraisement of the board of equalization, amounted as follows:

Value of lands and improvements, including town lots, in 1865, \$373,391,061; in 1866, \$389,793,346, being an increase of \$16,402,285; value of real and personal property in 1865, \$570,458,400, which in 1866 had increased to \$584,607,829.

In 1860 Indiana ranked as the third State in the relative amount of wheat produced, and fourth as to corn. In 1865 the State surpassed all others except Illinois in the production of corn, and ranked fifth in the production of wheat. The produce of the fields, in grains, potatoes, tobacco and hay, amounted to \$50,748,014.

The value of live stock in 1860 was \$50,116,964; in 1866 \$88,657,071. Owing to the fertility of soil and the geniality of climate, this State must ever hold a prominent position as an agricultural region. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, sorghum, grass, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco succeed well and are extensively cultivated. The fruits and vegetables common to the latitude of the State find here as favorable conditions to their growth as in any of the States east of the Rocky mountains.

In 1860 the products of the orchards amounted to \$1,258,942 in value, and

the market products to \$546,053. Large quantities of maple and sorghum sugar and molasses, beeswax and honey, are annually manufactured. Some wine is made along the Ohio river, where considerable attention is bestowed upon the culture of the grape. In 1866 there were in the State 2,783,367 sheep, worth \$9,393,864.

The great coal-field of Illinois extends into Indiana, covering in the western part an estimated area equal to 7,700 square miles, or more than one-fifth part of the whole surface. On White river the seams are upwards of six feet thick. In other localities seams of eight feet in thickness are found. Some of the coal measures, it is estimated, are capable of yielding 50,000,000 bushels to the square mile. At Cannelton, on the Ohio, a bed of canal coal is found from three to five feet in thickness, at an elevation of seventy feet above the river. It is represented as an excellent coal for steamboat purposes, and large quantities of it are mined to supply the boats on the Ohio. The coal fields of Indiana will possess greater value when the supply of wood for fuel becomes less abundant and more expensive.

Besides coal, iron, limestone, marble, freestone, gypsum, and grindstones, slate of several varieties, clays useful in the arts, and some copper are found in the State.

In 1860 \$300,000 were invested in forges and furnaces for working iron. About \$105,000 worth of bar and other rolled iron was produced. Upwards of \$400,000 worth of steam engines and machinery was made, and about \$200,000 worth of iron castings. From the abundant water power, the cheapness of fuel, and the existence of excellent iron ore, there is no doubt this branch of industry is destined to a great expansion. Salt springs are found on the east border of the coal formation.

The whole number of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1860 was 5,120, employing 21,300 hands, and consuming raw material, inclusive of fuel, valued at \$27,360,000, with a capital invested of \$18,875,000, and producing an annual product of \$43,250,000.

In the construction of an extensive railroad system, Indiana is among the foremost of the great States of the West. In the commencement of this enterprise, the State lent credit with such liberality as subsequently resulted in financial embarrassment, from which, happily, the skilful management of great resources is in recent years rapidly extricating Indiana, indicating at no distant day a liquidation of all obligations.

Lines of railroad cross the State from the Ohio river to the great lakes, and from the Ohio to the Illinois boundary, tapping the river at different points within the State, crossing the east and west boundaries, and connecting every important place with the large cities of the eastern, middle, and western States.

The geographical position of Indiana, like that of Ohio and Illinois, is such that the whole land commerce between the manufacturing States of the East and the country west of the Mississippi must pass over its territory. The amount of traffic over the lines of its railroads is already immense, and is annually witnessing an extraordinary increase.

In 1800 Indiana had a population of 4,875; in 1850, 988,393; in 1860 it was 1,350,428, and 1,700,000 in 1866. With a continuance of present prosperity the census of 1870 will find a population of 2,000,000 within the State limits.

Indiana has eight cities having each a population of 10,000 and over, viz.: Indianapolis, the capital, of 35,000; New Albany, on the Ohio river, of 19,000; Evansville, on the Ohio, of 17,000; Fort Wayne, in the northeast part of the State, of 13,000; Lafayette, Terre Haute, Madison, and Richmond, with populations of 10,000 and upwards.

The population of the towns has increased in a still greater ratio than the rural districts, believed to equal 50 per cent. since 1860 at all important railroad centres or shipping points on the Ohio.

The school fund of Indiana in 1866 was estimated at \$7,611,337, and the revenue for school purposes derived from this and other sources amounted to \$1,330,863.

The whole number of children in the State in 1866 attending primary schools was 390,714; high schools 12,098; number of teachers employed 9,473; number of pupils attending private schools 49,332; number of volumes in town libraries 265,338. Colleges and academies are numerous throughout the State and in flourishing condition.

ILLINOIS has Wisconsin on the north; on the east Indiana and Lake Michigan; on the south the Ohio river, and on the west the Mississippi, its greatest length from north to south being 388 miles, and extreme width from east to west 212, with an area of 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. It is five times as large as Belgium and more than half the size of Prussia prior to 1866. The first settlers were French Canadians, who founded as early as 1682, in the western part, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and other towns.

In 1818 it was admitted as a State in the Union with its present boundaries. With the exception, perhaps, of a few isolated parcels, the proprietary interest of the United States in the soil of Illinois has been disposed of for cash, homesteads, military services, railroads, swamps, internal improvements, schools, universities, salines, public buildings, and other purposes. The surface is level, or gently undulating prairie, of an elevation averaging 550 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. A very small proportion in the northwest is hilly, with occasional bluffs on the Mississippi, the Illinois and some of the other rivers, but by far the greater proportion is rolling plain. The Illinois river, the largest in the State, formed fifty miles southwest of Lake Michigan by the junction of the Kankakee and the Des Plaines, flows southwest, emptying into the Mississippi twenty miles above the mouth of the Missouri. Its length by its sinuosities is 500 miles, it being navigable half the distance. It has numerous tributaries, draining one of the finest and best improved portions of the State, while other important streams emptying into the Mississippi are Rock river in the northwest, the Kaskaskia in the central, and Big Muddy in the southern part, joining the Mississippi thirty miles south of the Kaskaskia.

Of the rivers falling into the Ohio the most important within the limits of Illinois are the Wabash, forming the boundary between Illinois and Indiana for more than a hundred miles, with its tributaries on the Illinois side—the Vermilion, the Embarras, and Little Wabash. The Saline falls into the Ohio a short distance below the Wabash, and the Cash near the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi.

The Wabash is navigable for light draught boats for 300 miles; Rock river, during high water, more than 200 miles. As the Ohio and Mississippi wash the southern and western shores of this State, the Wabash a part of the eastern boundary, the natural advantages of Illinois in navigable streams are, perhaps, unsurpassed by any State in the Union, and its position on Lake Michigan, securing it an outlet by way of the lakes and the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic, still further increases its facilities for trade, while its geographical situation, between the commercial cities of the Atlantic States on one side and the enterprising millions beyond the Mississippi on the other, constitutes it a thoroughfare for the immense traffic between the East and West, making its network of railroads and canals the scenes of ceaseless industry, pointing to a future of increasing prosperity, wealth, and power. No State has a greater proportion of level or moderately undulating land, and none a smaller of hilly or broken, there being scarcely an acre not tillable. The soil is deep and fertile, without rock or stone to impede the labors of the husbandman.

Portions of the American bottom on the Mississippi have been cultivated for more than a hundred years, without showing any signs of exhaustion. A spon-

taneous growth of timber, varieties indigenous to the climate and soil, usually takes place by simply turning over the prairie sod or preventing fires, but many prefer planting the faster-growing trees, such as cottonwood and locust, in order to realize in the shortest period the advantages of timber.

The southern part is more abundantly supplied with trees than the northern and central, but belts of timber are found in all sections, sometimes skirting the banks of the streams or growing in clumps or groves upon the uplands, with wide intervals of prairie. The most common are the black and white walnut, the different varieties of the oak, the ash, hackberry, hickory, linden or basswood, sycamore, locust, sugar-maple, buckeye, pecan, cottonwood, persimmon, and in the southern white and yellow poplar, beech, yellow pine, and cedar. Of fruit trees, the apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, and quince are common, and succeed well. Grapes, currants, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and blackberries are largely cultivated and yield extensive crops.

As Illinois extends through more than five degrees of latitude, a considerable difference exists between its northern and southern extremities in respect to climate. In the northern part the winters are sometimes severe, but less so than on the Atlantic in the same parallel. The summers are warm, yet agreeably modified by continual breezes.

The State, every portion of which is healthy, occupies a leading agricultural position, there being few regions of like area possessing in an equal degree elements of the highest agricultural capacity, with so many circumstances favorable to their development.

In 1850 Illinois had 76,208 farms, valued at \$96,133,290; in 1860, 144,338, valued at \$408,944,033. The quantity of land in farms increased about 77 per cent. during the decade, the improved land 165 per cent., the cash value of farms about 325, and the value of farming implements and machinery nearly 200 per cent.

The value of live stock in 1850 was \$24,209,258; in 1860, \$72,501,225; and in 1865, according to the State returns, it had advanced to \$123,770,554, showing an increase during the ten years following 1850 of 200 per cent., or 20 per cent. per annum, and 70 per cent. for the five years following 1860, or 14 per cent. per annum.

New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are the only States making larger quantities of butter; and, in the value of slaughtered animals, Illinois is exceeded only by New York.

In 1860 Illinois produced 23,837,023 bushels of wheat, and 115,174,777 bushels of Indian corn, being 14 bushels of wheat and 67 bushels of Indian corn to every man, woman, and child.

The State surpassed all others in wheat and corn products, there having been cultivated upon its soil nearly one-seventh of the entire wheat and corn crop of the United States. In 1865, 177,095,852 bushels of Indian corn were produced, and 25,266,745 bushels of wheat. The entire grain crop in 1865, including Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, amounted to 232,620,173 bushels. The crop of potatoes was 5,864,408 bushels, tobacco, 18,867,722 pounds, and hay, 2,600,000 tons, the whole amounting in value to \$116,274,322. Besides this there were produced in 1865, 5,000,000 pounds of cotton, a branch of industry just beginning to receive attention, yet already pronounced one of the most profitable crops in the southern part of the State; also large quantities of grass seeds, maple and sorghum sugar and molasses, flax, flaxseed, hemp, hops, silk cocoons, beeswax, honey, wine, butter and cheese, peas, and beans. The wool clip in 1865 was over 6,000,000 pounds; orchard products of the value of \$2,000,000, and market, \$500,000.

The year 1865 was unfavorable for wheat in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the yield in each being less than in either 1862, 1863, or 1864. Illinois then produced 32,213,500 bushels.

In every year since 1860 the State has maintained a position as the leading wheat and corn growing region, while the product of other staples is annually increasing.

The cultivation of the castor bean has been prosecuted successfully in the southern part, and experiments have been made to test the adaptability of the soil and climate to grape culture and the wine product; the result having been so successful that enterprising cultivators are planting large vineyards and preparing to prosecute this interest upon an extensive scale.

Although one of the richest agricultural States, a large part is mineral, the coal fields being estimated at 44,000 square miles, and the lead mines as among the most valuable in the world.

The Illinois coal-field stretches from the Mississippi, near Rock Island, eastward toward Fox river, thence southeast through Indiana, and southward into Kentucky, occupying the greater part of Illinois, the southwestern portion of Indiana, and the northwestern part of Kentucky, measuring 375 miles in length from northwest to southeast, and 200 in width from St. Louis eastward—estimated to contain 1,277,500,000,000 tons of coal, sufficient to furnish an annual supply of 13,000,000 tons for nearly a hundred thousand years, being more than six times as large as all the coal-fields of Great Britain, and embracing one-third of all the coal measures of North America.

The present annual product of the State is 1,500,000 tons, the amount increasing every year, and, as the coal is of good quality and easily mined, it is destined to become one of the most prominent interests of the State.

The great lead district of the Mississippi river occupies a portion of northwestern Illinois, southwestern Wisconsin, and northeastern Iowa, covering an area of about 1,000,000 acres, one-sixth of which lies in Illinois, in Jo Daviess county, which has furnished the entire lead product of the country for twenty years. A few mines in Wisconsin and Illinois have supplied and smelted 15,000,000 pounds a year.

Iron ore has been mined in Hardin county, on the Ohio, several furnaces being in operation. Valuable beds of the ore are reported between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi; also in Union county and in the northern part of the State. Copper has been found in several counties; also marble, crystallized gypsum, quartz crystal, and silex for glass manufacture; salt also existing in the southern counties, while small quantities of gold and silver have been obtained in the lead district in the northwest corner of the State. Petroleum is found in the northeast part, zinc ore in the lead district in Jo Daviess, sulphur and chalybeate springs in Jefferson and other localities.

Although the leading interest of Illinois continues to be agriculture, its manufactures have been steadily advancing.

In 1850 it had 3,162 establishments, with a capital invested of \$6,217,765, producing an annual product of \$16,534,272.

In 1860 it had 4,268 establishments, with a capital invested of \$27,548,563, producing an annual product of \$57,580,887, being an increase in value during the decade of 248 per. cent.

While Illinois was fifteenth among the States in general industry in 1850, its advance was so rapid during the decade that, in 1860, it stood seventh; and while its population increased during the ten years at the rate of 101 per cent., the increase in manufactures was still greater, equalling, as before stated, 248 per cent. A similar increase during the ten years following 1860 will make the value of this branch of industry \$200,000,000 in 1870, and advance it in rank to be fifth.

According to the State census, the value of manufactured products for 1865 was \$63,356,013. The value of real estate and personal property for 1850 is reported in the United States census at \$156,265,006, and for 1860, at \$871,860,282, being an increase in the ten years of \$715,595,276, or 458 per

cent. In 1866 the governor estimated the real wealth of the State at not less than \$1,200,000,000.

The population in 1850 was 851,470, in 1860, 1,711,981, and in 1865, 2,151,007. A density of population equal to that of Massachusetts would give Illinois a population of 8,754,780; a density equal to that of the French empire would increase it to 9,641,340.

The average ratio of the population in Belgium is 424 to the square mile, which, upon a surface as extensive as that of Illinois, would exhibit a population of 23,493,840, or about 300,000 more than the population of the whole United States in 1850. One-ninth part of the surface of Belgium is waste, and a fifth still covered with primeval forest. Two-thirds of the kingdom are cultivated with such industry and scientific skill as to entitle the occupants of the soil to be called the model farmers of Europe, and to constitute Belgium an extensive garden. Next to agriculture, mining forms the most important interest in that kingdom, and coal and iron are the most valuable mineral products, coal forming the most important of Belgian exports. But the Belgian coal-field covers an area of only 500 square miles, or about one twenty-second part of the whole surface of the kingdom.

The Illinois coal-field covers an area of 44,000 square miles, or three-fourths of the whole surface, and if its soil were cultivated with the laborious care bestowed upon the Belgian fields, scarcely an acre could be designated as waste land.

The railroad system is on a scale commensurate with its advantageous position in respect to agriculture and internal commerce.

Three thousand one hundred and sixty miles are completed and now in operation, eight hundred and twelve miles more are in course of construction, making in the aggregate 3,979 miles, or one mile of railroad to 14 square miles of territory.

France has an area of 212,000 square miles, and in 1865 had 8,140 miles of railroad, or about one mile of road to every twenty-six square miles of territory, being about half as many miles of railroad upon a given space as in Illinois. At the same period France had a population of 37,382,000, and the ratio of population to railroad mileage was one mile to 4,600 inhabitants; whereas in Illinois, if the present population be assumed as 2,250,000, the ratio will be one mile of completed railroad to 710 inhabitants, about six times as many in proportion to population as in France.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of 122,550 square miles, in 1865 had 13,289 miles of railroad completed, or one mile of railroad to every nine square miles, being a greater railroad mileage than Illinois in comparison to the extent.

But the United Kingdom in 1865 had a population of 30,000,000; and consequently one mile of railroad to every 2,250 inhabitants, about twice as many railroads as France compared to the population, but only about one-third as many as Illinois by a similar comparison. In the whole United States there is about one mile of railroad to every 81 square miles of surface and to every 1,000 inhabitants.

Eight lines cross the eastern boundary of the State, and the Mississippi river is approached within the State by thirteen, connecting with the east and west through routes across the States of Missouri and Iowa, and northern routes through Wisconsin and Minnesota, westward to the Pacific and eastward to the great trade marts of the Atlantic coast.

In addition to the facilities thus afforded to commerce, a canal has been constructed from Lake Michigan, at Chicago, to La Salle on the Illinois river, 100 miles in length, affording communication by water between the lake and the Mississippi. The canal is now being enlarged by deepening its channel to accommodate large class vessels, so that the waters of Lake Michigan will flow

through to the Illinois river, the bed of which is improved so as to establish uninterrupted steam navigation at all seasons from the Mississippi, by way of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic.

The leading city in the State is Chicago, on the west shore and near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. In 1837 its population was 4,170; in 1850, 29,963; in 1860, 110,973; its population being now over 200,000.

Twenty-four lines of railroad, connecting various points in the State, centre here, and 200 trains of cars daily arrive and depart.

Chicago is now the most extensive grain and lumber market in the world. In 1838 the first shipment of wheat consisted of 78 bushels; in 1862 there were exported in flour and grain of all kinds from the port 56,484,110 bushels. During the year there were shipped 1,828,164 barrels of flour. In 1863, 1,537,816 barrels of flour, or flour and grain of all kinds, equal to about 55,000,000 bushels.

The receipts of lumber in 1865 were 606,642,300 feet; shingles 304,216,000; lath 60,340,000, sent by lake and railroad transportation to all points in Illinois, to Indiana, Ohio, New York, and westward to Iowa, Missouri, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the lower Mississippi.

The trade in staves, railroad ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, and other similar materials is very extensive, and the amount of capital invested in the lumber traffic immense.

The city holds an equally leading position in the pork and beef trade of the west, and next to New York is the greatest cattle market in the United States.

The trade is also very extensive in salt, lead, hides, tallow, the products of the dairy, orchards, in distilled spirits, and other articles. The lake tonnage of the port in 1864 was 2,172,866 tons in arrivals, and 2,166,904 in clearances, and during the season 8,939 vessels and propellers arrived, and 8,824 cleared, the tonnage engaged wholly in the Chicago trade amounting to 198,005.

The cost of buildings erected in the city in 1865 was \$7,510,000, and the number in 1866 was 9,000.

Three street railroads pass through the city, carrying annually 7,000,000 passengers.

The wholesale dry goods business forms a large interest, the sales having reached \$35,000,000 a year, and the trade in boots, shoes, and clothing, \$25,000,000.

Many other thriving cities exist in other portions of the State. Springfield, the capital, near the geographical centre, in the rich and beautiful valley of the Sangamon, is one of the handsomest cities in the west, and rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and refinement. Galena, Quincy, and Alton on the Mississippi, Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio, and Peoria on the Illinois, are enterprising and growing cities.

The educational interests of the State are in a most flourishing condition, 9,753 school-houses having been reported on 30th September, 1866, with 614,659 pupils and over seventeen thousand two hundred teachers; the revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1866, in support of the school interest amounting to \$1,445,130.

In 1860 there were in the State 18 colleges, 2,900 students, and an income of \$97,412; 211 academies with 13,205 pupils and an income of \$233,262.

There were at the same time 854 libraries, 246 of which were public; 243 for schools, 339 for Sunday schools, 7 college and 19 church libraries, with a total of 244,394 volumes.

The finances of the State are in a very encouraging condition, and the debt contracted in the construction of its extensive railroad lines is being speedily reduced by annual payment of the interest and gradual liquidation of the principal.

MICHIGAN rests upon and is intersected by the great lakes of North America. It is divided by the lake of its own name into two peninsulas. The northern, included between Lakes Michigan and Superior, is three hundred and sixteen miles long and from thirty-six to one hundred and twenty broad. The southern, included between Lake Michigan on the one side and Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie on the other, is four hundred and sixteen miles long, and from fifty to three hundred wide. The State possesses an aggregate lake shore line of fourteen hundred miles, the area being fifty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-one square miles, or thirty-six million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and forty acres.

The scenery of the northern peninsula is bold and picturesque, that of the southern less remarkable for salient features. The eastern portion of the former is undulating, gradually rising from the lake shore into elevated table land; westward it breaks into hills, enlarging into the Porcupine mountains, which form the dividing ridge between the tributary waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan. The highest peaks of this ridge attain an altitude of eighteen hundred or two thousand feet. The shores of Lake Superior abound in striking and romantic views, the "pictured rocks" being objects of special interest. They are composed of party-colored sandstones worn by the attrition of the waves into fancied resemblances of ruined temples and castles. They are sixty miles from the Sault Ste. Marie. The southern peninsula is level and more homelike in character. It is diversified in the southern portion by natural parks, called oak openings, or stretches of level country, with a scattered growth of trees intersected with prairies and heavy timber. Its rivers are neither numerous nor generally very large, yet a number of small lakes enliven the scenery.

The population in 1810 was 4,672; in 1830, 31,639; in 1850, 397,654; in 1860 it amounted to 751,956, and the census of 1870 will doubtless exhibit a population of over a million, an aggregate which, indeed, according to reliable estimates, has been already nearly reached.

The soil in the middle and south of the lower peninsula is very rich, generally free from stones, of a deep, dark, rich sandy loam, often mingled with gravel and clay. The northern part is well timbered, arable, and fertile.

The agricultural character of the northern peninsula has not been determined. Portions of it are densely timbered, furnishing immense quantities of lumber for domestic use and for exportation, the trees being the white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, and oak. In the lower peninsula are heavily timbered tracts of black and white walnut, sugar maple, oak, hickory, ash, basswood, locust, and poplar.

The climate of Michigan is less severe than that of other portions of the country between the same parallels of latitude, being softened by the immense fresh water surface on the borders of the State.

The colder and less genial climate of the northern peninsula, though admitting good crops of winter grain, is not favorable to maize. The lower portion of the State, however, produces large aggregates of all kinds of cereals.

The agricultural yield of the State is immense in wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, and hay, also the products of the orchard (apples, peaches, pears, and plums,) and of the dairy. The yield of maple-sugar, sorghum molasses, and honey, is abundant and increasing.

Tobacco is cultivated to some extent, and large quantities are imported for manufacture.

Wool raising is an important branch of husbandry. The clip of 1866 was estimated at 9,750,000 pounds, an increase of 2,500,000 pounds over the clip of 1864, notwithstanding an immense exportation of sheep to Iowa.

The lumber trade of Michigan is of great value and extent; the extensive pineries, after satisfying the home demand, supply a large surplus for exportation. The quantity cut in 1866 was largely in excess of the product of the previous year—at least 30 per cent.; the total amounted to 1,125,000,000 feet.

The upper peninsula, rich in minerals, prominent among which is copper, is mostly of primitive geological character; the lower exclusively secondary. The copper deposits among the primary rocks of the northern peninsula are the richest in the world, the copper belt being one hundred and twenty miles long and from two to six miles wide. A block of several tons of almost pure copper, taken from the mouth of Ontonagon river, has been built into the wall of the Washington monument at the national capital. A mass weighing one hundred and fifty tons was uncovered in 1854 in the North American mine.

Isle Royale abounds in this mineral; one house in that district, during five and a half months of 1854, shipped over two millions of pounds, and in the nine years previous there were produced four thousand eight hundred and twenty-four tons. The yield of copper in the State has risen to an annual average of eight thousand tons, with promise of steady increase. The opening of the St. Mary's canal and the clearing of the entrance into Portage Lake have given fresh impetus to this branch of mining industry, which is becoming one of the most cherished interests of the State. Silver has been found in connection with the copper in the proportion of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the precious metal. Iron of superior quality has been discovered in a bed of slate from six to twenty-five miles wide, and one hundred and fifty long, extending into Wisconsin. In the production of this mineral in 1863, Michigan was second only to Pennsylvania, having produced two hundred and seventy-three thousand tons of ore. Bituminous coal is mined on an enlarging scale to meet the demand of manufactures. Salt also exists in quantities repaying the investment of capital.

The high prices lately prevailing have caused a rapid development of the salt fields around Saginaw, a basin some forty or fifty miles square, in which by boring some eight hundred feet an inexhaustible supply of brine is obtained, yielding eighty or ninety per cent. of salt.

The manufacturing interests in the year 1860 were represented by three thousand four hundred and forty-eight establishments, with a capital of \$23,808,226. The cost of labor and the raw material amounted to \$24,370,658, the total value of the products having been \$32,658,356, giving a surplus over cost of labor and materials of \$8,287,698 or nearly 35 per cent. on the capital invested. These establishments were mostly engaged in the working of the heavy products of the mines and the forest into forms for the more elaborate processes in the older States. Yet the increase of labor and capital is such that the intelligent industries of the people are finding occupation in the higher branches of manufactures.

The lakes around the State abound in fish, consisting of white fish, pickerel, siskiwit, trout, bass, herring, and maskinonge. The yield of 1865 was 35,200 barrels, averaging sixteen dollars each, amounting to \$563,200, the legislature having forbidden seine-fishing in order to prevent injury to this branch of industry.

Upwards of eight hundred miles of railroad have been completed at a cost of about thirty-five millions of dollars, and six hundred more are in course of construction or projected, the completion of which will add largely to the prosperity of all the industrial interests of the State.

Lansing, the capital, on Grand river, one hundred and ten miles northwest from Detroit, was, when selected as the seat of government in 1847, an unbroken wilderness. It is now a city of nearly five thousand inhabitants, containing churches, banks, newspaper establishments, and institutions of learning, male and female.

Detroit, settled by the French in 1670, situated on the strait connecting Lakes Erie and St. Clair, is a splendid city, with a population in 1865 of sixty thousand, now rapidly increasing. It is well built, gas lit, and provided with ample street railways, possesses a very efficient system of public schools, accommodated

in neat and commodious edifices, while its churches embrace several specimens of elaborate and tasteful architecture.

Its position is admirable for commerce, of which it has a considerable share, having lines of trade with Liverpool. Monroe, Saginaw, Port Huron, Ste. Marie, and New Buffalo, are also important places.

The finances of the State are in healthy condition, the debt small and in rapid liquidation. Educational endowments are liberal and well administered.

The resources of the State when fully developed will doubtless be sufficient to support comfortably a population of ten millions.

The United States have over five millions of acres in this State yet to be disposed of.

WISCONSIN extends from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and from Illinois to Lake Superior, being coterminous with Michigan. Its greatest length from north to south is three hundred and two miles, and varying in breadth from one hundred and forty-six to two hundred and fifty-eight, its area being 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres.

The whole State is rolling prairie, elevated from six hundred to twelve hundred feet above sea level, with no mountains or lofty hills. The descent to Lake Superior being very abrupt, the streams emptying therein are too full of rapids for navigation, but present admirable facilities for manufactories. Several large rivers and lakes of considerable size agreeably diversify the scenery, affording important internal navigation. The Wisconsin, emptying into the Mississippi, and the Fox into Lake Michigan, approach so near that they are joined by a short canal.

The population of Wisconsin in 1860 was 775,881, but has now (1867) risen to a million, the mass of foreign-born population being Teutonic and Scandinavian.

The soil in the southern part is remarkably productive, and even in the mineral regions of the northwest it is well adapted to grazing. In the country lying upon Lake Superior, the overlying deposits of drift and boulders, and the presence of swamps and marsh, limit the agricultural character of the soil. There are vast forests of pine upon the rivers in the northwestern part of the State, with a large intermixture of spruce, hemlock, oaks in great variety, hickory, elm, ash, and poplar—the large forests of the last mentioned being found only in the southern part of the State. The climate is cold, yet agreeable, and free from oppressive extremes, the average temperature on the shore of Lake Michigan being 64° Fahrenheit higher than on the Mississippi.

Wisconsin is less liable than other new places to the diseases incident to new settlements, and compares favorably, as to salubrity, with other States, owing to the openness of the country.

The Wisconsin river is frozen only four months in the year.

The agricultural statistics of the State indicate extraordinary wealth in production and quality in wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, hay, clover, grasses, hops, flax, and potatoes. Tobacco is cultivated quite successfully, while the yield of the dairies in butter and cheese, and of the vintage, is abundant, as also of maple sugar, molasses, sorghum, honey, and wax; the products of the orchard and market gardening returning large rewards to the agriculturist. The aggregate results in 1860 reached in value upwards of thirty-six and a third million of dollars, being an enormous increase in percentage over previous decennial returns.

The manufacturing establishments in 1860 numbered 3,064, with a capital invested of \$15,831,581.

The value of the raw material absorbed and cost of production equalled \$21,406,042, the total product having reached \$27,849,467, leaving a profit of \$6,403,425, or upwards of 40 per cent., upon the capital invested.

The necessities of a new country still limit the range of these establishments to

the production of articles for common use, or in preparing the original products for the more elaborate processes of art elsewhere; yet the tendency to introduce higher branches of manufacturing industry becomes more evident as the resources of the State are developed.

The facilities for propelling machinery found in the various water-courses of Wisconsin invite large investments of labor and capital in the extension of manufacturing enterprise.

The mineral resources of the State are varied and valuable. The lead region of Illinois and Iowa extends over an area of 2,140 square miles in Wisconsin, which compares with the other portions in the abundance and richness of the ores. In 1863 there were 848,625 pounds of lead received at Milwaukee. The completion of the southern Wisconsin railroad will raise the aggregate to 2,500,000 pounds. It is mingled with copper and zinc ores.

The iron region of Lake Superior presents within the limits of this State abundant deposits of great richness. Magnetic iron, plumbago, and the non-metallic earths abound. Copper deposits have also been developed, but as yet have only been worked to a limited extent. Beautiful marbles, susceptible of elaborate working, exist.

The mineral productions are rapidly opening a very inviting field for capital and industry, promising an immense addition to the resources of this energetic young State.

Its railroad interests are assuming magnificent proportions.

In 1866 there were completed and in full operation 1,731 miles, representing a capital of \$14,099,400.

A canal is proposed to connect the waters of the Mississippi with the lakes, through the medium of Rock river and Lakes Horicon and Winnebago, which is to have the full capacity of the New York and Erie canal, with another route by way of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, these canal routes having been surveyed by competent engineers and pronounced entirely practicable.

Madison, the capital of the State, is handsomely located on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, its situation being the most picturesque and beautiful of any of our western capitals. The city is well built, contains the State buildings, the State university, newspaper establishments, banks, churches, iron foundries, a woolen factory, and steam mills.

Its population in 1865 was 10,000. The charming scenery around, salubrious atmosphere, business advantages, and educational interests will cause it to be a large and flourishing city.

Milwaukee, at the mouth of the Milwaukee river, and seventy-five miles by lake coast above Chicago, is a fine, thriving city, and a prominent railroad centre in the northwest. Milwaukee's commercial and manufacturing importance are annually increasing with extraordinary rapidity. It is especially celebrated for the manufacture of a superior article called Milwaukee brick, which is largely exported to different parts of the Union.

It is the greatest *primary* wheat market in the world. In 1862 the receipts of wheat, and of flour reduced to wheat, were nearly 18,000,000 of bushels.

The other cereals were shipped in less quantities, but showing astonishing aggregates. The elevators and warehouses of Milwaukee have a capacity to store about 5,000,000 bushels of grain. The tonnage owned at this port in 1863 was 31,780. Lines of steamers cross the lake and communicate with the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad.

The extensive water power of Milwaukee river affords splendid facilities for manufacturing, and is in process of rapid development.

There are in the city churches of superior architecture and public schools embracing a large number of departments, the Milwaukee Female College and several academies affording facilities for the higher elements of education.

The city contains banks, daily and weekly newspapers, orphan asylums, and hospitals; its population in 1867 having reached 75,000, with steady rate of increase.

Among the prominent towns of the State are Beloit, on Rock river, Columbus, Dodgeville, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Portage, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, and La Crosse.

The finances of Wisconsin are in fine condition, the government economically administered, the burden of State taxation exceedingly light.

The educational interests, amply endowed and prosecuted with energy and intelligence, must result in important benefits to the rising generation.

There are yet to be disposed of in this State about 10,000,000 acres of the public lands.

IOWA occupies an admirable territorial position between the two great rivers Mississippi and Missouri. Its length from east to west is 300 miles; its breadth 208, with a surface of 55,045 square miles, equal to 35,228,800 acres.

The State is one of rare beauty, undulating, but nowhere rising into mountains. The general features may be described as rolling prairies, crossed by timber-skirted rivers, the banks of which frequently consist of calcareous bluffs from 40 to 130 feet high. The scenery of the southern part is more gently picturesque. Grassy plains and groves of deep verdure are interspersed with beautiful streams.

In the north the elevations are bolder and more abrupt. High hills, covered with oaks, and rapid rivers, tumbling over rocky ledges, are numerous.

About three-fourths of the country consists of treeless prairies, but the wood land is so well distributed that much less inconvenience has been felt from scarcity of timber than in other States having large prairie surface. The natural meadows, while furnishing abundance of excellent pasturage, are ornamented with a profusion of beautiful and fragrant flowers. An extensive river system adds to the interest of the landscape, affording desirable means of intercommunication.

The first white settlement of Iowa was in 1833.

The population in 1840 was 43,112; in 1850, 192,214; in 1860 it had increased to 674,913; and at this time it is estimated as containing over 1,000,000.

The soil is generally very fertile, no State having smaller proportion of inferior land.

The valleys of Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines rivers are the choice agricultural regions of the State, being remarkably rich in organic elements of soil, with a desirable intermixture of saline matter and earthy silicates.

To the north of this region the land, though less valuable, is still available for some kinds of husbandry. The greatest scarcity of timber is found north of the 42d parallel.

On the banks of the streams further south are broad belts of woodland. Upon these alluvions is an extensive growth of ash, elm, sugar, white maple, poplar, oak, and walnut. The oak is predominant, and here attains magnificent proportions.

The forests of Iowa, however, are not the basis of an extensive lumber trade; yet timber is cultivated with encouraging success upon the broad and rich prairies. The climate is healthy, being free from injurious variations of temperature.

In 1860 it appears there was a very rapid development of the agricultural character of the State compared with 1850; the increase of improved land, of the value of farms and implements, being from four-fold to seven-fold. The increment of live stock both in numbers and value was nearly in the same proportion. The cereals, animal products, tobacco, potatoes, hay, sugar, and molasses advanced in still larger ratio.

In the products of orchards and market gardens the increase was extraordinary, averaging fifteen-fold. The remarkable intelligence and success of the agricultural system pursued in the State is an earnest of still further expansion in all the elements of wealth, power, and prosperity. Partial statistics show an advance during years subsequent to 1860 fully commensurate with the previous rate of progress. Wool-raising has become a very prominent and profitable branch of industry.

The mineral resources of Iowa are abundant and rich, the lead region of Illinois and Wisconsin extending into this State, the ore being found in large quantities, but lying deeper than on the east side of the Mississippi. Dubuque is the centre of the Iowa lead region. From this point and Buena Vista, in 1853, were shipped 3,256,970 pounds of this mineral. Zinc and copper are found in the same localities in close association with it. Coal is abundant and accessible.

Manufacturing industry has already attracted a large amount of capital and skilled labor. In 1860 there were one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine establishments, with a capital of \$7,247,130; the outlay was the sum of \$8,612,259 for raw material, and \$1,922,457 for labor; total, \$10,534,716; producing articles to the value of \$13,971,325; leaving the profits of \$3,436,609, or over forty-seven per cent. on the capital invested.

The advantages for the extension of manufacturing enterprise in Iowa are found in the abundance of coal and water power.

The necessities of an advancing civilization will enlarge the scope of manufactures already inaugurated, and introduce those of more delicate and elaborate process, the products of which are now supplied only in the older States and in Europe.

The railroad system of Iowa, in common with all the northwestern States, has rapidly expanded during the last ten years. In 1860 the State had six hundred and seventy-nine miles of road in full operation, representing a capital of \$19,494,633.

On the 1st of January, 1862, the number of miles completed and in progress of construction was two thousand and eighty-seven; of these eight hundred and ninety-two had been finished at a cost of \$21,382,557. Since that time these lines have been steadily prosecuted and others projected. The completion of this system will make Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, opposite Omaha, the eastern terminus of the Pacific railroad—the point of intersection of four extensive lines connecting with the railways of all the northwestern States. The nature of the country renders the construction of such lines easy and economical; advantages which are fully appreciated and energetically acted upon.

The facilities of Iowa for domestic trade are very great. These have been extensively realized. A very large export and import trade has grown up, which, through the advantages afforded by the rivers and railroads of the State, is enlarging at an accelerating ratio.

Des Moines, the capital, on the Des Moines river, is a thriving city of seven thousand inhabitants, well supplied with literary institutions and churches. Mines of coal have been opened around the city, which, with the abundance of accessible timber, will afford facilities for manufactures.

Iowa City, the former capital, is situated on Iowa river, eighty miles from its mouth. It is embowered in beautiful groves, and surrounded by very fertile prairies. The State University and other institutions of learning located here afford excellent educational advantages. Its population is six thousand. Its manufacturing facilities, though undeveloped, are promising.

Davenport, on the Mississippi, is one of the largest cities in the State, having a population of seventeen thousand. The railroad connections are extensive, and the manufactures, though yet in their infancy, are important and growing.

Its religious and literary institutions are of high order. The scenery around Davenport is unsurpassed, even in that beautiful country.

Dubuque, settled by a French trader in 1788, is the largest city in Iowa and the depot of the lead regions, a place of very active trade, having a population of nearly twenty thousand. It is well built, and furnished with all the institutions of an advanced civilization. Its railroad and river commerce have a large capital and numerous employes.

The financial condition of Iowa is satisfactory, the debt small, the revenue fully meeting expenditures.

There are yet to be disposed of in this State over three millions of acres of public land.

MISSOURI, one of the largest States in the Union, has centrality of position in the first tier of States on the west bank of the Mississippi. Its greatest length is 318 miles, and width 280, with surface equal to 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres.

The State is divided by the Missouri river into two regions, widely differing in physical conformation. The northern is nowhere mountainous, but has a large extent of undulating territory, with alternating plains. South of the Missouri, and as far west as the Osage, the surface is rolling, gradually rising into high ranges, forming the outer spurs of the Ozark mountains. To the westward is an indefinite expanse of prairie, the southeastern region being marshy. The rivers of the State are on a scale of grandeur, adding magnificence to the scenery and affording unequalled facilities for navigation. The population in 1810 was 20,845, in 1830, 140,455, in 1850, 682,044, and in 1860, 1,182,012, being now estimated at 1,500,000. Though originally settled by the French, that element embraces less than one-third of one per cent. of the present inhabitants. The population now pouring into the State is highly intelligent and energetic, bringing with it capital and business enterprise—qualities so essential to the proper organization of young communities.

The soil of Missouri is remarkable for its variety and excellence. The most productive portions are the alluvions of the river courses, which, though often mixed with sand, are rich in the elements of fertilization. Even in the mountain regions there are rich valleys, and those tracts reported as inarable are covered with valuable growths of white pine. The marshes of the southeast when properly drained will constitute the best farming lands of the State. The river bottoms are covered with luxuriant growths of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, linden, and white and black walnut. Thinner soils abound in white and pin oak, and occasionally are covered with heavy forests of yellow pine, crab apples, pawpaws, hazel, and wild grapes of a spontaneous luxuriance.

The climate is noted for extremes of temperature. In the winter the rivers are often frozen so as to admit the crossing of heavily-loaded vehicles, while in summer it is extremely warm, its enervating effects being prevented by a very dry, pure atmosphere, generally favorable to health and longevity.

The splendid agricultural capacities of this State are attracting increased attention. In 1860 returns exhibited an advance of from fifty to five hundred per cent. over the aggregate of 1850, in the production of live stock, cereal crops, tobacco, rice, hay, peas, beans, potatoes, fruits, wines, butter, cheese, molasses of all kinds, honey and wax, wool, slaughtered animals, and of the orchard and garden products. The great staple is Indian corn, to the production of which the rich prairies and hot summers of Missouri are particularly adapted. More hemp is produced in this State than in any other except Kentucky. The increase of cultivated land in ten years was threefold. During the subsequent years of domestic strife the agricultural interests of the State were in a languishing condition, but the return of peace is rapidly restoring the elements of prosperity to all industrial interests.

Missouri is richly endowed with mineral wealth. The iron region around Iron mountain and Pilot Knob is unsurpassed in the world for the abundance and purity of deposits.

On the Maramec river and in some other localities are found small quantities of lead.

Copper is found extensively deposited, being most abundant near the La Motte mines. It is also found with nickel, manganese, iron, cobalt, and lead, in combinations yielding from thirty to forty per cent. All of these metals, except nickel, exist in considerable quantities; also silver, in combination with lead ore and tin. Limestone, marble and other eligible building materials are abundant, especially north of the Missouri. The geological formations of the State are principally those between the upper coal measures and the lower silurian rocks. The drift is spread over a large surface; in the north, vast beds of bituminous coal, including cannel coal, exist on both sides of the Missouri river. When these mineral resources shall receive their proper development, they will immensely enlarge the scope of industrial enterprise.

The manufacturing establishments, in 1860, numbered three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven, with a capital of \$20,034,220, employing a large laboring force. The expense of production, including raw material and labor, was \$30,519,657, the value of the products being \$41,781,651, giving a profit of \$11,261,994, or fifty-five per cent. on the capital. The articles produced were generally suited to home demands and restricted to the simpler processes. Facilities for the higher branches of the useful, and for the fine arts, however, are known to exist, and will soon be developed, their aggregates showing a very marked advance over the previous decennial results.

The position of Missouri, at the central point of the Mississippi river system, is admirable for the control of the commerce of the vast interior basin of the continent. Notwithstanding the very powerful competition of its neighbors, the State has secured a large proportion of this trade. To superior water communication there has been added an expansive system of railroad improvement. In 1860 its extent was eight hundred and seventeen miles in operation. Late hostilities were destructive to such interests and property, but the injuries are being rapidly repaired by the renewing forces of peaceful industry. The position of Missouri in regard to continental railway lines is eminently favorable, one of the direct routes from New York to San Francisco passing through the State, which is destined to accommodate a constantly accumulating and extensive trade.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, on the right bank of the Missouri, one hundred and twenty-eight miles from St. Louis, occupies an elevated site, with a commanding view of the river and of the opposite cedar-crowned cliffs. It contains the capitol building, other State edifices, and is well supplied with churches, schools, and newspapers. Its present population is about four thousand.

St. Louis, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, one hundred and seventy-four miles above its confluence with the Ohio, occupies two plateaus, the first of which rises somewhat abruptly from the river, but the latter, gently ascending, expands into a large and beautiful plain several miles back from the city, which embraces a space seven miles in length by three in breadth. The streets near the river, following its meanderings, are irregular, the new portion being built upon a rectangular plan, presenting a cheerful and inviting appearance. In its public buildings, halls, churches, and schools a large sum has lately been expended under judicious and tasteful management. Benevolent institutions, upon both individual and State foundations, attest the intelligent philanthropy of its people, and the literary and professional ones are of high order. The periodical press, embracing some twenty-five publications, exercises a commanding influence upon public opinion, and religious and educational zeal is manifested by a complement of churches and schools fully equal to the average of American cities.

St. Louis is a great commercial and industrial emporium, commanding a large portion of the trade of the Mississippi river system. Its railroad connections have expanded its influence, increasing its commercial transactions. The accumulations of capital, the splendid industrial enterprise, the social refinement and intellectual advantages render it one of the most attractive cities on the continent, its present population being considerably in excess of two hundred thousand.

The State finances are comparatively easy, the administration economical, and the revenue amply adequate to the requirements of the State. There are yet to be disposed of in this State one million eight hundred thousand acres of public land.

ARKANSAS presents features of soil, climate, and productions which naturally associate it with the southern States. Its length from north to south is 242 miles, its breadth varying from 170 to 229, with an area of 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres. The physical aspects present remarkable variety. The eastern portion, with a breadth from thirty to one hundred miles from the Mississippi, is a low marshy plain, abounding in lagoons, and subject, with exceptions, to the annual overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Towards the centre of the State the land rises into hills, enlarging into the Ozark mountains. This chain enters the State in the northwest, dividing it into two unequal portions, one of which, in physical character, assimilates to the northern, and the other to the southern States. A singular phenomenon in Hot Springs county, sixty miles southwest of Little Rock, has excited the marked attention of men of science as well as of the public. Overlooking Hot Springs creek is a ridge, two hundred and fifty feet high, composed of beautiful novaculite, of chalcedonic whiteness, of the age of millstone grit, transformed from simple ordinary sandstone by being permeated with heated alkaline silicious water. From this ridge issue a number of springs, varying in temperature from cold spring water to a heat of 160° Fahrenheit. These extremes of temperature are so near each other that a person can place one hand in cold and the other in hot water at the same time.

The temperature of Hot Springs creek has been elevated by the infusion of these waters to such an extent that even in the coldest weather it furnishes a comfortable bath. Many chronic diseases have been cured by these springs, the virtues of which seem to result from varied temperature and chemical infusions. They are the resort of invalids from all parts of the country.

The population of Arkansas, in 1820, was 14,273; in 1840, 97,574; in 1850, 209,877; and in 1860, 435,450, the present population being about 500,000. This State was settled by the French in 1685, but civilization made very little progress prior to the territorial organization in 1819.

The soil of Arkansas presents a variety of characteristics. The black mould of the river bottom, though surpassingly rich in fertilizing elements, especially organic, is to some extent unavailable for lack of drainage. Where cultivation is effective the soil yields from fifty to eighty bushels of maize to the acre. There are lands of especial excellence found along White's and St. Francis rivers, but back of these are sterile ridges, the country north of the Ozark mountains being well adapted to grazing.

The climate of the northern and western parts of Arkansas is allied to that of the northwestern States, while the eastern and southern resembles Louisiana. The lowlands are not generally healthy, but the uplands are equal in salubrity to the most favored regions of the western States. The deposits of rain are very copious.

The agricultural statistics of 1860 showed a rapid enlargement of cultivated land and a sixfold improvement in the value of farms and farm implements over the preceding decade. The live stock averaged from fifty to three hundred per cent. increase upon the returns of 1850. The cereal crops showed still greater

improvement. Butter, cheese, wool, slaughtered animals, honey, tobacco, cotton, peas, beans, potatoes, hay, and garden and orchard products manifested an equally gratifying development, both in quantity and value.

The minerals of Arkansas are chiefly iron, coal, lead, zinc, manganese, gypsum, and salt. The coal embraces deposits of the anthracite, cannel, and bituminous varieties.

Gold is said to have been found in White county. Near Hot Springs is a quarry of novaculite, or oil-stone, superior to any other on the globe, inexhaustible in quantity and of great variety of fineness. There is manganese enough in the State to supply the world's demand. In zinc Arkansas ranks next to New Jersey. It has more gypsum than all the other States, and is equally well supplied with marble and salt. The lead ore is largely associated with silver. Lead mines were worked extensively during the civil war to answer military necessities.

Arkansas has not engaged in manufactures to any considerable extent, they having been restricted to the production of the simpler indispensable articles. In 1860 the State had 518 establishments, with a capital of \$1,316,610. The annual product was \$2,890,578. The cost of labor was \$554,240, and of raw material \$1,280,503, leaving a profit of \$1,055,835, or eighty per cent., on the capital. Over three-fourths of this production consisted of lumber, flour, meal, and leather. Manufacturing enterprise was greatly stimulated during the civil war, but no statistics have been reported to show the amount of such improvement.

The extensive and widely diffused internal navigation of the State has supplied so well the limited wants of a hitherto sparse population, that railroads have not been completed to any considerable extent. The eastern section of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, thirty-eight miles, has been finished, and several hundred miles additional have been projected, which will soon be placed under construction. The State has a large trade with New Orleans. An internal navigation of over one thousand miles brings every part of the country in communication with the great streams of commerce. The settlement of the back countries will add very materially to the volume of this domestic trade.

Little Rock, the capital, on the right bank of the Arkansas, three hundred miles from its mouth, is built upon a rocky promontory fifty feet above the river level, commanding an extensive prospect in all directions.

It contains a population of about four thousand, a number of fine public buildings, and church accommodations equal to the requirements of the population.

Superior building clay, slate and granite are abundant in the surrounding country. These have attracted capital and enterprise from the North, which will form the basis of a considerable export trade. Lines of steamers connect with prominent ports on the western and southern rivers.

Arkansas Post, Van Buren, and Fort Smith, are thriving trading towns.

Prior to the opening of the late civil war the financial condition of the State was very safe, the revenue being largely in advance of the expenditures.

The present financial condition is not found reported in any late statistics.

There are yet to be disposed of in this State about eleven million seven hundred thousand acres of public land.

MISSISSIPPI, in shape approaching an oblong parallelogram, is one of the southern States on the left bank of the Mississippi river, from which it took its name. Its length from north to south is three hundred and thirty-four miles, with an average breadth of one hundred and fifty, the area being 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres.

From the elevated plateaus of the eastern and central portions the land descends gradually towards the west and southwest, whither all its water-courses run. The Mississippi bed is marked by two ranges of bluff, irregular in outline, sometimes closely approaching the river, overhanging it in cliffs two hundred

feet high and then receding, leaving the intervening space a low flat plain overflowed by annual freshets and resulting in swamps, one of these extending from below the Yazoo river to Memphis, Tennessee, sometimes one hundred miles in width, occupying an area of seven thousand square miles.

This whole region is often covered with water, the northeastern part of the State being beautiful prairie. The southeastern portion is low but undulating, abounding in pine. The southern coast is a sandy level country, covered with heavy growth of pine interspersed with cypress swamps, prairies, and hills of slight elevation. Near Natchez are groups of ancient mounds of very remarkable construction. There are several medicinal springs in the State, among which is Cooper's well, in Hinds county, twelve miles from Jackson. The waters of this well are strongly impregnated with sulphur, also iron, and considered beneficial in cutaneous and intestinal diseases. Lauderdale springs, in the county of that name, are charged with white sulphur and chalybeate.

The population of Mississippi in 1800 was 8,850; in 1820, 75,448; in 1840, 375,651; in 1850, 605,948; in 1860, 791,305; and notwithstanding the ravages of war, may now be estimated at 900,000. The first settlements were made by the French. They were almost exterminated by Indians, but received a re-enforcement of French colonists driven out of Nova Scotia upon the English conquest of that peninsula. The admirable agricultural character of the country soon began to attract immigration from the British colonies on the Atlantic coast.

The average fertility of the State is of a high standard. The northern and central valleys, though subject in places to severe sand washings, are very productive. Excessive cotton culture has injured the soil of this region, which is now devoted in general to lighter and less exhausting staples.

The prairie region of the northeast has a rich black adhesive mould impregnated with lime and very prolific in cotton and maize.

In the southeast fruits flourish in sandy soil, which, with the exception of a few valleys, is not sufficiently strong to support the heavier crops.

Cattle also abound to such an extent that it is called the "cow country."

The southern pine forests afford considerable trade in tar, pitch, and turpentine, but the land does not possess any especial agricultural capacity. The "bottoms" of the Mississippi, with their measureless depths of black mould, constitute par excellence the most productive lands of the State.

The establishment of permanent and sufficient embankments to protect them from the annual destructive overflow of the Mississippi is all that is requisite to make these lands a great planting region.

Their inexhaustible richness will bid defiance even to the appetite of the cotton plant, which has devoured the fertilizing principles of the soil of the central valleys.

The climate of Mississippi partakes very strongly of some of the characteristics of the torrid zone. Its winters, however, like those of Louisiana, have an average temperature a few degrees below the same seasons on the Atlantic coast, in the same parallels. The protection of the southwestern "bottoms" from overflow, will soon dissipate the error that the climate of that region is naturally unhealthy, and attract a large population.

The agricultural capacity of Mississippi is incalculable. In the amount of land reduced to cultivation the returns of 1860 show an increase in the number of acres of sixty per cent. in ten years, and in the value of farms and agricultural implements of over two hundred per cent. The live stock have on the whole enlarged their numbers, and more than doubled in value. The animal products of butter, cheese, wool, slaughtered animals, and honey, have increased their volume in some cases fifty per cent. The cereal crops, with tobacco, cotton, peas, beans, potatoes, and hay, have had a still greater increment.

The products of orchards and market gardens have tripled and quadrupled.

The reorganization of labor will require time after the struggles of the late

civil war. With an entire revolution in the theory of the industrial system of the State, it is beyond doubt that the agricultural interests of Mississippi will yet be one of the great productive powers of American civilization.

No mineral deposits of any great extent have been developed in the State; some gold was found in Marion county, but coal and marble have as yet been discovered only in small quantities.

The presence of iron is attested by the existence of a few iron foundries in the State.

The manufacturing enterprise of Mississippi has been limited, the statistics of 1860 showing nine hundred and seventy-six establishments, involving a capital of \$4,384,492, producing articles valued at \$6,500,687; and deducting from this an expense of \$4,764,956 for raw material and labor, there remains a profit of \$1,735,731, or nearly forty per cent. on the capital.

The free development of the American industrial system will soon establish manufactories near the centres of original production, thus saving unnecessary transportation of the raw material. This diffusion will open to all the States of the Union a thriving future of industrial enterprise. The avoidance of all unnecessary processes of manufacture, transportation, and mercantile exchange, seems to be the tendency of modern civilization.

The commerce of Mississippi is mostly carried on through the ports of New Orleans and Mobile. The facilities of internal navigation are scarcely less extensive and valuable than those of Louisiana. The same causes have retarded the development of railroad enterprise as in that State. In 1860 there were but eight hundred and seventy-two miles of railway completed and in operation. The great railroad spirit of the age, however, is now advancing in this State, giving reason to expect in the future great expansion.

Jackson, the capital of the State, on the right bank of Pearl river, is a prominent cotton depot; it is situated in the midst of a fine large plain; its population is about four thousand. Natchez, on the Mississippi, two hundred and eighty miles above New Orleans, is situated on a bluff two hundred feet above the river, and is the centre of a large cotton trade. Vicksburg, one hundred and twenty miles above Natchez, is also a great cotton mart. Columbus, Aberdeen, Holly Springs, Canton, and Grenada, are important towns. There are yet to be disposed of in this State about four million nine hundred thousand acres of public land.

ALABAMA, one of the Gulf States, derives its name from the aboriginal language, signifying "here we rest." Its extreme length from north to south is 336, and the breadth ranges from 148 to 200 miles. Its area is 50,722 square miles, or 32,462,080 acres.

The Alleghany mountains terminate in the northeastern part of Alabama, subsiding into low hills. From the north the surface gradually declines towards the coast, which is depressed and level, with hilly country in the centre. The limited sea-coast is broken by Mobile bay, a beautiful sheet of water 30 miles long and from 3 to 18 broad, with depth of 15 feet on the entrance bar at low tide. The southward deflection of the general level causes the rivers to run in the same direction. These are numerous and of very considerable length and volume.

The population in 1820 was 122,901; in 1840, 590,756; in 1850, 771,623; in 1860, 964,201. Even after the desolations of war the present population cannot be less than 1,250,000.

The first white men that set foot upon the soil of this State were the adventurers under De Soto in their famous march to the Mississippi. They found the aborigines a formidable obstacle, evincing a more intelligent manhood and higher social organization than their compatriots further north.

The first settlement was made by the French under Bienville, who built a fort

on Mobile bay in 1702. Nine years afterwards the present site of Mobile was occupied.

The peace of 1763 transferred to the British crown all the territory north of the Gulf and east of the Mississippi. Its agricultural value soon attracted an Anglo-American immigration, in the mass of which the original French element was absorbed. Alabama in point of population now ranks as fourth among the southern States.

The soil varies with the geographical locality and elevation. The mountain region of the north is well suited to grazing and stock-raising, and is interspersed with valleys of excellent soil. The undulating surface of the central portion is well watered, and, especially in the river bottoms, highly charged with fertilizing elements.

The valley of the Alabama is one of the richest on the continent. The removal of the canebrakes of Marengo and Greene counties has disclosed soil of surpassing quality. Towards the coast the vegetation becomes decidedly tropical. Cotton is the great staple, but sugar-cane is cultivated on the neck between Mississippi and Florida, and indigo has been produced in considerable quantities. Oaks in great variety, poplars, hickories, chestnuts, and mulberries, cover the northern and central parts, while in the south the pine, cypress, and loblolly are the prevailing species.

The climate varies with the latitude, approaching within seven degrees of the tropics. The southern coast is strongly assimilated to the torrid zone in its temperature. The nights, however, are alleviated, even in the hottest weather, by the Gulf breezes. During the coldest seasons the rivers, even in the north, are seldom frozen, and the general winter temperature of the State is very mild. The low lands near the rivers are malarious, but the State generally is remarkable for salubrity.

The agricultural statistics of 1860 disclose an advance in ten years of fifty per cent. in the amount of land brought under cultivation, and of nearly two hundred per cent. in the value of farms and farm implements.

Live stock presents some enlargement of aggregate numbers, and more than doubles in value. Animal products, such as butter, cheese, wool, honey, and slaughtered animals, have increased fifty per cent. Cereals, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, and hay show like increment. Market garden products nearly double in value, while orchard products increase nearly fifteen fold. Like the neighboring Gulf States, an injudicious cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and other heavy staples has somewhat exhausted the fertility of portions of the land. Tillage and rotation of crops will remedy the mischief and restore the elements of productiveness. The agricultural development of Alabama awaits the final adjustment of the system of labor, the State possessing elements promising a bright future.

The mineral resources of Alabama are sufficiently known to indicate their abundance and variety. The central region is underlaid by vast beds of iron ore, alternating with thick coal measures of great extent. The juxtaposition of these minerals favors mining operations and the processes of preparing iron for market. Lead, manganese, ochres, and marbles, are found in different localities, and even gold is reported. Sulphur and chalybeate springs are of frequent occurrence.

The returns of 1860 show 1,459 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$9,098,181, producing articles valued at \$10,588,571, at an outlay for labor and raw material of \$7,622,903; the margin of profits was \$2,965,668, or nearly 30 per cent. on the capital invested. A new era in manufacturing enterprise may be expected in the reorganization of labor now in progress in this and other States, in which this great industrial interest will find its true position and influence in the social system.

The natural advantages possessed by Alabama are very important. The

magnificent bay of Mobile and a river navigation of 1,500 miles form an outlet not only to her own productions, but also to those of the neighboring States. A very considerable foreign and domestic commerce has its seat at Mobile, which will increase with the development of the State. The natural advantages are being supplemented by an extensive system of railroads yet in its infancy. In 1860 Alabama had 743 miles completed and in full operation, with several hundred more in process of construction or projected. These will connect Mobile with the prominent railroad centres of the country and permeate the whole State with their beneficial influence.

Montgomery, the capital, with a population of 10,000, on the left bank of the Alabama, 340 miles above Mobile, is admirably located for a domestic commercial depot. Its railroad communications are extensive and increasing, while the Alabama, which never freezes and is seldom affected by drought, is one of the best steamboat rivers in the country. The city is well built, with numerous literary institutions and periodicals circulating extensively through the State. Its commercial transactions are on an important scale.

Mobile, on the river bearing the same name, three miles above its mouth, is, next to New Orleans, the greatest cotton market in the Union. Its position in a large sandy plain is just sufficiently elevated for the purpose of drainage. The streets are wide and luxuriantly shaded by tropical trees. The city is well supplied with pure water from springs several miles distant. It is not compactly built, except the business portion. The religious, literary, and commercial institutions are numerous. Its position being well defended both by art and nature, it presents superior commercial facilities. It is connected by lines of steamers and railroads with all the prominent points on the coast and in the interior, and carries on an extensive commerce with foreign nations.

Tuscaloosa, Blakely, Marion, Huntsville, Jacksonville, Selma, and West Point, are among the principal towns.

There are yet to be disposed of in this State about 6,900,000 acres of public land.

LOUISIANA is the most southerly of the first tier of trans-Mississippi States. Its extreme length is 292 miles, and average breadth 250, embracing an area of 41,346 square miles, or 26,461,440 acres. The surface of the State, not more than 200 feet above the level of the Gulf, is in many places so low that extensive districts, especially in the south, are submerged during the stages of high water in the rivers. West of the Mississippi basin the land rises in hills towards the northwestern part of the State, broken, however, by the marshes along the several arms of the Red river. The delta of the Mississippi, included by the rivers Atchafalaya and Iberville, and amounting to one-fourth of the area of the State, is nowhere more than ten feet above the sea, and is subject through its entire extent to annual inundation. Large forests of pitch pine occupy the northern and western highlands, interspersed with oaks, elms, cypress, and honey locust. In the parish of Concordia are numerous mounds, built by a former race of intelligence and capacity superior to the Indians. They contain human bones, pottery, and arrow-heads. These elevations being beyond the reach of the annual overflow, are much prized for gardens and orchards.

The population in 1810 was 76,656; in 1830, 215,739; in 1850, 517,762; in 1860, 708,002. This State having been originally colonized by French and Spanish settlers, that element is large in the present population.

The soil of the rivers is of the most productive character. In some cases the rich black surface mould is one thousand feet deep. These "bottoms" produce the sugar cane and rice, which, with cotton, are the great staples of Louisiana. Two-thirds of the alluvial land is covered with heavy forests and an exuberant undergrowth of cane. These lands are easily drained and constitute the most valuable districts in the State. The prairie lands are not always very fertile,

being sometimes thin and inferior for agricultural purposes. Walnut, oak, sassafras, ash, mulberry, hickory, and magnolia trees are abundant in the northern parts, on the more fertile land; buckeye, locust, cottonwood, and willow flourish in the bottoms. Cypress swamps are frequent in the overflowed districts. Peaches, quinoes, plums, and figs succeed very well, but not so with pears and apples.

The winters of Louisiana, though more severe than those of the Atlantic States between the same parallels, are still very mild. The evaporation of the stagnant water left by the annual overflow of the rivers produces a malaria in the low districts during the long hot summers, which, each autumn, manifests itself in fever cases more or less numerous. The uplands are healthier and embrace many desirable localities.

The agricultural enterprise of Louisiana, as illustrated in the details of the census of 1860, is very satisfactory. In the ten previous years the acreage of land under cultivation had doubled, while the farms and farm implements had nearly tripled in value. Live stock had increased from thirty to fifty per cent.; annual products of butter, cheese, wool, honey, wax, and slaughtered animals had in valuation nearly doubled. The same increase was observable in rice, tobacco, sugar, molasses, peas, beans, potatoes, and hay. The expansion of the cotton crop was four-fold; of the value of orchard products five-fold; of market garden products nearly three-fold. The agriculture of this State is unique in its general features and practical methods. Its capacities have hitherto been only indicated and by no means developed.

The geological features of the State show the emersion of the tertiary strata over about two-fifths of its surface in the northwestern part; underlying this formation is a saline bed; the residue of the State being alluvial and diluvial. In the tertiary series are found coal, salt, iron, ochre, gypsum, and marl. The iron is especially frequent in the tertiary strata and of good quality. The coal is not equal to that of some other parts of the western coal field, but the marl is rich and the gypsum of the very best quality.

The western range of the Mississippi alluvion is marked by precipitous hills of freestone, from eighty to two hundred feet high. In the neighborhood of Harrisonburg, quartz crystals, agates, jasper, sardonyx, carnelians, onyx, selenites, chalcedony, and other precious stones have been found in unusual size and abundance.

In 1860, the capital employed in manufactures was \$7,151,172, invested in 1,744 establishments. The annual product was valued at \$15,587,473, of which, after deducting \$10,692,987 for cost of raw materials and labor, there remains a profit of \$4,894,486, or nearly sixty-eight per cent. on the capital invested.

These manufacturing processes were generally such as had immediate relation to those of original production in agriculture.

In Louisiana attention has not hitherto been generally directed to manufacture, though there is no reason why that class of industry should not be profitably conducted.

The commerce of the State, both domestic and foreign, has been very extensive, and the admirable system of internal navigation, in which Louisiana excels highly favored neighbors, will yet place the State in the front rank of the world's commercial communities. To the direct navigation of the Mississippi, extending northward to the Falls of St. Anthony, some two thousand miles, its greatest tributary, the Missouri, adds three thousand miles, stretching up to the Rocky mountains, the Ohio and its tributaries twenty-five hundred more, reaching the heart of the Alleghanies and tapping the rim of the northern lake basin. To these aggregates, adding the numerous large affluents further south, with their branches, we obtain a sum total of approaching in round numbers seventeen thousand miles pouring the products of fourteen States into the magazines of New Orleans for foreign exportation.

This State not realizing any special need of artificial routes in the face of such

a system of internal communication, has not engaged extensively in railroad building. Yet in 1860 there were nearly four hundred miles of road in operation, and soon the State will be in perfect communication with the great northern lakes by a continuous line of railroad. Baton Rouge, the capital, is built upon a high bluff on the left bank of the Mississippi, one hundred and thirty miles above New Orleans. It is reputed one of the healthiest towns on the Mississippi. It contains the public buildings, churches, schools, and banks, and is the centre of a very rich agricultural district.

New Orleans, the commercial emporium of the southwest, is situated on the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth, on the isthmus between that river and Lake Pontchartrain. The site being below the level of the river, in times of high water is protected by an embankment or levee. The deposition of alluvial matter by the river is continually changing the channel, requiring wharves to be erected upon piles driven out in the river. The city plat shows a convenient arrangement of well-paved streets. Most of the buildings are of brick, with suburban villas, the residences of men of wealth and business prominence. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale. The churches exhibit evidences of great wealth and cultivated architectural taste in the congregations. The hotels are proverbial for their magnitude and splendor. The benevolent institutions are among the most extensive and admirably conducted in the Union. Literary institutions of high grade are largely patronized. The commerce of New Orleans is most extensive, it being the greatest cotton market of the world. It has been the depot of the agricultural products of the Mississippi valley, though the extension of northern railroads has tapped the streams of western commerce, and deflected a large proportion of the trade to Atlantic ports. New Orleans, feeling this drain, is making efforts to recover supremacy. Even with the loss occasioned by the opening of these rival lines of trade, this city must ever be one of the great commercial marts of the Union. The finances of Louisiana up to the commencement of the civil strife were in a very prosperous condition. There are yet to be disposed of in this State over six million five hundred and eighty thousand acres of public land.

FLORIDA is the most southern State in the Union, reaching nearly to the tropic of Cancer. It is three hundred and eighty-five miles long, and the width in the lower part fifty, expanding in the upper portion to two hundred and fifty, the area being 59,268 square miles, equal to 37,931,520 acres.

The southern section of the State is an extensive marsh, called the "Everglades," with occasional tracts of firm ground, which seem like islands in a lake. It is supposed that its watery saturation may be removed by drainage. North of this the surface is generally level, interspersed with undulating tracts, the west of the neck joining Georgia being more broken and hilly. The lands of Florida have been distinguished as high hummock, low hummock, swamp, savanna, and pine land. High hummock is timbered with live and other oaks, magnolia and laurel, and is the best land for general purposes. Low hummock with the same kinds of timber is liable to overflow; when properly drained, however, it is the best land for sugar cane. Savannas are the river alluvions, usually very rich, but requiring drainage in all ordinary years. The southern coast has a range of small rocky islands called "keys," ending in a cluster of rocks and sand-banks, called the Tortugas, deriving their names from the number of turtles found in the surrounding waters. The whole peninsula is of diluvial origin.

The population in 1830 was 34,730; in 1840, 54,447; in 1850, 87,445; in 1860, 140,424; and at present it may be estimated at 160,000. The country was first occupied by Spanish adventurers. Subsequent French settlers were expelled by the Spaniards, whose first permanent settlement at Saint Augustine dated from 1565, the Spanish element now bearing but a small proportion to the population.

The soil is generally sandy, except in the hummocks, which are mixed with clay; a favorable climate bringing out its full capacities, renders it quite productive. The best lands of the State are unavailable for want of drainage. A large area is very well suited to grazing and stock-raising. The vegetation is mostly of a tropical character, producing cotton, sugar cane, rice, and tobacco in great abundance, with crops belonging to higher latitudes. The progress of agricultural enterprise in ten years, as detailed in the statistics of 1860, shows that the acreage enclosed in farms increased one hundred per cent., and their value one hundred and fifty per cent. Live stock in numbers advanced fifty per cent., and doubled in value. Animal products, cereal crops, tobacco, cotton, molasses, peas, beans, and potatoes show an increment of fifty per cent., market garden products more than double, while orchard products increased nearly twenty fold.

The climate of Florida is one of elevated general temperature very closely approaching that of the torrid zone. The local climates of the coasts, however, are very much softened by sea breezes; the interior being without this alleviation, is more affected by the intense heat of summer. The winter on the Gulf coast exhibits greater depression of temperature than the Atlantic coast. Florida is the resort of invalids, especially those affected with pulmonary symptoms. Statistics of health show that there are points in this State the salubrity of which is greater than any other part of the Union. No minerals of any amount have yet been discovered.

The manufactures of Florida in 1860 showed an aggregate embracing one hundred and eighty-five establishments; capital invested, \$1,874,125; cost of raw material and annual cost of labor being \$1,494,346; value of annual product \$2,447,469, presenting a profit of \$953,125, or nearly one hundred per cent. on the capital invested. The same general observations made in reference to the industrial interests of the other States apply with equal force to Florida. A well adjusted system of labor will be followed by a revival of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. Its trade has been of a very limited character, having had but a small basis of manufacturing enterprise and agricultural industry upon which to rest. The railroad movement, from its inauguration in this State, gave as the result in 1860 four hundred and one miles completed and in full operation, representing an aggregate capital of \$8,628,000.

The financial interests of Florida prior to the late domestic struggle were in a flourishing condition, the administration economical, and the receipts in advance of expenditures.

Tallahassee, the capital, which is built upon an elevated site of a rectangular plan, contains the State buildings, with several churches, newspapers, and schools. It is situated in the midst of a well-watered productive country, in the most thickly settled part of the State.

Saint Augustine has a deep, safe harbor, the outlet of the productions of a considerable portion of the country, its fine climate rendering it a great resort for invalids. Apalachicola and Pensacola enjoy extensive trade, and Key West, Jacksonville, and Fernandina are prominent towns. There are yet to be disposed of in this State about seventeen million five hundred thousand acres of public land.

MINNESOTA, lying near the centre of the continent, occupies the summit of the interior plateau formed by the converging basins of the Mississippi, Lake Superior, and Lake Winnipeg, embracing the head-waters of three great river systems of North America. Its series of undulating plains, seldom broken by abrupt elevations and never rising into mountains, present an agreeable variety of prairie, alternating with belts of heavy timber and studded with beautiful lakes, the crystal waters and euphonious Indian names of which have become proverbial, and whose intercommunication, together with the large and numerous rivers, forms a system of internal navigation permeating all parts of the State.

The population in 1850 was 6,077; in 1860 it had increased to 172,023. With the exception of Pembina, no white settlements existed within the limits of the State prior to 1845.

A distinguished statesman from Minnesota estimates the present population of the State at four hundred thousand, and predicts it will reach the aggregate of seven hundred thousand in the returns of the next decennial census. A large European immigration, embracing the hardy Teutonic and Scandinavian elements, is swelling the tide of population from the older States, promising to realize the prediction.

Its soil varies in character. Its peculiar excellence is shown in its adaptation to the culture of wheat, the great and unfailing staple of Minnesota and the north-western region of the country. The valleys of the great rivers, especially the Mississippi and Minnesota, are very productive. Above the Falls of St. Anthony, with the exception of river alluvions and some prairie land, the country is covered with drift and marshes, restricting the area of effective cultivation.

The agricultural character of Red River valley is excellent. Notwithstanding its high latitude, the State produces maize of superior quality in large quantities. Wild rice, strawberries, currants, plums, and cranberries abound in the prairies. The returns of the census of 1860 show very large aggregates, compared with the extent under cultivation, of wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and barley, with large quantities of maize, buckwheat, tobacco, rice, and hay. The products of maple sugar, maple and sorghum molasses, honey, orchard and dairy products, live stock and slaughtered animals, are remarkable, considering the brief period since the first settlement of the country.

The climate of Minnesota from its high latitude is necessarily severe in the northern parts of the State, yet it is accompanied by an equability which easily assimilates the human system to its low temperature, preventing those sudden changes which are insalubrious in lower latitudes. The climatic relations are very favorable to health and longevity, presenting many alleviations to the extreme cold of winter.

Portions of Minnesota are covered with heavy growths of pine, which the development of natural water communication and railroad improvements will soon bring into market. The ridges of the drift localities abound in small pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, and maple; cyprus, cedar, and tamarack exist in the swamps, the river alluvions furnishing an excellent growth of oaks, hard and soft maple, birch, linden, elm, and walnut.

The mineral resources of the State are yet undeveloped. Copper has been found, but in most cases as a detritus carried away from its deposits imbedded in moving masses of boulders and drift. Yet around Lake Superior it is likely a considerable amount of this mineral will be produced.

Coal has not yet been discovered in quantities comparable to its development in the neighboring States. Lead gives promise of greater abundance. In the northeastern part large formations of gold and silver-bearing quartz, accompanied by still further developments of iron ore, were reported by the State geologist upon actual survey in 1855. Notwithstanding the large area of the State its geological character seems to be confined to the azoic and protozoic groups, concealed by a thin superincumbent stratum of drift extending over a large part of the country.

In 1860 there were in Minnesota five hundred and sixty-two manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$2,388,310, consuming raw material valued at \$1,904,070; that sum, with the cost of labor, being equal to \$2,616,284. The value of the manufactured products was \$3,373,182, resulting in a profit of \$756,898, or over 31 per cent. on the capital. The greater portion of production was lumber, of which in the first of the four districts of the State, including the St. Croix and its tributaries, there were sent to market seventy-three million feet. In the whole State there were in 1860 one hundred and fifty-eight saw-

mills, producing lumber valued at \$1,234,203. The yield of the timber trade in 1866 amounted to 157,273,944 feet, valued at \$2,359,124. The abundant water power of Minnesota will, it is believed, induce the investment of a large amount of capital in manufactures, which, by the decisive advantages of natural and artificial channels of transportation, will yet become an important element of prosperity in the State.

The railroad communications are in process of rapid extension. During 1865 two hundred and ten miles were completed, one hundred and thirty-two additional miles having been graded.

During 1866 it was estimated that four hundred and seventy miles would be put in process of construction. The completion of these lines of road will place all the prominent points of the State in rapid communication with Chicago, the great railroad centre of the West, and the commercial entrepôt of the nation.

St. Paul, the State capital, is located on the east bank of the Mississippi, at the head of navigation, nine miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, being situated on a bluff seventy or eighty feet above the level of the river, and surrounded by picturesque hills abounding in excellent springs of water. It was first settled in 1840 and has grown to be a large commercial city, holding very active business relations with the northwest. It contains the State-house and other buildings erected for the accommodation of various benevolent and literary institutions. Its churches, schools, and printing establishments are on a scale commensurate with its rapid progress as a city, indicating a worthy aspiration for intellectual and moral improvement; its banks and other commercial institutions representing an extensive and growing trade.

Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Stillwater, Mankato, Saint Cloud, and Minneapolis are important places, rapidly increasing in population, business, and wealth.

The educational and moral interests of the State are judiciously managed; the landed endowments of learning, as devised by the wise benevolence of the government, are developing a high tone of intelligence.

Authoritative statistics indicate that earnest attention is given to religious enterprises, showing adequate church accommodations.

The financial condition of the State is sound, the expenditures falling within the receipts, and its debt nearly liquidated.

There are yet to be disposed of in the State about thirty-six million seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of public land.

During the last fiscal year the extensions of the public lines in Minnesota were retarded by rains through the surveying season. Since last report, however, the field work in eastern and western Minnesota was prosecuted to the extent of the means provided, the returns including thirty-nine whole and fractional townships, embracing nine hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-three acres. These, with the one thousand one hundred and eighteen townships previously reported, cover an aggregate surveyed surface in Minnesota, from the commencement of operations to June 30, 1867, of twenty-two million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixteen acres, while the progress made in the preparation of office work has been active and satisfactory. Immigration into the State during the past and present season has been very large, composed to a great extent of farming population, many settling beyond the surveyed region. In order to afford them an early opportunity to acquire titles, the surveying department makes an estimate for so extending the lines as to embrace settlements between St. Louis and Mississippi rivers in eastern Minnesota north of Mille Lac, and in the western and southwestern portions of the State, that country being mostly agricultural, with the exception of the pine lands in the northern section of the State.

The exploration of the timbered regions has shown considerable abatement

in spoliation, owing to the steady vigilance exercised by the land officers in preventing depredations and enforcing fines against trespassers.

The early survey and offering of the timbered land would be an efficient means towards arresting depredations and securing economy in the use of lumber and wood for fuel, which are cut at a distance from places of consumption and by persons having no interest in preserving the growth of the forest. Looking to these considerations, the estimate of the surveyor general, slightly reduced, is submitted for an appropriation for surveys during the next fiscal year.

DAKOTA embraces a large scope of unoccupied territory, fringed with white settlements in its southern border along the Missouri river. It may be divided into two tracts nearly square, of which the eastern extends from the boundary of Nebraska northward to the national frontier, and measures a little more than 400 miles square. The western portion forms a sort of echelon to the eastern and extends from the boundary of Colorado northward to that of Montana, being an oblong figure the length of which and breadth respectively are 330 and 260 miles. The extreme length of the Territory is 900 miles, its extreme breadth 535, its area being 240,597 square miles, or 153,982,080 acres. The eastern section is traversed by the Missouri river, the numerous affluents of which form an extensive system of internal navigation and drainage. Dakota has been described by geographers as an undulating plain rising gradually westward to the Rocky mountains, with an occasional approach to hills or terraces. There is nothing that can be called mountain within its limits. The eastern and southern parts of the eastern section are known to present very considerable agricultural facilities. Imperfect information has caused the country west of the Missouri to be reported as insufficiently watered. Further advices induce doubt in that respect. In other parts of the Missouri basin a deficiency of rain has been found, but experience has discovered that this inconvenience was very greatly remedied by the nature of the soil and by stores of subterranean moisture. There is reason to suppose that these alleviating influences will be found to exist to a considerable extent in the lands of the upper Missouri. The western portion of the Territory is traversed by ranges of the Rocky mountains. The agricultural character of this part, though imperfectly understood, is supposed to be much better than has been represented. It is well wooded in the portions which have been traversed by surveying parties and others. The population in 1860 was 4,837, including 2,261 civilized Indians. There are about 30,000 uncivilized Indians within the limits of the Territory. These, however, are passing away by accelerating causes. Yancton, the capital, containing about eight hundred inhabitants, manifests an active and thriving spirit of industrial progress. Vermillion is also a point of considerable influence, the seat of the United States land office for the Dakota district. The public lands undisposed of in the Territory are equal to about one hundred and forty-five million two hundred and ninety thousand acres.

In Dakota during the last year the correction line coincident with the 43° 30' of north latitude has been extended nearly seventy-six miles from Dakota river west to its intersection with the left bank of the Missouri. Besides this, the township and range lines north and west of the Yancton Indian reservation have also been established, equal to four hundred and eighty miles. Besides, fifty-five whole and fractional townships have been subdivided into sections, equal to over three thousand lineal miles, embracing nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-six acres, which, with the one hundred and twenty-nine townships, or eight hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and eight acres, make an aggregate of two million eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-four acres surveyed in the Territory from the initiation of the system to the 30th of June, 1867, while the preparation of maps and other records has kept pace with the field service. Engagements have been

made for the performance of services requiring most of the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1868. That service will effect the extension of standards from near the mouth of Wild Rice river in Minnesota, in $47^{\circ} 18' 30''$ of north latitude, to the Pembina region in Dakota, adjoining the international boundary or 49° of north latitude, near the Red River of the North, where a considerable settlement exists. There, too, under the provisions of the eighth article of treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians of October 2, 1863, and article seven of supplemental treaty of April 12, 1864, certain residents have a right to selection, each a quarter section when the surveys are made. To accommodate those distant settlements of years standing, a surveyor was despatched for the purpose of connecting the locality with the lines of the survey in Minnesota. The deputy was also directed to subdivide the Pembina lands to the extent of the means allowed for that service. He is progressing with the field work, the settlers awaiting surveys. The surveyor general therefore submits estimates of twenty-two thousand dollars for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. The localities indicated by the surveying department as requiring field operations are on the Red River of the North, on the Missouri between Fort Randall and Fort Sully, and in the vicinity of the Black Hills of Dakota, where there is a vast extent of pine timber of excellent quality, needed for building material all over Dakota. Besides, this locality, it is reported, abounds also in mineral wealth, such as gold, silver, copper, and coal, and by memorial the legislature has sought the extension of the surveys in the White River valley to the pine lands of the Black Hills.

For these considerations it is suggested that when the existing Indian difficulties are settled, and their title extinguished in the locality of the Black Hills, that region could be reached by lines counting from the sixth principal meridian west of the Missouri river.

It is further reported that information has reached the surveyor general of the existence of settlers around Fort Laramie, and along the Union Pacific railroad in the Territory, and that there are now three thousand inhabitants asking for surveys in those places. In view of these facts it is submitted that an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars would be necessary to meet the requirements of the service, and an estimate is accordingly submitted for the year which will end June 30, 1869.

The War Department on the 12th of September, 1867, relinquished that portion of the Fort Randall reservation which lies north and east of the Missouri river, and west of the Yanceton Indian reservation. The area thus released is estimated at twenty-one thousand acres, but it cannot be disposed of, owing to the general interdict in the sixth section of the act of June 12, 1858, (volume 11, page 336.) It is recommended that the interdict be removed by legislation restoring the premises not needed to the mass of the public domain, so that settlers may acquire legal title to the tracts they severally occupy.

NEBRASKA, the youngest State in the American Union, extends from the Missouri westward to the Rocky mountains, with an extreme length of 412 miles, decreasing to 310 miles on the southern border, its extreme width being 208 miles, diminishing to 138 miles on the west.

Its area is 75,995 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres.

The country through its entire length dips toward the Missouri river, being upon the western slope of the great central basin of the North American continent. The larger portion is elevated and undulating prairie; there are no mountains or high hills; the bottom lands of the river valleys are generally level. Above these, from forty to one hundred feet, are second bottoms or table lands, sloping backward to the bluffs, which range with the general level of the country. These bluffs sometimes rise hundreds of feet above the river level; back of these is the undulating prairie, well watered with springs and running streams,

being covered with excellent grasses. This prairie resembles the waves of ocean suddenly arrested in their swell and changed into soil and rock.

In remarkable contrast with the general appearance of the State is the tract known as *Mauvaises Terres*, in the western part of the State, ninety miles long and thirty wide, produced by some powerful agencies of denudation and degradation of the land. Viewed from a distance it seems like some deserted abode of civilization; the prismatic and columnar masses appear as residences of modern architecture or public buildings, with towers, columns, and walls. A near approach dispels the illusion, the imposing forms of architectural beauty resolve themselves into masses of rocks with labyrinthine defiles. These first appearances, however, are not correct exponents of geological character, as they are found upon examination to contain some excellent lands.

The population of Nebraska in 1860 was 28,841; the inviting features of the country have stimulated immigration to such an extent that in 1867 the State was admitted into the Union, having attained the requisite number of inhabitants. Its location is such as to command especial attention of immigrants.

The soil of the eastern portion is exceedingly fertile; the prairies are covered with a heavy sod, the matted growth of ages of vegetation, several teams of oxen being required to break it; the subsequent tillage is comparatively easy, the ground being rendered light and mellow. Along the rivers are groves of oak, walnut, cottonwood, hickory, and willow; very dense forests of cottonwood grow along the Missouri river above the mouth of the Platte.

The climate is milder than the eastern States within the same parallels of latitude; the summer is of high temperature, but the sultriness is alleviated by cool, refreshing winds blowing over the prairies. The quantity of rain is less than falls on the Atlantic side. This dryness does not become appreciable east of the 98th meridian. West of that meridian the soil, so far as known, is arid and not so well suited to agriculture; that part of the State to the eastward, however, is not deficient in moisture.

In 1860 the farms of Nebraska embraced 118,789 acres of improved land, and 512,425 of unimproved. The productions of that year amounted to 1,482,080 bushels of maize, 147,867 bushels of wheat, 74,502 bushels of oats, 162,188 bushels of potatoes, 24,458 tons of hay, and 341,541 pounds of butter. In that year the return was made of about 5,000 horses, 7,000 cows, 30,000 oxen and other cattle, 2,500 sheep, and 25,000 swine. The peculiar characters of soil and climate indicate that stock-raising will become a very important and remunerative branch of its agricultural enterprise. The dryness of the climate and the copious vegetation, especially of nutritious grasses, will attract capital, with a view to the establishment of wool-raising interests.

The trade of Nebraska is in its infancy. Its facilities, natural and artificial, must soon develop an immense volume of domestic commerce, in addition to the aggregate of the carrying trade that will pass through the State upon the completion of the Union Pacific railroad. Five hundred miles of that route are completed, and a wonderful progress is announced in the prosecution of the remaining portions. Within a score of miles further lies the foot of the Rocky mountains. The massive grades and excavations of that portion of the route will of course not admit of the rapid daily progress that has been shown in the extraordinary operations of the past year. The mineral resources of Nebraska will be considered under another head. Nebraska City, on the Missouri, is a well built town in the centre of an extensive domestic commerce, requiring transportation amounting to 13,337,734 pounds in 1864, and employing 1,792 men, 1,410 mules, 13,808 oxen, and 1,587 wagons, the total expense of which was \$2,134,037. The population of the town is estimated at 8,000.

Omaha City, the capital, is located upon high, undulating ground between the same river and the posterior bluffs, commanding a very fine view. Limestone for building is found in great quantities in the neighborhood of the city. This

city is the eastern terminus of the northern branch of the Pacific railroad, which gives it an immense importance as a commercial point, and is enlarging its wealth and population at a very remarkable rate. Its population in 1865 was 4,500, and is now estimated at 12,000.

In the State the public lands remaining undisposed of are equal to about forty-two and a third millions of acres.

By the act of July 28, 1866, the removal was ordered of the surveyor general of Iowa and Wisconsin from Dubuque to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and Iowa and Nebraska were made one surveying district, thereby detaching it from Kansas. As far as the surveys in Nebraska had been contracted for by the Kansas surveyor general at Leavenworth, they were prosecuted in the field to completion, and returns made to that office.

For the portion of the last year in which the Nebraska service was under the Kansas surveyor general, five different contracts were completed, involving a liability of over \$28,000, the cost of 72 lineal miles of standard, 740 of townships, and 4,583 of sections, embracing 81 whole and fractional townships, equal to 1,656,184 acres, the locality of those surveys falling within the counties of Monroe, Madison, Merick, Hall, and Buffalo.

When the surveyor general for Iowa and Nebraska entered on the discharge of his duties, which was on the 2d day of April, 1867, the necessary books, furniture, and surveying instruments were transferred from Dubuque to Plattsmouth, on the 5th day of May last, together with the records appertaining to Nebraska, which had been in the office of the surveyor general at Leavenworth.

The surveying archives of Iowa, as the service is completed in that State, are suffered to remain at Dubuque, in charge of a responsible party without compensation, until the legislature of the State shall pass a law for their acceptance, according to the terms of congressional legislation in that respect.

Upon opening the surveyor general's office at Plattsmouth, he proceeded to carry out his instructions respecting the service in Nebraska.

Surveying contracts were made for the extension of guide meridians, standard parallels, and subdivision of 21 whole and fractional townships, the work to be paid for out of the appropriation of \$15,000 by act of July 28, 1866, no report having reached here of returns of the work. Certain deputies contracted for the establishment of standard lines extending from the Pawnee reservation west to the vicinity of the eastern boundary of Colorado, embracing the lands granted by Congress in aid of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, up the Platte river and Lodge Pole creek, a tributary of South Platte river. They have, however, encountered difficulties caused by Indian hostilities.

The surveying department suggests the importance of the survey of the boundary between Nebraska and Colorado and of the western boundary of Nebraska. The establishment of these boundaries is required in order properly to make the allotments in aid of the Union Pacific railroad, which has been completed from Omaha almost to the western line of the State, and is further required to accommodate settlers along the route, as well as to determine political jurisdictions, the uncertainty in that respect causing inconvenience in the collection of national and State revenues, and in the maintenance of law and order in communities adjacent to territorial and State lines.

In view of the rapid progress made in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, and of settlements keeping pace with the improvements, the surveyor general has presented an estimate to realize the objects contemplated, but, in consideration of the wants of other surveying districts, the estimate has been reduced by this office to \$50,000 for the surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Under the treaty with the Omahas, concluded March 6, 1865, a contract has been awarded by the department for the subdivision of that reservation, to be in the first instance divided into northern and southern portions, the former

having been sold to the United States for the home of the Winnebagoes, and the latter to be occupied by the Omahas. The returns of survey have been received amounting to 302,832 acres, consisting of 205,335 acres of the Omaha reservation and 97,497 acres of the Winnebago Indian lands.

Allotments to the Omahas under treaty stipulations are to be made for their exclusive use, in parcels not exceeding forty acres, to persons eighteen years of age, and to each head of a family 160 acres. The lands in Nebraska surveyed from the commencement of operations, in 1855, embrace 15,520,249 acres. Besides these surveying operations, in that State, authority of law was given for a geological reconnoissance, results of which will be presented under another head in this report.

KANSAS, one of the youngest and largest States in the Union, occupying the western slope of the Missouri valley, varies in length, from east to west, from 344 to 408 miles, with uniform breadth of 208. Its area is 81,318 square miles, or 52,043,520 acres.

The eastern half is undulating prairie, alternating with timber. The latter is generally found skirting the streams, which flow through beautiful valleys. The western part of the State is more level, the depressions more gradual, and timber less abundant. The extreme western portion forms part of a sterile belt running from the 47th parallel to New Mexico. The State is drained by a number of large rivers, affluents of the Missouri. No mountains, swamps, or marshes, have been discovered. The timber consists of cottonwood, sycamore, oak, ash, hickory, walnut, hackberry, sugar maple, sumac, and willow. The growth of timber is probably adequate to home demand, but not sufficiently abundant to form the basis of an export lumber trade.

The population in 1860 was 107,206. At the time of the previous decennial census the whole State was a wilderness, with a few scattering white settlements. The present population is estimated at three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand. The general features of the country are of a character to attract large immigration.

The soil of the eastern part is excellent, there being two classes of land, the first embracing the alluvions of the river and the strips of timber. Of this class there are at least 10,000,000 acres in the State, or fully five times the amount of improved land. For the production of the heavier kinds of cereals this land is surpassed in richness by none of the neighboring States. For wheat and other small grains, the second-class lands, embracing the upland or rolling prairies, are preferred. These are covered by a soil averaging from two to three feet in depth, with a sub-soil of fertilizing qualities sufficient to furnish inexhaustible fertility if skilfully managed.

The scarcity of building timber is amply compensated by the general distribution of rocks admirable for the construction of dwellings and fences. Water-courses are well distributed. Unfailing springs of pure cold water are very abundant, and wells, furnishing copious supply, need not be sunk over twenty to forty feet.

Facts collected from old settlers show that the soil of Kansas has a remarkable power of compensating the absence of rain by its subterranean stores of moisture. The records of meteorological observations at military posts indicate that the average precipitation of rain during the months of June, July, and August is about one-fourth of an inch in favor of Kansas as compared with the neighboring States.

The climate of the State is temperate and healthful. Its locality, half-way up the slope of the eastern Cordilleras, gives it the advantage of the higher strata of the atmosphere, with more general circulation. The equability of temperature is especially favorable to stock-raising.

The statistics of 1860 show remarkable aggregates of different kinds of live

stock. From a report of the surveyor general it is seen that horses have increased in number in seven years, since the last decennial census, from 18,892 to 150,000; mules from 1,430 to 10,000; cattle of all kinds from 87,000 to 1,000,000, and sheep from 15,000 to 100,000. The total value of live stock has advanced from \$3,205,522 to \$40,300,000. The aggregate of animal products, cereals, and potatoes shows like expansion. The fruit and garden crops lately raised have developed a capacity in the soil and climate for such production.

The mineral deposits of Kansas are as yet imperfectly known; but sufficient has been developed incidentally to warrant the belief that the State has a liberal endowment of the useful minerals. The coal measures of the eastern portion are supposed to cover an extensive region. The upper stratum crops out in the eastern and middle counties. In Leavenworth, Osage, and Bourbon counties, in which alone the veins have been worked to any extent, the supply seems abundant and the quality superior. The surveyor general is of opinion from late surveys that the coal veins to the westward will be found of increasing abundance. West of this out-cropping of the coal strata is an irregular belt, from fifty to seventy-five miles wide, of permian rocks, in which are found salt springs, inexhaustible beds of gypsum, and inferior iron ore; platinum has also been discovered. Sand rock and lime rock crop out all over the State. Fine magnesian limestone of beautiful color has been quarried on the Kansas river near Fort Riley, and is now used in erecting public buildings.

The progress of public land surveys develops an increased number of salt springs, highly impregnated with this very necessary mineral. The most extensive salines are in the extreme southwest, which will ultimately supply millions of bushels.

The manufactures of 1860 are represented by 344 establishments, with a capital of \$1,084,935, working up raw materials to the value of \$1,444,975, and paying for labor \$880,346. The year's product was \$4,357,408, leaving a profit of \$2,032,087, or 187 per cent. on the capital. In the seven years since 1860 this industrial interest has increased rapidly. The trade of the State is advancing with other great interests. The internal navigation is not so extensive as that of the neighboring States; hence railroad enterprise is stimulated by the necessities of trade. One branch of the great continental railroad route, with its connections, passes through the entire length of the State. This branch will, by the 1st of January, 1868, have completed three hundred and sixty-one miles. Over five hundred miles of road are now in full operation, with a large number of routes of commanding commercial facilities and importance, and are pushed with great energy and skill.

Leavenworth, the largest city, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri, about a mile below Fort Leavenworth. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, well watered, and furnished with excellent building materials. Its churches, schools, literary publications, manufacturing and commercial institutions are on a scale to meet the wants of a large and intelligent population, which is now 30,000 or 40,000.

Lawrence is a beautiful and thriving town in Douglas county, on the Kansas river, forty-five miles from its mouth. Its population is over 2,000.

Atchison, Wyandotte, and Topeka are promising towns. The latter is now the capital of the State. It is well located on the right bank of the Kansas river, about 25 miles above Lawrence, with a population of 1,500.

There are yet to be disposed of in the State about 43,140,000 acres of public land.

In the fiscal year surveying arrangements were made by the surveyor general to the extent of the appropriations. The returns of work amount in that period to 237 miles of standard lines, 1,207 of townships, and 2,946 miles of section lines, comprising 49 townships, embracing 1,127,695 acres. These added to

former surveys in Kansas make a total of 20,510,443 acres in that State over which the lines of public surveys have been extended.

The field operations during the last season have been interrupted by the Indians. The surveyors whose sphere of operations was on the Smoky Hill, the Saline fork of the Kansas river, the meridian of Fort Kearney and Fort Zarah, were attacked, one of the surveying party killed, and the others dispersed with loss in outfit and provisions. Upon reorganizing, the deputies, with fresh assistants and supplies, started again with commendable energy for the field to complete the service which had been undertaken.

Besides the surveys referred to, which were executed under the superintendence of the surveyor general of Kansas, others were in progress in that State under the direct control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in conformity with the treaty of July 19, 1866, with the Cherokees, of that of 29th September, 1865, with the Great and Little Osages, whereby these Indians partly sold and ceded in trust to the United States the lands situated in the southern part of the State, extending from the western boundary of Missouri to the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich.

An award of contracts was made by the department proper to different surveyors for the extension of those lines at an estimated cost of \$82,000, payable out of the appropriation of \$50,000 by the act of July 28, 1866, "for surveying Indian and other reservations under treaty stipulations," and in part out of the proceeds to be realized from the sale of those lands.

The returns of survey of the Cherokee neutral and Osage tracts have been made to the extent of 2,895,966 acres, the field operations having been during the last year only as far west as the Arkansas river. The soil is represented to be of the first rate, being extremely productive; the lands having already attracted numerous settlers, who are awaiting the completion of arrangements now in progress for the disposal of the premises.

Those arrangements require the appraisement in the field, as ordered by the department, of the Cherokee neutral lands. When approved by the Secretary of the Interior, after due advertisement, the lands will be sold in accordance with the terms of the treaty. In regard to the Osage lands, plats of the surveys are in progress of duplication for the local land officers, to enable them to make sales after the President's proclamation.

In the survey of the Cherokee neutral, and those of the Great and Little Osage reservations, the fact has been discovered that a strip exists, lying between those lands and the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, on the 37th parallel of north latitude, as determined and surveyed in 1857 under the direction of the War Department. The strip is found to extend over two miles from north to south. That part of it stretching west from the State line of Missouri to the intersection of the Neosho river, lying between the Cherokee neutral lands on the north and Quapaw lands on the south, is found to be public lands; that portion west of the Neosho, and running due west to the 100th meridian, is ascertained to belong to the Cherokee nation, and which, under the provision of the 17th article of the treaty of July 19, 1866, was apparently intended to have been ceded by the Indians in trust to be surveyed and sold in their behalf.

It has not, however, been surveyed, because of the evident incongruity in the treaty, which refers to the 4th article of the treaty of December 29, 1835, that article treating of other lands than the strip in question. This being the case, it is the opinion of this office that, before the survey of the strip which is included in the patent issued to the Cherokee nation under the treaty of 1835 can be made, it will require a supplemental agreement on the part of the Cherokee nation, explanatory of the intent and meaning of the 17th article of the treaty of 1866, to the following effect, to wit:

The Cherokee nation hereby cedes in trust to the United States that strip of land ceded to the nation by the 2d article of the treaty of December 29, 1835,

and embraced in the patent of December 31, 1838, and now falling within the State of Kansas.

Under the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars made by Congress, March 2, 1867, for surveys in Kansas, contracts have been made embracing the lands on the Smoky Hill, Saline, and Solomon forks of Kansas river, which are required to be surveyed into legal subdivisions in order to enable the Pacific Railroad Company to make selections under the grant of Congress.

As the progress of the railway is very rapid in the construction of the Smoky Hill route, additional surveys are requisite, and hence an estimate is submitted of \$40,000 for the extension of public surveys in Kansas during the next fiscal year.

COLORADO TERRITORY is an auriferous region, traversed by ranges of the Rocky mountains spreading out and enclosing beautiful table lands called Parks, elevated several thousand feet above the sea. The San Luis Park, in the southern portion, is an immense elliptical bowl, the bed of a primeval sea, elevated by volcanic agency. Its bottom, seemingly smooth as water surface, embraces an area of 9,400 square miles. It is watered by thirty-five mountain streams, descending from an encircling rim of snow-capped peaks and ridges, exhibiting a remarkable symmetry of configuration. The scenery, everywhere sublime, presents the ever varying phases of the kaleidoscope; successive escarpments of terraced hills terminate in an amphitheatre of mountains enclosing an area of 18,000 square miles. Upon their rugged sides the point of cessation of all arborescence is clearly distinguishable, above which the naked granite and snow mark the reign of perpetual winter. The atmosphere is perfectly pure, transmitting the wondrous beauty and variety of the scenery, and the vivid and gorgeous colorings of the sky, iris-like, playing in interchanging lights and shades as varied and copious as the altering angles of the solar rays. There is scarce any spring or autumn, the year being divided between a winter and a summer, both characterized by mildness of temperature and narrow range of barometric and thermometric oscillation. The clouds, incessantly formed upon the crest of the sierras, rarely interrupt the genial sunshine, but refract the rays, clothing the canopy with a silver sheen intense and enchanting. They however serve to irrigate the flanks of the mountains, and call into being those immense forests of pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, aspen, oak, and cedar which protect the sources of springs and running streams. These alternate with mountain meadows, covered with luxuriant and nutritious grasses. The depressed elevation of the interior surface of the Park condenses these clouds sufficiently for the growth of grasses, which furnish pasturage the year round, but not enough for growth of trees. This elevated region, with pure atmosphere, is eminently salubrious.

The San Luis Park forms a sort of geological cabinet. From the primary rocks, outcropping at the mural summits, to the sedimentary drift, "covered with soil and varnished with vegetation," around San Luis lake, all the elements of the geologic series seem to be represented. The crevices of the secondary rocks on the mountain sides are charged with richest ores, the source of the golden detritus found in the gulches below.

These deposits become diluted and impoverished as the geologic series ascends and as the slope of the mountain descends. The descending terraces present a fauna and a flora increasing in richness and variety; cereals, flax, vegetables, and fruits flourish upon the plain; sheep and cattle attain superior development upon the hills of luxuriant grass. The products of the dairy, the orchard, and the garden give promise of value yet to be realized by a systematic industry. Beneath the soil is a subsoil of peat which not only moistens the surface but stores an exhaustless supply of fuel in the very improbable exigency of a final destruction of the magnificent mountain forests. The middle region of the plain forms a crater of twenty miles diameter, enclosed by an almost circular wall or

"barranca" five hundred feet high, composed of lava, pumices, calcined lime, metamorphosed sandstone, vitrified rocks, and obsidian. This barranca is perforated by the rivers Rio Del Norte, Culebra, and Costilla; corrosive forces have also, in places, broken it into hills. The bottom of the crater is filled with soils, resulting from the abrasion and disintegration of the various strata, brought down by the streams and bevelled to a perfect level. It is of matchless fertility and thoroughly drained by underlying porous formations. Access to the Park is facilitated by natural passes through the mountain rim. Northward are three other Parks, named in their ascending order South Park, Middle Park, and North Park; they are smaller in size and less variegated in beautiful and sublime scenery, yet not unworthy of association with San Luis Park. The remaining portion of Colorado may be briefly described as mountainous, with occasional reproductions of the peculiar features above described. The elements of an agricultural character are as yet variously reported, but unquestioned facts represent enormous yields of cereals from imperfect agricultural enterprise. Sixty bushels of wheat to the acre is a crop well attested in several localities. The mineral wealth of the country is enormous; the yield of gold in 1862 was reported at \$12,000,000. Silver has been mined on Snake river which produces \$600 per ton. Large tracts of bituminous coal are also reported. The population in 1860 was 34,277; in 1863 it was 80,000; the present population is a matter of conflicting estimates. It is probably near 100,000. The immigration is rapid. The completion of the Pacific railroad will soon enable it to reach a still higher aggregate. Denver City, Central City, Colorado City, and Nevada City are the principal towns. The public lands undisposed of in Colorado are over sixty-two millions eight hundred and fifty thousand acres.

During the last fiscal year the field operations in Colorado embraced one million three hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fifteen acres, which, added to the lines previously extended, make a surveyed surface of two millions eight hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven acres actually surveyed.

These surveyed lands are on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, north of the Arkansas river, extending eastward to the headwaters of Terrapin, Kiowa, Bijoux, Beaver, and Big Sandy creeks, and in the valleys of the Platte and Arkansas, of which these creeks are tributaries. The surveys are wholly of agricultural territory, the extent unsurveyed in Colorado being estimated by the surveyor general at seven millions of acres, lying both east and west of the Rocky mountains.

Under the appropriation for the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, contracts have been closed for the extension of the first correction line north of the base, and the second correction line south across the summit of the mountains; also for the running of the ninth guide meridian, west of the sixth principal in Kansas and Nebraska. As these standards reach the South, Middle, and North Parks of the Rocky mountains, the township and subdivisional surveys will be run not only in the agricultural regions, but in those containing rich minerals.

The ninth guide meridian will pass through the Gilpin and Clear Creek mineral district as established by the surveyor general, looking to an early survey of mineral premises under the act of Congress of July 26, 1866. Besides these standard lines, measures have been taken for surveying the townships immediately north of the base line, between the seventh and eighth guide meridians, and north of the second correction line, to the northern boundary of Colorado, in the region included between the eighth and ninth guide meridians.

The two branches of the Pacific railroad have already advanced along the Platte and the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas, the Omaha line to within one hundred and eighty miles of Denver City; the Union Pacific, eastern division, to within three hundred miles of that city. As they are being rapidly advanced,

with diminishing obstacles, the surveyor general, anticipating their completion by the end of the present fiscal year, suggests the necessity for extensive surveys of lands falling within the congressional grant in order to fulfil the requirements of the concession to the railroad companies, and submits an enlarged estimate for the next fiscal year, which, looking also to the public exigencies in other surveying districts, has been reduced to \$40,000 for field-work.

The surveyor general, for reasons stated by him, suggests the survey of timbered lands in the mountains, and urges the necessity for the survey of the northern and eastern boundaries of the Territory, in order to separate its jurisdiction from that of Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, and because the public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska have nearly reached the eastern limits of Colorado; and for the reason, also, that the construction of the Union Pacific railroad has progressed for a considerable distance along its northern boundary, requiring selections of public lands from different States and Territories to be transferred by legal subdivisions under congressional concessions. It is important that the several jurisdictions should be astronomically determined by surveys in the field. Satisfied that the time for the demarcation of these boundaries has arrived, the requisite estimates are submitted for the establishment of the same during the next fiscal year.

The mineral resources, particularly of gold and silver, are described by the surveyor general as very rich, and although the miners have not as yet fully recovered from the effects of the late depression consequent upon reckless speculations and experimental trials of machinery, yet the conviction is prevalent among them that when the mineral wealth shall have been developed, the results will show Colorado to be in this respect second to no other region. Discoveries of coal in large quantities have been made along the base of the mountains, with indications that to the east there is an extensive underlying basin. Nor have agricultural pursuits been neglected during the last year, but, on the contrary, the labors of the husbandman have been crowned with abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, and potatoes, the supplies being quite equal to home consumption.

UTAH TERRITORY, forming part of the surveying district of Colorado, is without an organization for the disposal of the public lands, no land district having as yet been authorized. No surveys, therefore, have been prosecuted in Utah during the last year, except the subdivision of the vacated Indian reservations of Deep creek and Corn creek into forty-acre tracts, as required by the provisions of an act of Congress of May 5, 1864, for vacating and selling the present Indian reservations therein. The returns of these surveys show the area embraced within those reservations to be ninety-two thousand six hundred and seventy-three acres, which with the former surveys of similar lands, as also of the public domain, exhibits an aggregate of surveyed lands in Utah of two million five hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and twelve acres.

In the absence of an effective system for the general disposal of the public and mineral lands, evidences of surveys heretofore made in that Territory are fast being destroyed and obliterated by time and accident. In this view the surveyor general submits an estimate for that kind of work during the next fiscal year, looking also to the extension of the lines to mineral localities, discoveries of rich veins of argentiferous galena and silver having already attracted numerous miners, who, it is reported, are building towns. When it shall be the policy of Congress to order the organization of a land district, and put in motion the surveying machinery, an appropriation of \$5,000 will be necessary, and looking to such an event an estimate is submitted. The public land undisposed of in this Territory amounts to fifty-one million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand acres.

NEW MEXICO was acquired from the republic of Mexico, it having been for ages occupied with the institutions of Spanish civilization. The average length from north to south is 352 miles, and average breadth 332, with an area of 121,201 square miles, or 77,568,640 acres.

East of the Sierra Madre the general aspect of the country is mountainous, with the exception of the longitudinal valley of the Rio Grande, about twenty miles wide. The mountain ranges vary from 6,000 to 12,000 feet in altitude, and are composed of igneous rocks. The interior forms a varied country, well wooded and of generally good agricultural character. The soil of the valley of New Mexico, though to superficial observation not promising, is rich in elements of fertility which a judicious irrigation easily develops. The most fertile part of this valley is below Santa Fé, and is called Rio Abajo, or country down the river. It is not uncommon here to raise two crops a year. The table lands are admirable for grazing, producing a sort of grass which is naturally cured by the operation of the climate. The latter is, on the whole, very equable and salubrious. The mutton raised in New Mexico is renowned for its excellence. The production of cereals, potatoes, and other articles of food for man and beast is very large for the amount employed in agriculture. The harder kinds of wood are very scarce. Cottonwood, however, is found in considerable quantities on the banks of the streams.

The scenery of New Mexico presents many sublime and picturesque landscape views. The mountains abound in high precipices and cataracts. A cañon is described as extending up the Virgen river for 300 miles, the lofty, precipitous sides of which suggest the idea that the river has cleft its way through the mountain. The waters wash clear up to the sides, leaving no intervening beach.

The population in 1860 was 93,516. A decided improvement is shown by the agricultural statistics of that year. A large trade has been carried on hitherto with the western States in caravans, which will soon be superseded by modern improvements in transportation. The quantity of lands yet to be disposed of in New Mexico is equal to about seventy-three millions of acres.

The progress of surveys in New Mexico during the last fiscal year consisted of the extension south of the second correction line, starting from San Andre's mountain, thirty miles east of the Rio Grande del Norte, passing a few miles south of Fort Stanton, the valleys of Ruidoso, Bonito, and Rio Hondo rivers to the intersection of the Pecos; also in the establishment of the third correction line south, and in running township lines embracing Tulerosa town.

Surveys have likewise been executed on the upper waters of Rio Mimbres, in the region surrounded by Fort Thorn, Fort Cummings, Fort West, and Fort Bayard, embracing Pinos Altos, Santa Rita copper mines, and Mowry City, this locality having been reached by extending the fourth correction line south, west of Rio del Norte; subdivisional surveys having been prevented by Indian incursions.

Returns have been made of the survey of San Pedro and Cañon del Agua, Mexican grants, embracing over thirty-nine thousand four hundred acres.

The surveyor general recommends the segregation of the Apache and Navajo Indian reservation of forty miles square on Pecos river, including Bosque Redondo and Fort Sumner, in order to prevent conflict between the white settlers on the Pecos and the Indians concentrated on the reservation, and under military supervision.

As the reservation is upon unsurveyed territory and no appropriation available, it remains unsegregated.

The surveying department further suggests, which is recommended, that the tract selected by the agent of the Gila Apaches on the Gila as a home reservation be opened to settlement, the Indians evincing no desire to settle there, and having for the last six years been at war with the whites. The Pueblo civilized Indians of Santa Aña desire their grant confirmed, the boundaries surveyed and

established, to prevent controversies—a measure of justice requiring the sanction of law.

By the 8th section of the act of 22d July, 1854, Statutes, vol. 10, page 309, authority is given for submitting to the surveyor general for report to the department and submission to Congress all Spanish and Mexican titles claimed as valid under the treaty of 1848 at Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico, but there is no provision under which official cognizance is required to be taken of any foreign titles falling within the limits of what is known as the Gadsden purchase by treaty of 1853, concluded at the city of Mexico. It is of the first importance that all such titles in New Mexico and Arizona shall be speedily and definitely adjudicated. To this end it is recommended that authority of law be given for initiating processes to obtain confirmation by petition to the courts, that the time for filing and prosecuting to final decree shall be specified.

If, however, it should be preferred to settle such claims otherwise, it is recommended that the provisions of the act of 22d July, 1854, shall be so enlarged as to include titles under treaty of 1853; that a period shall be fixed within which the evidence of all such shall be filed in the office of the surveyor general at Santa Fé, barring in law and equity all not filed within the period of limitation, making it the duty of the surveyor general to render his decisions not only as to the validity of claims, but the limits and area thereof; requiring those decisions to be immediately reported to the General Land Office; and investing a board, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, with power to enter final decree of confirmation or rejection, yet restricting the extent as to area in which decrees of confirmation shall be rendered by the board, and requiring all in excess of that extent to be referred for final action to Congress.

Numerous discoveries of gold and silver lodes have been made since last report, intermingled with copper, almost a universal accompaniment of the precious metals. Lead, iron, and coal are common throughout the Territory, and zinc, antimony, kaolin, and other minerals are found, but no applications for survey have yet been made to the surveyor general for the survey of mineral claims in New Mexico, under the act approved July 26, 1866, and the instructions therewith connected.

Since the organization of the surveying district in 1854 for New Mexico two million three hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five acres of public lands have been surveyed and prepared for market, but never offered for sale, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, while confirmed private claims have been surveyed equal to over two million two hundred and ninety thousand acres.

ARIZONA TERRITORY, one of the extreme southwestern political divisions of the United States, forms part of the basin of the Colorado. Its surface consists of elevated table lands, broken by mountain ranges and interspersed with fertile valleys and sandy wastes. Its northern and northeastern portions are comparatively unexplored and mostly in the occupancy of Indians. South of the Gila and west of the 112th meridian the country is sandy, supposed not generally arable, except along that river. In other portions there are many beautiful valleys, containing millions of acres of extraordinary fertility, producing wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. In the south cotton and sugar crops are remunerative, and on the hills and mountain sides is found a rich and abundant pasturage. Indeed, here are some of the finest grazing lands in the Union.

The river system of Arizona presents points of great interest. The Colorado, with its affluents, the Gila, Bill Williams fork, and Flat river, or Colorado Chiquito, drains an extensive region south of the Great Salt Lake basin and west

of the Sierra Madre. These various streams with their affluents head up among mountains covered with valuable timber. At the head of Bill Williams fork is the "Black Forest," but little, if at all, inferior to the "Schwarzwald" of Baden, separating the basins of the Rhine and the Neckar. Pine and cedar forests of indefinite extent cover the Mogollon and Pinaleno mountains, and valuable timber is found at the heads of the Rio Verde, Salado, and Gila. The mesquite furnishes good fuel in all parts of the Territory. In the valleys the larch, ash, elm, walnut, oak, and sycamore are found in copious supply, and exceedingly valuable for farming purposes.

The Colorado on the American continent will probably serve the historic purpose of the Nile in Egypt. It is subject to annual overflow from the melting of the snows on the mountain ranges flanking its valley to the height of several thousand feet above the ordinary level of the country. Thus the valleys of this river and its affluents are thoroughly fertilized. A system of artificial irrigation may be made to utilize these surplus waters, thus rescuing millions of acres from hopeless barrenness, and making them the scene of productive agricultural industry. By a system of irrigating canals the water may easily be conducted to immense tracts unvisited by its annual overflow.

The celebrated Colorado desert, bordering this river on both sides for one hundred and fifty miles, is below its bed, and possesses a soil composed of alluvial earths, marl, and shells, needing only the stimulation of moisture to awaken its fertility. Other tracts along the course of the river are susceptible of the same improvement. The system of irrigation, which once transformed the barren valley of the Nile into the granary of the east, supporting a population of twenty millions besides exporting corn to all the surrounding nations, applied to the Colorado will fertilize a wider expanse of country than that reached by the waters of the Nile, with a finer climate and a soil of equal productiveness.

The Colorado valley was an early seat of Spanish civilization and missionary enterprise. The Santa Cruz and its tributaries teemed with an agricultural and mining population early in the eighteenth century, and flourishing settlements existed in the valleys of the Gila, the Rio Verde, and the Salinas. The relics of this busy industry are still seen in the ruins of cities, cathedrals, and farms, scattered up and down the Colorado and its branches. The remains of irrigating canals show the extensive and elaborate scale on which Spanish agriculture was then prosecuted. But priest and layman alike fell beneath the tomahawk of the Apaches or were expelled by the jealousy of the revolutionary government of Mexico. The Yuma and Mohave Indians, taking advantage of the annual overflows of the river, secure with little labor and a very rude husbandry crops sufficient for their sustenance. The river has been navigated as high up as Callville by light-draught boats, and is believed to be navigable at least six hundred miles above that point. The San Pedro and Santa Cruz flow from the southeastern part of the Territory into the Gila, the former through a rich valley one hundred miles in length, expanding in places to a width of many miles. Its tributary valleys are of nearly equal extent. A beautiful, fertile, and well-wooded region lies at its junction with the Arrowapa, extending to the Gila. Ruins of haciendas and ranches show an abortive attempt to introduce the institutions of civilization into these wilds. One of the finest portions of the Territory is the country bordering on the Santa Cruz. Its valley, wider than the San Pedro, is equally rich and well timbered. Both these valleys are supplied with running waters, nutritious gama and mesquite grasses, green and growing at all seasons. The Santa Cruz region was occupied by Jesuit missionaries as early as the year 1600, the ruins of whose establishments are still seen. The ever present remains of irrigating canals show scientific and systematic agriculture once flourishing in these valleys, but subsequently perishing, either by savage invasion or revolutionary violence. Such churches as that of San Xavier del Bac attest, even in their dilapidation, the wealth, refinement, and

religious public spirit of the generation which has passed away. The Spanish settlements are either deserted or reduced in numbers and wealth.

American settlements are being formed introducing a higher and more energetic tone of social life, and overpowering the feeble efforts of the Mexicans to occupy these inviting regions.

The depredations of the Apaches have restrained the settlement of large portions of this Territory and of New Mexico, regions possessing a delightful climate and containing large tracts of the finest arable and grazing land. The climate of the entire Territory, excepting the lower Gila and Colorado, is represented as delightful, exempt from extreme heat, with nights of refreshing coolness. Snow rarely falls; fruit trees bloom in February and March; cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, melons, with a great variety of temperate and semi-tropical fruits, are raised in abundance.

The settlements in the southern part and along the Colorado are numerous. On account of Indian hostilities it is found safe to occupy the country only in colonies for mutual protection. The mineral resources of the Territory and the small part occupied for agricultural purposes must render farming a very profitable pursuit, with an increasing home demand.

The lands are yet unsurveyed; but where settlements in good faith are made upon those belonging to the government, accompanied by residence and cultivation, the settlers will be protected in their rights and permitted, after survey, to complete their pre-emption and homestead entries.

The surveyor general estimates the quantity of irrigable land at one million acres. An extension of the system of irrigation by the formation of reservoirs in the mountains will doubtless very much enlarge this aggregate. It is thought that five million acres is a very moderate estimate.

The grazing lands are about three-fourths of the entire area, or fifty-five millions of acres.

A large quantity of land in the Territory may be made productive without irrigation, especially the lands occupied by the Pimos Indians, who being instructed in agriculture by the Jesuit fathers, have continued ever since to gather two crops per annum. The rainy season generally lasts from June to December. Rain also falls in January.

Irrigated lands in Arizona may be safely estimated as of double the productiveness of the unirrigated in the Atlantic States.

The timber, though not so abundant as in Oregon or California, is nevertheless adequate to home demand. In some places forests of heavy timber cover extensive areas. The United States have in this Territory 72,906,304 acres of public land.

While this country was under the jurisdiction of the surveyor general at Santa Fé, measures were adopted for the survey of the base, meridian, and standard parallels, but while in progress the work was interrupted by the hostility of the Indians. The surveyors, however, succeeded in establishing the Gila and Salt river principal meridian, which was extended north from the intersection, with the principal base at the mouth of Salt river for a distance of twenty-four miles; from that termination the first standard parallel north was extended forty-two miles east, and a like distance west, the base having been run and marked to the extent of thirty-six miles east of the intersection. The initial point of surveys in Arizona is a conical hill one hundred and fifty feet in height, upon the pinnacle of which the Mexican boundary commission in 1851 established a corner to mark the mouth of Salt river, it being on the 33° 22' 57" of north latitude, and 112° 15' 46" of west longitude from Greenwich.

By the 4th section of the act of March 2, 1867, Arizona, which had formed part of the New Mexico surveying district, was attached to that of California, all the original archives relating to the Arizona service having been transferred by the surveyor general at Santa Fé to the surveyor general of California at San Francisco. The Indian difficulties in Arizona prevailing to considerable

extent, rendered it hazardous for surveyors to continue in the field; consequently neither township nor subdivisional surveys have been executed. The distance of the Arizona field of operations from San Francisco rendering it difficult to obtain experienced and trustworthy deputies to enter into contracts for surveys in this Territory at the maximum rates allowed by law, it is not expected that public lands will be surveyed there during the present season.

CALIFORNIA extends along the Pacific coast seven hundred and fifty miles, with an average breadth of two hundred and thirty. Its area is 188,981 square miles, or 120,947,840 acres, of which not less than eighty-nine millions, including swamp and tule lands capable of reclamation, are suited to some kinds of profitable husbandry. Of these over forty millions are fit for the plough, and the remainder present excellent facilities for stock-raising, fruit-growing, and all the other branches of agriculture. This agricultural area exceeds that of Great Britain and Ireland, or the entire peninsula of Italy. The State also contains about forty millions of acres of mineral land, unsurpassed for productiveness.

About thirty millions of acres have been surveyed, leaving a residue unsurveyed of ninety millions. Nearly nine millions have been granted to the State by the general government, under various acts of Congress, for common schools, agricultural colleges, public buildings, and internal improvements.

Of the forty million acres of arable land, fourteen millions are found in the basin of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, sixteen millions in the coast valleys, and the residue in the region called the "Colorado desert," in Owen's River valley and the Klamath basin. When irrigation is practiced on an extensive scale, as it must be within a few years, and the valley of the Colorado is brought under its influence, much of what is now characterized as "desert" will become productive and valuable. The land not fit for the plough, but valuable for grazing and in a measure for horticultural purposes, especially the grape culture, is to be found on the foot-hills and slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range mountains.

The soil and climate of California are eminently adapted to the growth of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, hops, tobacco, hay, and sorghum; in certain localities to corn, cotton, the southern sugar cane; to almost every variety of garden vegetables cultivated east of the Rocky mountains; to the apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, apricot, nectarine, quince, fig, and grape, and along the southern coast to the orange, lemon, citron, olive, pomegranate, aloe, filbert, walnut, hard and soft-shell almond, currants, prunes, pineapples, and the plantain, banana, cocoanut, and indigo. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, figs, grapes, and the harder fruits, as the apple, peach, and pear, succeed well in every portion of the State. There are very few parts of the world where fruit trees grow so rapidly, bear so early, so regularly, so abundantly, and produce fruit of such size, and where so great a variety can be produced, and of such superior quality, as on the southern coast of California.

Fruit trees in that State are generally as large after two years' growth as on the Atlantic coast in three and four. At Petaluma a cherry tree two years old after being grafted, and three from the seed, had a trunk seven inches and three quarters round; a plum tree three years from the seed was eleven feet high, with a circumference of seven inches; a peach tree one year from the bud was eight feet high, with a circumference of eight and a half inches; and an almond tree planted in January, 1855, being cut down to within a few inches of the earth, in three years had grown to be a tree twenty feet high, with branches starting from the surface of the earth, and a trunk twenty-four inches in circumference. The pear is more specially the fruit tree of California. It thrives in all parts of the State; neither tree nor fruit is subject to any form of disease, the fruit being everywhere of delicious flavor and of large size. There are trees now standing each of which produces annually forty bushels of pears.

The varied climate on the Pacific, its freedom from frosts, severe cold, and

furious storms, give it special advantages as a fruit-growing region, and although the trees grow more rapidly and bear much earlier than on the Atlantic, they are not subject to early decay. The fruit trees of the Missions, many of them thirty and forty years old, are still in excellent condition and full bearing, not having failed at any season during the past twenty years to produce good crops.

Experience has established the fact that the soil and climate of California are equal to any in the world in their adaptation to grape culture and the manufacture of wine. The yield of the grape has been larger, its freedom from disease greater, than in the most celebrated European vineyards. Three hundred varieties have been already successfully cultivated, including the choicest foreign wine-producing grapes; and so diversified is the soil and climate that all wines can be produced here, and even superior in quality to the imported.

The vine in California is not subject to the oidium, or grape disease, frequently so destructive in other countries, nor is it liable to mildew.

The vineyards of the State seldom or never yield less than one thousand pounds of grapes per acre, and even twenty thousand pounds have been produced. The crops are regular every year, and as there are neither severe frosts nor hail, rain, or thunder storms from the budding of the vines until the grape is gathered, they are not liable to the accidents and drawbacks attending them in other places. In Europe the vine is trained with a stock four feet high, and supported by a pole put up every year, to which the vine is fastened. In California it stands alone, the labor thus far being nothing compared with that bestowed upon the best European vineyards. The number of vines already set, all of which will be in full bearing in three years, is estimated at nearly thirty millions. In 1863 the total number planted in vineyards in the State was three and a half millions, showing an increase of 25,000,000 in four years. Hock, champagne, port, and claret constitute the varieties of wine already exported. No doubt is entertained that when the California wine-makers have had the necessary experience and their wines have attained sufficient age, they will take rank with the very best, and that its manufacture on the Pacific coast is destined to become of vast importance, while a series of vineyards, stretching from San Diego to Mount Shasta, will, within another quarter of a century, add not only beauty, but substantial wealth to the State. Among the fruits cultivated on the southern coast during the present year have been the orange, lemon, fig, lime, the English walnut, almond, olive, apricot, and nectarine, numbering in the aggregate between 400,000 and 500,000 trees, in a greater or less state of maturity. The cultivation of these and other fruits is rapidly extending in California, with marked success.

Another branch of industry progressing with satisfactory results is the cultivation of the mulberry and the silk-worm. The general absence of rain from May to November, and of explosive electricity, is said to be a climatic condition highly favorable to the raising of the silk-worm. Cocoons raised in this State and sent to France for examination have been pronounced of superior excellence, and, on measurement, found to exceed the European by from 50 to 100 yards of silk; consequently large orders have been received for silk-worm eggs from the French silk-growing establishments, where the worms, from various maladies, have deteriorated; only a limited number was sent from California to France, but the expectation that they would produce worms superior in health to the stock of the cocoeneries of Europe has been fully realized. As both the mulberry and the silk-worm are so thrifty, there is no reason to doubt that silk culture will succeed, and that it will become an important interest in the State.

Eight hundred thousand cocoons were brought into market in 1865, and six times that number in 1866. Two large silk factories have been established in the State, and silk of very excellent quality is being manufactured.

The cultivation of the Chinese tea plant has received attention, but we have no reliable information as to how far successfully, during the last few years.

The wheat product is large and constantly increasing. In favorable seasons 50 and 60 bushels to the acre is no unusual yield. The wheat of certain localities is especially rich in gluten, commanding, for its superior quality, the highest price in New York. It is also remarkable for its flintiness or dryness, being especially adapted for shipment to tropical countries, where the moister flour is soon subject to fermentation.

The climate of California is favorable to stock raising, and in many parts this is the leading branch of husbandry. Horses, mules, oxen, beef cattle, cows, and sheep are extensively raised.

Sheep husbandry is rapidly becoming an important interest. The mild winters permit the sheep to graze throughout the year, it being claimed that sheep bred in California are at two years of age usually as large and heavy as those three years old on the Atlantic coast. Improved breeds have been extensively imported. The slopes of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada form sheep walks hundreds of miles in extent, with abundance of excellent pasture throughout the year.

Woollen manufactures already take high rank, and much of the wool raised is manufactured within the State into cloths and blankets.

California has an abundance of timber of the finest varieties. The northern part of the coast is well covered with spruce, pine and red-wood, and the valleys have beautiful groves of oak. The western flank of the Sierra is a long, wide slope, timbered and grassy, with intervals of arable soil copiously watered by numerous streams. Its length is 500 miles, with a width of 70 from the summit to the termination of the foot-hills in the edge of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

This wide slope of gentle ascent is covered with timber, first with the oak, the manzanita, and nut pine to half the elevation of the mountain, which is called the oak region, that being the predominating tree; then there are the pines, cypresses, and cedars, the pines being the most numerous, and hence the upper benches of the mountain constitute the pine region.

In the valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, and on the Coast mountains south of 35° of latitude, the supply of timber is deficient. The red-wood is found only in California and southern Oregon, growing within 30 miles of the ocean from latitude 37° north to the mouth of the Umpqua river in the State of Oregon. The wood is straight grained, free splitting, durable, soft, and light, being of rich dark red color. It is one of the most valuable of all varieties of timber. The trees grow in dense forests, often reaching in height 275 feet, with a diameter of from 18 to 19 feet. Many of these furnish 20 saw-logs to the tree; each ten feet long, and an acre of them will frequently make 1,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. The growth covers an area in the State of about 10,000 square miles. Its vitality is so great that the young shoots growing from the stumps of felled trees rapidly reproduce the forest, and as the soil can never be put to more profitable use, it should be devoted through all time to this remarkable growth.

The sugar pine, in the value of its timber and prolific growth, is next to the red-wood, sometimes even equalling it in length and diameter. The wood is similar to the white pine, and is the chief building material where it grows, in the Sierra Nevada. It takes its name from a sugar-like resin exuding from the tree and resembling the manna of drug stores. The western yellow pine, the nut pine, and coulter-pine are valuable trees growing in the Sierra Nevada.

Of firs, the Douglass spruce, or red fir, is the most noted, often three hundred feet high, with a trunk ten feet in diameter. The wood is strong, but coarse and uneven in grain, the timber being used in ship-building. Many other firs and cedars are in the upper portions of that range.

The white oak is a characteristic tree of California, having much resemblance

to the oak of England. It grows to the height of 60 or 70 feet, throwing out large horizontal boughs within eight and ten feet of the earth. The trunk grows from six to ten feet in diameter, the width of the tree from the extremities of branches on opposite sides varying from 100 to 130 feet. Although a beautiful and majestic object to the sight, the tree is not valuable for timber.

Other trees, both deciduous and evergreen, abound in the forests, as the evergreen oak, the evergreen chestnut oak, the buckeye, and sycamore.

The most remarkable tree in California, and the largest in the world, is the *Sequoia gigantea*, or mammoth tree, growing with a clear, straight stem sometimes to the height of 400 feet, with a diameter from 30 to 40 feet in the largest specimens. It is found only on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, in southern California, growing in scattered groves at various points through hundreds of miles. Fifteen or twenty groves are now known, one of which is in Calaveras county, three in Mariposa, one in Tuolumne, and one in Tulare. The three Mariposa groves are within two miles of each other, the largest containing 427 trees, covering a space about half a mile wide and three quarters long; the second contains 86 trees, and the third 35.

In the largest grove there is one tree 34 feet in diameter and over 300 feet high, two trees 33 feet in diameter, thirteen between 25 and 33, thirty-six between 20 and 25, and eighty-two between 15 and 20 feet in diameter, making a total of 134 trees between 15 and 34 feet in diameter, of height ranging from 275 to nearly 400 feet.

The Calaveras grove was discovered in 1850; the Mariposa groves in 1855, prior to which we have no knowledge that these immense giants of the forest were ever known to white men. The Calaveras grove contains one tree three hundred and sixty feet in height, eight trees each over three hundred, and sixteen from two hundred and fifty to three hundred. Trees larger than any of these are said to exist in some of the more recently discovered groves.

In 1854 one of the largest trees, ninety-two feet in circumference and three hundred high, was cut down. Another, which appears to have been felled for some time, must have been four hundred and fifty feet high and forty feet in diameter.

The wood of this tree bears close resemblance to red cedar. It is soft, elastic, straight-grained, free splitting, and light when dry. It belongs to the family of conifers, and is of the same genus as the red-wood found on the Coast mountains, the timber being very durable.

These trees grow in a deep fertile soil, the trunks rising perpendicularly with little or no diminution of size for more than a hundred feet without a limb, and stand so close together that their uniting branches become a mingled mass of foliage.

By the act of Congress of June 30th, 1864, the land containing the "Big Tree grove," in Mariposa county, embracing an area of 2,589 acres, has been ceded to the State, to be held for all time as a place of public resort and recreation. The same act of Congress, upon like conditions and having similar objects in view, granted to the State the Yosemite valley, embracing 36,111 acres, celebrated as one of the curiosities of the globe. As seen from the wild and rugged summit of one of the western spurs of the Sierra Nevada, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, its appearance is that of a great chasm or cleft in the mountain crest, having a depth of four thousand feet in vertical descent, enclosed between perpendicular walls of rock varying in height from three thousand to five thousand feet. Through the centre of this valley winds the Merced river, from sixty to seventy feet wide, entering the valley by a descent of 2,000 feet in the progress of two miles, and forming two falls of 639 and 475 feet, respectively, with intervening cascades and rapids. Standing in and over the valley are stupendous piles of massive purple-tinted granite, many thousand feet in perpendicular height, resembling the sculptured domes, columns, spires

and arches of some ancient architecture, or the ruins of temples and cathedrals of colossal dimensions.

The State of California, unequalled in the grandeur and extent of its marvellous beauty and unlimited resources, has been rapidly occupied by an appreciative, energetic, and industrious people.

The census of 1860 shows an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent. in ten years in the acreage enclosed in farms, while the value of farms and farm implements advanced at least fifteen fold. The live-stock enlarged in numbers at rates varying from four fold to two hundred fold, and in value twelve fold. Cereals, peas, beans, and potatoes expanded from thousands to millions of bushels. The same multiplied results are seen in the values of orchard and garden products.

The progress of Californian agriculture during this period, so extraordinary even in this age, has been measurably quickened since that time. As an illustration, the yield of wheat in 1860 was over five millions of bushels. Reliable estimates place the yield of the late harvest at twelve millions; of this aggregate four millions will be sufficient for home consumption, leaving eight millions for export.

The manufacturing industry of the State has increased at rates no less remarkable. The number of establishments in 1860 was 8,468, with a capital of \$22,051,096, using raw material valued at \$27,051,674, the cost of labor being \$28,402,287, and the product of the year's operations was valued at \$68,253,228, leaving a profit of \$12,799,267, or fifty-eight per cent. on the capital invested.

No authoritative returns have been received showing the progress of manufactures since that time. Sufficient, however, has been gathered from various sources of public and private information to show that the advance in this branch of industry has been no less remarkable than the agricultural development.

The great and distinguishing feature of California is, however, unexampled mineral wealth. The first discoveries of gold were made in 1848, when \$10,000,000 were taken from the mines, increasing to \$40,000,000 in 1849, and upwards of \$65,000,000 in 1853.

No returns are made of the quantity taken from the mines, and the mint records are the only official data existing upon the product for any portion of the Pacific coast. Various estimates have been made by mining engineers, bankers, and other intelligent and practical business men in San Francisco and elsewhere in California as to the total product of that State since 1848. These estimates vary from eight hundred millions to one billion. From the commencement of 1819 to the close of 1866 upwards of seven hundred and eighty-five millions have been manifested at San Francisco for exportation, all of which, with the exception of sixty-five millions, appears to have been the product of California. How large a portion of gold found its way out of the State without being manifested for exportation is, of course, a matter of conjecture, different authorities estimating it from one hundred millions to three hundred millions. But either estimate is sufficient to furnish an idea of the immensity of the mineral wealth of the State.

Silver mines in the State are comparatively inconsiderable, yet quantities of that metal are annually obtained by separating it from gold, with which it is, in small portions, generally united when taken from the mines. The quicksilver mines of California are among the most valuable, and have since their discovery materially contributed to the prosperity of the mining interests, not only of California and the adjoining States, but also in Mexico and South America. All the useful metals, such as iron, lead, copper, tin, and zinc, exist in this region. Coal has been discovered in different localities, and marble, gypsum, and valuable building stones are abundant. Some of the rarer and more valuable minerals, as the agate, topaz, carnelian, and in unfrequent instances the diamond, have been found.

The foreign commerce of California has been immensely enlarged by the opening of direct trade with Asia. This oriental commerce has been stimulated by the establishment of a line of steam communication with China and Japan, the forerunner of an immense system of ocean navigation centring at San Francisco.

The surveys in this State during the year ending June 30, 1867, were generally restricted to the eastern and northern portions, embracing Long valley, Surprise valley, the region situated between Honey lake and Surprise valley, Sacramento valley, western slope of Sierra Nevada, the Big Meadows in the vicinity of the head waters of Susan river, and the north fork of Feather river.

The high roads leading from Red Bluff and Chico pass through these valleys in their course to the Territories of Idaho and Montana.

The returns of surveys reported by the surveyor general include one hundred and twelve townships and fractionals, embracing one million two hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven acres, which added to those previously surveyed make an aggregate of twenty-eight million seven hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres of public lands surveyed since the year 1852, the beginning of the subdivisinal surveys in California.

A portion of the surveys during last fiscal year embraced eleven foreign titles, of an aggregate area of about one hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred acres, at cost of claimants under the congressional enactments of June 2, 1862, and July 1, 1864.

The lines were also extended over the Aguas Nieves, otherwise called Hensley rancho, in Butte county, the title to which had been rejected by the Supreme Court of the United States, this procedure being required by the 7th section of the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866. (Statutes at Large, 1865 and 1866, p. 220.)

The surveyor general reports progress in the survey of the mineral lands in California under the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, (United States Laws, 1865 and 1866, page 251,) and Commissioner's instructions dated January 14, 1867, nine mineral districts having been established, and deputy surveyors commissioned for most of them, embracing the following counties:

Mineral district No. 1. Del Norte, Klamath, and Humboldt.

Mineral district No. 2. Siskiyou, Shasta, and Trinity.

Mineral district No. 3. Plumas, Butte, and Sierra.

Mineral district No. 4. Yuba and Nevada.

Mineral district No. 5. Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento.

Mineral district No. 6. Amador and Calaveras.

Mineral district No. 7. Alpine, Mono, and Inyo.

Mineral district No. 8. Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, and Fresno.

Mineral district No. 9. Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Kern, and Tulare.

The extent of field service accomplished during the last fiscal year in that State was four thousand five hundred lineal miles; there had previously been executed one hundred and seven thousand three hundred and sixty-nine miles of base, meridian, standard, traverse, meander, township, and section lines; an aggregate extent of one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty lineal miles of actual surveys executed in California from the foundation of the system in that State to the 30th June, 1867.

Under the acts of Congress approved May 30 and June 2, 1862, authorizing surveys at the cost of applicants and owners, there has been deposited by individuals, and applied to that purpose during the last fiscal year, an aggregate of eighteen thousand and ninety dollars.

The surveyor general submits an estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, of one hundred thousand dollars for surveys within the congressional grants to the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads, the former having

been already completed from Sacramento to Donner lake, within a few miles of the eastern boundary of California.

The estimate is intended also to cover the expenses of extending the lines of confirmed private titles, estimated at over three hundred, where surveys may not be applied for by the owners within ten months after the passage of the act of 23d July, 1866, quieting land titles in California. Those grants are principally in the southern part of the State, embracing lands well adapted for tillage, grazing, and the cultivation of tropical fruits and esculents.

The estimate of the surveying department, as reduced by this office to fifty thousand dollars, will apply to the surveys in the mineral districts to connect the mineral lines with the proper, regular township, range and legal subdivisions.

NEVADA was admitted into the Union October 31, 1864. Its area, according to the boundaries defined in its own constitution, is 81,539 square miles, or 52,184,960 acres. By an act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, provision was made for incorporating within its limits additional territory on its eastern and southeastern borders, and which now constitutes a part of the soil of the State, increasing its area to 112,090 square miles, equal to 71,737,741 acres, included within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing on the 42d parallel of north latitude at the intersection of the meridian of the 37th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the middle of the river Colorado of the West; thence down the middle of said river to the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence with the eastern boundary of California to the 42d parallel of latitude; thence east with said parallel to the place of beginning. The water surface of its numerous lakes may cover an area of 1,690 square miles, or 1,081,600 acres, leaving a land surface within the State of 110,400 square miles, equivalent to 70,656,141 acres, being more than twice the size of the State of Illinois, nearly four times the size of Indiana, and containing about one-fourth the area of the Persian empire, to which, in geological formation, it has sometimes been compared. About 1,000,000 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and about 5,000,000 are held by the State under the various acts of Congress granting lands for internal improvements, schools, and roads.

Nevada constitutes a part of the great interior basin included between the Wasatch and Sierra Nevada mountains, and lies from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, everywhere traversed by longitudinal mountain ranges, rising from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the adjacent country, with intervening valleys and plains, the waters of which are absorbed in saline lakes or swallowed up by the earth, its rivers and lakes finding no outlet to the sea, except in the southeast corner bordering on the Colorado river.

The eastern part of the State is intersected by the East Humboldt, the Silver, the Mammoth, and Augusta ranges of mountains, and contains Pyramid, Winnemucca, Tahoe, Washoe, Humboldt, Carson, Walker, and Fish lakes. It is watered by the Truckee, the Carson, the Walker, Humboldt, King's and Quinn's rivers and their tributaries.

In the central part of the State are the New Pass, Shoshone, Tai-ya-he, Simpson Park and Rough mountains, the Humboldt and Reese rivers, and a few tributary streams.

The East Humboldt, Ah-Young Spring, Shonicodit, and Diamond Spring mountains intersect the eastern portion of the State, where Pahrnagat, Preuss, Goose, and Franklin lakes are found, with the Humboldt river in the north and the Colorado in the south.

The Humboldt river rises in the western slope of the East Humboldt mountains, and runs in a westerly course about 350 miles, emptying into Humboldt lake.

The climate of Nevada, considering the general elevation of the country above

the sea level, is mild, not being subject to great extremes of either heat or cold. The days of summer are not warmer than on the east side of the Rocky mountains, while the nights are uniformly cool and refreshing. The winters in the valleys are less severe than in northern New York or New England, and but little snow falls except on the mountain ranges. As in all elevated mountain countries, the temperature is subject to sudden transitions on account of the changing currents of the wind, but the atmosphere is at all times remarkably pure, and when not obscured by clouds or rain exhibits a transparency, and gives a distinctness to distant objects never witnessed in less elevated regions. There is an exhilaration and tonic effect in the air of this interior mountain plateau, to those who have become accustomed to breathing it, that is represented as eminently salutary and delightful.

But little rain falls between April and October in the northern and western part of the State. In the southern and eastern there is more rain, and showers are not unusual during the summer months. The greatest quantity of water falls during the autumn and winter.

The arable lands are found on the borders of lakes and rivers, and in alluvial belts at the bases of mountain ranges. These alluvial valleys and belts are of the very highest fertility, and wherever there is sufficient water for irrigation, or during seasons of sufficient rain, their productiveness is extraordinary.

There is nowhere to be found, perhaps, a more profitable branch of industry than farming in these mountain valleys.

When water can be obtained for artificial irrigation the yield is regular and abundant, and in the vicinity of mining settlements the demand for all kinds of agricultural products is active and constant, the ruling prices much higher than in the Atlantic States or on the Pacific. Wheat, barley, potatoes, and hay are in constant demand at remunerative prices.

Even without the aid of irrigation, and with inadequate methods of cultivation common in new settlements, Nevada produced in 1866, in all parts of the State where agriculture was attempted, superior crops of wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes and other vegetables, demonstrating not only the prolific character of the numerous valleys in the State, but that the quantity of tillable land is sufficient, with proper cultivation, to support a population as numerous as that which is at present occupying the State of New York.

Irrigation would further render valuable many acres of land in this State now regarded as worthless, and drainage and protection from overflow would reclaim hundreds of thousands of acres more.

Were means adopted thus to render available for the purposes of cultivation all the lands susceptible of such improvement, and within convenient reach of the necessary supply of water for purposes of irrigation, it is believed that the tillable lands would amount in the aggregate to several millions of acres, probably equal to the aggregate of the surfaces of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware.

The grazing lands of the State may be said to embrace about one-half of its entire surface. The valley of the Humboldt river is perhaps the most extensive. It follows the borders of that stream for nearly 300 miles, and is a rich alluvion, covered with a variety of nutritious grasses, and fringed with willow and cotton-wood trees. This valley lies on the route usually travelled by emigrants to California and Oregon, and has for many years furnished the vast trains passing along this route with continued supplies of water, wood, and grasses.

There are perhaps in this valley, capable of cultivation at the present time, half a million of acres, with opportunities for greatly enlarging the quantity by proper efforts in the way of irrigation.

The Pacific railroad pursues the valley of this river from its headwaters to its mouth, enhancing its importance over valleys more remote from the great thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The valleys of Carson and Walker rivers, in the western part of the State, may rank as next in importance. These rivers are both beautiful, clear-water streams, about 100 miles in length, flowing from the eastern spurs of the Sierra Nevada and respectively emptying into Carson and Walker lakes. They form large bottoms of excellent farming land, amounting probably from 150,000 to 200,000 acres, the breadth of which is susceptible of great enlargement by using the waters of Lake Tahoe for the purpose of irrigating a large belt of land lying west and southwest of Carson City, and which by such process would be rendered as valuable as any lands in the State.

Northward from Carson river are Washoe, Steamboat, and Truckee River valleys, partially occupied and cultivated, and producing excellent crops of hay, grain, and vegetables.

Probably one-half of the land in Carson and Walker valleys is occupied and cultivated, and until within the last few years the agriculture of Nevada may be said to have been almost entirely confined to these and the valley of the Humboldt, and their productiveness has been such as to meet the highest expectations of their occupants.

In the northern part of the State are King's, Quinn's, and Paradise valleys, on King's, Quinn's, and Little Humboldt rivers. These contain considerable quantities of good land, most of which is still unoccupied. They lie in Humboldt county, and with the exception of narrow belts of alluvion at the base of Silver mountains, and certain portions of the west Humboldt range, and a narrow valley along the Humboldt river, they constitute the principal agricultural lands in the county. In the central portion of the State, and in the southwest part of Lander county, is the valley of Reese river, walled in by the Shoshone and Tai-ya-he mountains, consisting of a narrow belt along the river; but wherever cultivation has been attempted, the soil has shown extraordinary fertility.

In the same county are Lone, Smith's, Smoky, Grass, Keys, Cold Spring, Crescent, Ruby, Clover, Steptoe, Antelope, and Thousand Spring valleys, formed at the bases of various mountain ranges, and fertilized by the wash and abrasion of their sides. Most of these ranges, extending above the snow-line, are covered at their summits during a great part of the year with snow; which, melted by the summer heats, flows down the sides of the mountains, and the particles of rock and clay becoming disintegrated by the combined action of water and air, are held in solution by the descending currents; and being constituent elements of all vegetable structures and the food of plants, impart to the valleys skirting the bases of such mountains the astonishing fertility which they are known to possess, and which has enabled the Pima Indians, in southern Arizona, to take two annual crops from their lands in continued succession for two hundred years, without manuring and without impoverishing the soil.

In the southern part of the State other valleys of like character are found, in Nye and Lincoln counties, as Monitor, Ralston, Stretch's, Sierra, Coal, Cave, Pahranagat, Ash, Utah, Buel's, Death, and Amayosa valleys. Fish lake and Indian valleys are in Esmeralda county; and in the southeast corner of the State, in the tract cut off from Arizona by the act of May 5, 1866, are the valleys of the Rio Virgen and its tributaries, the East fork and Muddy river, being the only part of Nevada not constituting a portion of the Salt Lake or Great Interior basin.

All these valleys in the eastern and central part of the State are settled, and those in the western are partially occupied. Many of the mountains are covered with pine. Wells and springs abound throughout the State, and many eligible localities are to be found where valuable farming lands might be obtained, surrounded by extensive grazing scopes; where mining has not yet been carried on, but is destined in a few years to fill the mountains with a busy population, furnishing a market for the products of the soil, for beef, mutton, and the dairy.

Although many of these valleys are narrow, and the amount of land and the

means of irrigation limited, and the facilities for acquiring large plantations not so great as in the States east of the Rocky mountains, the opportunities for the industrious settler, without capital, are perhaps none the less favorable.

The constant demand for the products of his labor, and the high price they usually command, give to the farmer in the mining districts of the west many advantages over his co-laborers upon more expansive fields, and enable him often to realize from twenty or forty acres of land skirting the base of some gold or silver bearing mountain, more satisfactory returns than could be obtained from five or ten times the amount of land in localities remote from market and where transportation is expensive.

Silver mining is the leading industrial pursuit of this State. The average monthly yield of the mines in the districts of Virginia, Gold Hill, Reese river, Esmeralda, and Humboldt, during the first nine months of 1865, was \$1,331,555. Of this amount the greater part was extracted from a lode near Virginia City, in the western part of Nevada, where there is a ledge of ore running along the side of a mountain for three miles, with a width of fifty to one hundred feet, having a depth as yet unascertained. Over thirty companies have been working the same. The most prominent one of these has mined to the depth of eight hundred feet. Prior to April, 1866, the product of this lode was valued at \$51,380,588; since then it is understood that fourteen millions more have been extracted. The bullion shipped from Virginia City and Gold Hill districts by express, during 1866, exceeded the shipment of the previous year by \$2,074,174.

The mineralogist of the California State geological survey has expressed an opinion, supported by many scientific men, that the lode referred to is a fissure vein of extraordinary width and productiveness, and that ore will be found as deep as it is profitable to extend underground operations. The extension of railroad communications to such localities will render profitable the extraction of a low grade of ore with a fair margin of profit, adding \$5,000,000 to the annual product of these mines.

The effect of increased railroad facilities upon the product of other parts of the State will be even greater. These are rapidly progressing. The Central Pacific will be open from San Francisco to the Nevada State line by December 1, 1867. The grading through the latter State being comparatively light, it is supposed the road will be finished to the territorial line of Utah in eighteen months, leaving but a few hundred miles, over which the Union Pacific, with its present remarkable energy of progress, will soon complete the final link between the Atlantic and Pacific. A branch called the Truckee and Virginia railroad, twenty-two miles long, connecting the cities of Virginia and Gold Hill with the Central Pacific, will probably be completed within fourteen months. The completion of these roads will enhance the silver product of the State to an extent now beyond calculation. The mines further up the Humboldt river at the west Humboldt ridge are estimated by men of excellent capacities and opportunities as even more valuable than the lode before alluded to. The riches of the mineral country of Nevada are but very imperfectly known. New mines are constantly announced. Coal, copper, and lead have been discovered in different parts of the State, abundant in quantity and superior in quality. Gold has also been mined to some extent. Salt, however, is, next to silver, the most copious mineral deposit. About fifty miles south of Mineville is a salt field of some sixteen thousand acres of great purity; excavations to the depth of three feet are soon filled up by fresh deposits of equal purity. It has been observed that the power of preserving organic matter manifested by the salt of this locality surpasses that of any salt deposits in the world. Sand Spring mine is another copious deposit. Salt springs exist in different parts of the State. Mineral springs abound, and with extraordinary capacities for the cure of chronic and other diseases. Many of these are of a very elevated temperature.

This country possesses large and beautiful lakes; Pyramid lake is especially

remarkable for immense flocks of waterfowl. Carson City, the capital of the State, is situated in Eagle cañon. It is a flourishing and rapidly increasing town, in the midst of a fertile and well watered country, with several fine rivers of very cold water from the Sierra Nevada in the neighborhood. Its population is about three thousand five hundred.

Virginia City, in Storey county, is the head of an immense mining interest. It is situated in a cañon of very productive land. The original shanties raised to meet pressing demands of rapid immigration have given way to well built brick structures of tasteful style and imposing appearance, the population being twenty thousand. Gold Hill and American Flat may be considered as suburbs of the city.

Aurora, in Esmeralda county, is the centre of an important mining district, with a population of two thousand.

Geneva, the oldest settlement in the State, is on Carson river, surrounded by rich agricultural land.

Austin, in Lander county, with a population of twelve thousand, Belmont, the third city in the State, in Nye county, and Pahrnagat, in Lincoln county, are prominent points of mineral production.

The undisposed-of public lands in the State amount to upwards of sixty-seven millions of acres.

Six years ago, when Nevada was a Territory, it was organized as a separate surveying district; afterwards it was united to the California surveying service; then to the Colorado; subsequently reannexed to the California; and finally in 1866, as a State, was made a separate surveying department, with the surveyor general's office at Virginia City.

During the fractional part of the last fiscal year, extensive reconnoissance has been made by the surveyor general, looking to future surveying operations. The valleys of Humboldt, Paradise, and Quinn's river were found the richest agricultural districts, Paradise valley producing wheat from thirty to sixty bushels, and of barley from forty to eighty, to the acre. The surveyor general during the present fiscal year has made engagements for the establishment of the Humboldt River guide, and the Reese River guide meridian; also for the standard parallels and for the exterior lines of townships. By these lines the best portions of the agricultural and mineral regions can be reached without the delay and large outlay requisite for the ordinary gradual extension of the survey. In order to accommodate numerous settlers, Carson River valley, the soil of which may be made highly productive by irrigation, has been placed under contract for survey. The Walker River valley, the counties of Douglas and Esmeralda, the latter containing rich mineral lands, will also be surveyed during the present fiscal year, as well as the country traversed by the railroad grant along the Humboldt river, whilst the Ruby Valley guide meridian north and south of the fourth standard parallel north will be extended.

It is important that the precise limits of jurisdiction should be known between Nevada and Utah, and hence the survey of the eastern boundary of Nevada, the dividing line, is suggested by the surveying department, and it is now recommended, with an estimate for that purpose submitted. To expedite the surveys of mineral lands, the surveyor general reports that the State has been divided into eight different mineral districts, and district surveyors appointed in accordance with the system adopted for carrying into effect the congressional enactment of 26th July, 1866, respecting the disposal of mineral lands, a measure represented as giving general satisfaction, and likely to result in substantial benefit to the mining interest.

While the surveying service of Nevada was under the control of the surveyor general at San Francisco for part of the last fiscal year, sixteen thousand three hundred and nineteen acres were surveyed; and from the organization of the

surveying district in 1861 up to June 30, 1867, the lines have been extended over seven hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine acres.

As it is expected that the Pacific railroad will be extended from San Francisco to the eastern boundary of California by the 1st of December, 1867, as herein-before indicated; and as the grading of the road in the Humboldt valley will be easy and expeditious, insuring its completion to the western boundary of Utah by the 30th June, 1869, the surveyor general submits an estimate of fifty thousand dollars, which is recommended, for the survey of the public lands in Nevada, looking to the necessity of the surveys along the line of the route, in order that the land grant may be made effective. For further details of the surveying operations, and other matters connected with the rapid development of various resources of the State, reference is suggested to the very interesting report of the surveyor general.

OREGON has California on the south and Washington Territory on the north, extending from the Pacific ocean to Snake river, the latter constituting a part of its eastern boundary. It is 350 miles long from east to west, and 275 wide from north to south, containing 95,274 square miles, or 60,975,360 acres, being about half as large as the State of California.

The Coast mountains and the Sierra Nevada, traversing California, continue northward through Oregon; the latter, after leaving California, are named the Cascades. Near the southern boundary the chain throws off a branch called the Blue mountains, which extends northeastwardly through the State, passing into Washington and Idaho.

The course of the Cascades through the State is generally parallel with the shore of the Pacific, and distant therefrom an average of 110 miles. In California the direction of the Coast mountains and coast valleys is that of general parallelism with the sea-shore; the mountains sometimes approaching close to the shore and then receding miles from it, leaving belts of arable land between them and the ocean. In Oregon the Coast Range consists of a series of high lands running at right angles with the shore, with valleys and rivers between the numerous spurs having the same general direction as the highlands.

In reference to climate and agricultural capacities, Oregon may be divided into two distinct parts, the eastern and western, lying respectively on the east and west sides of the Cascades.

Western Oregon, the portion of the State first settled, and containing the great preponderance of its present population, is 275 miles in length, with an average width of 110, being nearly one-third of the whole State, and contains about 31,000 square miles, or nearly 20,000,000 acres, all of which is valuable for agriculture, for grazing, or for timber growing, excepting the crests of some of the highest mountains. It is more than four times as large as Massachusetts, nearly three times as large as Maryland, and is greater in extent than the united areas of Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

The valleys of the Willamette, the Umpqua, and Rogue rivers are embraced within this portion of the State. The soil of these valleys is very rich and deep, resting upon a foundation of clay retentive of the elements of fertility. Larger portions of the valleys are open prairie, just rolling enough for the purposes of agriculture. All the productions common to temperate regions, whether of the field, orchard, or garden, can be cultivated here with the highest degree of success. The chief products of the field are wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, maize, buckwheat, flax, hemp, sorghum, peas, beans, millet, broom corn, pumpkins, and potatoes; of the garden, turnips, squashes, cabbages, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, gourds, beets, carrots, and parsnips; and of the orchard, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, quinces, peaches, and grapes. Many of these productions are of mammoth growth, and superior quality and flavor.

The yield of wheat is frequently forty and fifty bushels per acre, and when the land is properly cultivated the crop never fails, and in no State or Terri-

ture can an equally remunerative crop, year after year, be cultivated with less labor or trouble. As to fruits, no country could produce finer apples, pears, plums, or cherries. The trees come into bearing several years earlier than usual in the Atlantic States, and a failure in the crop is rarely known.

The Willamette valley is more exposed to the sea breezes than the more sheltered ones of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers, and the nights are too cool for corn and the peach to succeed well. Rogue River valley, being more sheltered than the valleys to the north of it, appears admirably adapted to the grape, and its culture is becoming a more prominent interest every year, while the peach, Indian corn, and sorghum, it is reported, succeed better here than in other portions of western Oregon.

Skirting the prairie land of these valleys, and intervening between them and the mountain ranges on either side, there is a succession of hills and ridges, frequently of rounded, cone-shaped form, rising sometimes to the height of a thousand feet, and half a mile removed from each other at their bases, covered to their summits with thick grasses, and numerous springs gushing from their sloping sides, with scattered trees of oak, maple, and alder, not so thick as to retard the growth of the native grasses, nor too sparse to shade the grazing flocks and herds. This is called the hill country, and is a region of mixed prairie and woodland, hill and valley, a large portion of it being excellent farming land, and in horticulture and gardening is equal to the plains; but its chief characteristic is grazing, and no country, by its configuration, the quality of its soil, and the temperature of its climate, could be better adapted to sheep, and wool-growing is already a leading interest, and is constantly increasing, from the success that has attended this branch of industry.

The climate of this part of the State is mild and equable. The winters are usually short, with but little fall of snow. The pastures are generally green throughout the year, and a winter so cold as to require dry food for stock is of rare occurrence. The nights are always cool, even in midsummer. From November to April the rainy season prevails. A clear season usually occurs in February or March, continuing several weeks or a month, and followed again by a month more of rainy weather. Between April and November rain falls sufficient to prevent drought, but seldom to injure the harvest or produce freshets. The summer is dry, yet seldom to the destruction of crops. The Oregon farmers realize the necessity of irrigating fields by artificial means much less than those of southern California.

Back of the hill country, on each side of the Willamette valley, are the Coast mountains on the west and the Cascade mountains on the east. Between the head of the Willamette and the Umpqua valleys a mountain spur called the Calapooia mountains runs across from the Coast to the Cascade range. A similar spur, called the Umpqua mountain, separates the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, and another, having the same transverse direction, called the Siskiyou mountain, on the boundary between Oregon and California, separates the valleys of Rogue and Klamath rivers.

All these mountains, together with the Cascade and Coast ranges, are covered with immense quantities of the sugar pine, the white and yellow pine, the nut pine, the red fir or Douglass spruce, the black fir, yellow fir, western balsam fir, the noble fir, the Oregon cedar, and the fragrant white cedar, all trees of extraordinary size and symmetrical form, standing in dense forests, and some of them rising to the height of two hundred and fifty and even three hundred feet, with trunks from four to fifteen and sometimes twenty feet in diameter. Less striking and important are the western yew, the western juniper, the Oregon oak, the Oregon alder, the Oregon ash, the hemlock, myrtle, and other trees.

The Coast mountains, from San Francisco to the mouth of the Columbia river, are heavily timbered with the red-wood, pines, firs, and cedars. Immediately north of San Francisco the forest is composed almost exclusively of red-wood.

Going northward the trees become more numerous, and with the red-wood are found the sugar and the yellow pine, forming about the Oregon boundary one of the most magnificent forests in the world, the red-wood and sugar pine attaining nearly equal dimensions, trees of both species being not uncommon twelve to fifteen feet in diameter and three hundred feet high.

After crossing the Oregon boundary the red-wood becomes scarcer, and ceases entirely in the vicinity of the Umpqua river. It is succeeded by the arbor vitæ or Oregon cedar, and the red and black firs, and these form the almost impenetrable coating of vegetation which covers the Coast mountains, from Port Orford to the Columbia, the red fir here attaining its greatest dimensions, fully equalling those of the red-wood and sugar pine.

The forests of Oregon, like those of California, contain many of the most valuable timber trees in the world, many of which would furnish straight timber a yard square and a hundred feet long, valuable for furniture, for domestic architecture, for ships' spars, for the powerful framework of heavy machinery, for bridge building, for railroad purposes, and the general purposes of the farmer, the millwright, and the shipwright.

The soil upon which these forests grow is generally good, the undergrowth over the greater extent of it being hazel, often three inches in diameter and twenty feet high, elder, alder, dogwood, myrtle, maple, ash, and willow, together with such other shrubs and grasses as indicate rich, moist, and first-rate soil. Upon the Coos and Coquille rivers, in the Coast range, the land has been cleared and its fertility found extraordinary, producing all kinds of grains and vegetables in abundance.

Throughout these extensive mountain forests there are immense tracts lying sufficiently even for cultivation; but lands producing timber of such valuable qualities and in such extraordinary quantities should be preserved as timber lands through all time. As the larger trees are felled the forest should be allowed to reproduce itself again from the younger and smaller trees and the shoots and sprouts that will rapidly spring up. Nor can the land be devoted to any more profitable purpose than the production of these monarchs of the forest, many of which are of rapid growth and attain a great height and size even in the lifetime of a human being. A million feet of lumber at the moderate price of ten dollars per thousand feet are worth ten thousand dollars, which would be equivalent to one hundred dollars per acre for one hundred years; and from all the information received touching the character of these amazing forests, it is believed to be no exaggeration to suppose them capable of producing one million feet of lumber to the acre. Although much of it may be comparatively worthless at present, for want of means of transportation to market, yet the time is approaching when that inconvenience must in a great measure cease to exist. The demand for lumber is annually increasing in all parts of our own and other countries, and upon the extensive plains west of the Mississippi but little timber exists, and the first settlers must of course have supplies. A railroad from the head of navigation on the Columbia or Snake river, to intersect the Union Pacific at Salt Lake City or other point east of that, would open up a market for the lumber of Oregon and Washington Territory that would annually increase for many years to come, and over which it would be sent not only to supply demands east of the Rocky mountains, but in Nevada and down the Colorado to southern Utah and Arizona.

Eastern Oregon, extending from the Cascade to Snake river, is an elevated, rough, broken country of hills and mountains, benches, table lands, deep gorges, almost impenetrable cañons, with numerous fertile and arable valleys. The greater portion is incapable of tillage, but furnishes an extensive scope for grazing. The climate is dryer than on the west of the Cascade range; is subject to greater extremes of heat and cold and to sudden changes of temperature, but generally milder than the same latitude east of the Rocky mountains.

The tillable lands in this portion of the State are along the Columbia river and in the valleys of the Umatilla and Walla-Walla rivers, in the valleys of Klamath lake, Lost river, Goose lake, Harney and other lakes, and Alvord and Jordan Creek valleys, in the southern part of the State, and in the valleys of Grande Ronde, Snake, Powder, Burnt, Malheur, and Owyhee rivers, in the eastern part.

Numerous thriving settlements, with extensive improvements in agriculture and manufactures, exist in the valleys of the Columbia, the Umatilla, and Walla-Walla rivers, and grazing is extensively carried on. The soil of the valleys is highly fertile, and its agricultural capacity, so far as tested, is found excellent, producing small grains, fruits, and vegetables in great abundance and of very excellent quality. The locality enjoys advantages in reference to market and business, on account of its contiguity to the navigable waters of the Columbia and the mining districts lying to the east and south.

The country bordering on the Des Chutes and John Day rivers and the declivities of the Blue mountains is fit only for grazing land, and for this purpose much of it is excellent. Much good land exists in the southern part of the State for agriculture and for grazing, but being comparatively unsettled, little of it has been subjected to the test of experience.

In the eastern part of the State, in the valleys of Snake river and its tributaries, many settlements exist; the soil is generally rich and agriculture flourishes. Indian corn, melons, and many varieties of garden vegetables are said to succeed better in some of these valleys than on the Willamette, on account of the higher temperature of the summer. Timber is less abundant in eastern Oregon than west of the Cascades, and the oak is wanting in the eastern, which is found upon the lower hills and in the valleys of western Oregon in small groups or in solitary trees, and with its low and spreading form, imparting such a picturesque beauty to the landscape; but on the sides and summits of the Blue mountains, and the various spurs and ridges which traverse this part of the State in different directions, are found the fir, cedar, hemlock, pine, and other varieties of forest trees, which will furnish an abundant supply. The Blue mountains are noted for the best quality of timber and natural grasses, which cover their sides from base to summit.

The salmon fisheries of Oregon form an important item, and may be indefinitely increased to meet almost any imaginable demand. These fish make a fall and spring run from the ocean, penetrating most of the Oregon rivers to the smaller branches from which they flow, and stem the powerful current of the Columbia for more than a thousand miles. Vast quantities are annually caught, and the business of putting them up for commerce is prosecuted with great success.

The Columbia is the chief river of Oregon, the largest on the Pacific coast, and one of the largest in the United States. For thirty or forty miles from its mouth it expands into a bay from three to seven miles wide. It is navigable to the Cascade mountains, one hundred and forty miles from its mouth, when navigation is interrupted by rapids for a distance of five miles, over which a railroad portage is constructed. On the east side of the Cascades it is again navigable for forty-five miles to the Dalles, and again becoming unnavigable on account of rapids, another railroad fifteen miles long has been built from the Dalles to Cebillo. From the latter point the river is navigable, and daily or tri-weekly steamers are running to Umatilla, eighty-five miles; Wallula, one hundred and ten miles; and to White Bluffs, one hundred and sixty miles further up the stream.

The Oregon Steam Navigation Company had, in 1866, eighteen or twenty first class steamboats on the river and warehouses at all the principal towns, and had transported to the Upper Columbia, in the four years ending in 1865,

60,320 tons of freight, and carried up and down the river in the same time nearly 100,000 passengers.

By constructing a portage from White Bluffs, one hundred and fifty miles north, and cutting off an impassable angle in the river, the stream is again struck at a navigable point close to the forty-ninth parallel, from which steamers can run from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles further north to near the fifty-third parallel, in the Cariboo country, the famous gold region of British Columbia. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company expected to have steamers running upon these upper waters in 1867. The Snake or Lewis river, one of the principal affluents of the Columbia, is navigable from the mouth of Powder river, one hundred and ten miles from Wallula, a distance of one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles into southern Idaho, and within two hundred miles of Salt Lake City, and the placing of several steamboats upon this part of Snake river during the present season was another object of that enterprising corporation. Whether these enterprises have been realized, and the navigation of the Columbia and its tributary thus extended, this office is not informed. If they have been, steam navigation from Salt Lake City to the mouth of the Columbia is practically secured, with the aid of about three hundred miles of wagon road.

Oregon enterprise already contemplates the construction of a railroad from Wallula to Salt Lake City, through the gold regions of Idaho, a distance of five hundred and fifty miles, crossing the Blue mountains by a very favorable pass. From Wallula the Pacific ocean is reached by the navigation of the Columbia at the distance of three hundred and twenty miles further, or eight hundred and seventy miles from Salt Lake City to the mouth of the Columbia, making the shortest route from Salt Lake to the Pacific, and avoiding the great labor of surmounting the Sierra Nevadas.

In all parts of this State vast tracts of agricultural, grazing, and timber lands, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are open to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and in western Oregon large quantities may be obtained by private entry.

Farming and grazing are very profitable in the neighborhood of mining settlements, and not only competence but wealth is within the reach of the industrious and enterprising, who, selecting a farm and a home in a favorable locality, either in eastern or western Oregon, devote themselves faithfully to improving and developing its resources.

The population of the State, which at the present time is estimated at over 100,000, is steadily increasing, and when the means of communication, now in contemplation, are open, the increase will be still further stimulated.

The undisposed of public lands in the State amount to about fifty-two million seven hundred thousand acres.

Contracts during last fiscal year were made for the extension in Oregon of the lines of public surveys on the head-waters of Umatilla river, in the north-eastern portion of the State, to the upper waters of Williamson's and Sprague rivers, emptying into Klamath lake, in the southern part of Oregon, through which the Oregon Central military road passes, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, along the military road from Corvallis to Acquiuna bay and other localities, embracing actual settlements. Those lines include over four hundred thousand acres, which added to former surveys in the State, will embrace an aggregate surface of six million one hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-six acres, leaving about fifty-five millions unsurveyed, including donations under the act of Congress, approved September 27, 1850, which made grants to persons who had emigrated to Oregon. The service, when finished under agreements, will absorb the appropriation of \$35,000 for last fiscal year.

Contracts have been closed for surveys during the present fiscal year to the

extent of the means provided, the surveyors having entered the field selected for the service, which is situated on the John Day, Willow, Grand Ronde, and other rivers, tributaries of the Columbia.

The surveyor general invites attention to the necessity for the survey of lands along the Oregon Central military road, particularly to Surprise valley, where he reports several settlements. In view of the military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State, an energetic prosecution of the survey of public lands is requisite to enable the company to realize the benefit of selections of lands, from time to time, as the requisite number of miles of road are completed, under the 4th section of the grant of July 2, 1864, and amendatory act of Congress, approved December 26, 1866. In view, also, of the limitation of the former act, which will expire July 2, 1869, for the completion of the road, and the fact brought to the attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, emanating from the president of the road company, that by the close of the present season the work will be completed for a distance of one hundred miles, the extension of the surveys along the Central military road is recommended, the interests of the public, as well as the company, requiring an early construction thereof. Estimates, therefore, for surveys adjacent to the route and other localities, are submitted to the extent of \$25,000, the greater part of which is designed for furthering early completion of the military road, the necessity of which is important to advancing settlements in the southern portion of the State of Oregon.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, immediately north of the State of Oregon, is 345 miles from east to west, and 230 from north to south, containing about 69,994 square miles, or 44,796,160 acres; about three and a half millions of which are surveyed. The Cascades divide it, like Oregon, into eastern and western sections, differing from each other in climate, soil, and natural and cultivated products. Although occupying higher latitude than Oregon, the climate of the western section is very similar to that State. It is said to resemble also the climate of England, in the amount of rain-fall, as well as in the range of the thermometer throughout the year.

The products of Washington Territory, west of the Cascades, are like those of the Willamette valley. All the cereals, Indian corn excepted, succeed admirably, the wheat crops being equal to those of the very best wheat-growing countries.

In fruits the apple, pear, cherry, plum, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blackberry, and currant, yield abundant crops of excellent quality. The grape succeeds with little trouble, although we have no information yet as to vineyard culture. The land in the valley is generally of an excellent quality, and west of the Cascade of extraordinary fertility. Much not tillable is first rate for grazing, and all kinds of stock thrive in either section of the Territory. In the western part but little dry fodder is prepared, as the pasturage usually continues through the winter, yet the prudent farmer always provides enough in the fall to feed his stock from a month to six weeks, if circumstances should require it. The western section has an average width between the ocean and the Cascade of 100 miles, and contains about 11,000,000 acres; being equal to the aggregate area of the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, or to the three States of Maryland, Delaware, and Connecticut. The Territory lies several degrees south of the latitude of England, being embraced between the parallels of 45° and 49°, corresponding with the geographical position of the greater part of France or of the Austrian empire. Some of the principal valleys are—Chehalis, on a river of the same name emptying into Gray's harbor. Most of the land there has been surveyed. The valley contains about 400,000 acres, part prairie and part timber; about 250,000 acres of which are yet unoccupied. The population of the valley consists of about 200 settlers and their families.

The Chehalis river is navigable for sixty miles from its mouth by small steamers. Willopa valley, on Willopa river, emptying into Shoalwater bay, contains about sixty settlers. The land produces from fifty to sixty bushels of wheat per acre. Grass grows from three to four feet high, and large crops of potatoes and garden vegetables are raised. The soil is generally covered with heavy timber, but some prairie still remains unoccupied.

Cowlitz valley, on Cowlitz river, contains half a million acres of very fertile land, a large portion of which has been surveyed. The land is mixed prairie and woodland. All grains thrive well except Indian corn. About 250 settlers are located there, many of them among the oldest in the Territory, and among its most prosperous farmers.

The valleys of the Nesqually, Puyallup, Dwamish, White, Green, Cedar, Snoqualmoo, Stalukabamish, Skagit and Nooksahk rivers, emptying into Admiralty inlet and Puget sound, are broad and fertile, consisting of prairie and land covered with immense forests. All kinds of fruit that will thrive in the State of New York or Pennsylvania, except the peach, succeed in these valleys, and fortunes have already been made in this distant Territory from the cultivation of the apple, the pear, and the plum, for which the Pacific coast for more than a thousand miles offers an unfailing market.

East of the Cascade the country is generally unoccupied, the settlements being confined to several excellent valleys, as the Walla-Walla, Colville, Yakama, Columbia, and Palouse valleys. Walla-Walla valley contains over a million acres of arable land, producing in abundance grains, fruits, and vegetables, with a population of over two thousand, enjoying a high degree of prosperity as a community and making rapid progress in agriculture and manufactures. The same remarks apply to Colville valley, although the population is not so great nor the elements of prosperity developed to the same extent; yet the valley has been settled for thirty years, and the population is increasing. The Yakama, Columbia, and Palouse valleys possess much excellent land, adapted to the cultivation of products similar to those raised west of the Cascade. In all these valleys except the Palouse considerable tracts have been surveyed. The extent of grazing tract in these valleys and in the hill country surrounding each is immense. Throughout the eastern section grazing land enough exists to feed countless flocks of sheep and cattle, and the climate, being dryer and more elevated than on the west side of the mountains, is even better adapted to sheep and wool raising than the western section.

Timber, although scarcer on the east side of the mountains than on the west, is nevertheless sufficient for all the purposes of domestic use, and in some portions sufficiently abundant for exportation in large quantities; and while the climate is colder than on the coast, it is not as rigorous as in many parts of Austria and Prussia, and in southern Russia, where populous communities have existed for ages, and at the present day occupy an advanced position in all the elements of civilization and refinement.

The fishing interest is destined to hold a prominence in its future commerce. Salmon of the finest kind, cod, halibut, and other fish are taken in its waters, and exist in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the most extensive trade.

In respect to its interior water system and its immense forests of fine timber this Territory stands unrivalled. It possesses more excellent harbors than any other State or country of equal extent on the face of the globe.

The straits of Juan de Fuca and the gulf of Georgia, lying south and east of Vancouver island, extend into the Territory and ramify into numerous straits, bays, inlets, sounds, and estuaries, free from rocks, of depth sufficient for the largest vessels, and numerous bends are common, where the most perfect protection may be found against winds or waves. Puget sound has an average width of two miles, a depth never less than eight fathoms, and runs inland in a southern direction one hundred miles from the straits of Fuca. Hood's canal,

twelve miles further west, with an average width of one mile and an equal depth with Puget sound, runs sixty miles in a southwest direction. Between these various sounds and inlets, extending from the 47th to the 49th degree of latitude, there are islands and bays furnishing numerous harbors. Besides these there are Gray's harbor and Shoalwater bay, and the capacious bay of the Columbia river, south of the straits of Fuca. Numerous rivers empty their waters into these bays and sounds, some of which are navigable for short distances, and all will serve the purpose of floating into the sound the lumber manufactured upon their banks. The whole Territory is favored with navigable waters. The Columbia courses through more than seven hundred miles, for the greater part of which it is navigable. Snake river, during one-half of the year, is navigable to Lewiston, and the waters of the sound furnish navigation of many hundreds of miles at all seasons. Facilities for commerce so extensive are seldom found. Nor are these opportunities neglected by its enterprising citizens. Already a number of mammoth saw-mills are located on its shores, and Puget sound has become the great lumber market of the Pacific coast. The extensive forests of pines, firs, and cedars covering the Coast and Sierra mountains in California, and the Coast and Cascade in Oregon, extend into Washington, covering a large portion of it west of the Cascade, the forest increasing in density and in amount of lumber growing upon an acre of ground in its northern progress. Fir trees two hundred and two hundred and fifty feet high, and six and seven feet in diameter, are seldom out of view in these forests; eight and ten feet in diameter and three hundred feet high are not at all uncommon. Trees of fourteen and fifteen feet in diameter are not difficult to find, and a fallen tree near Olympia measures three hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and another, at a distance of ninety feet from the root, measures seven feet in diameter. Masts for ships may readily be obtained, straight as an arrow, without knot for more than one hundred feet. Some of the mills on Puget sound have capacity to turn out daily 100,000 feet of lumber, and the present export of the sound in prepared lumber, masts, and spars amounts to over one and a half million of dollars annually. San Francisco is the largest customer, but exports are made to the Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, the Mexican and South American ports on the Pacific, and even to the South American ports on the Atlantic; and spars and masts are sent to France. This trade is annually increasing, and Puget sound is destined at no distant future to surpass in the extent of its lumber trade the greatest lumber market east of the Rocky mountains. Chicago now sells annually nearly 1,000,000,000 feet, over 200,000,000 shingles, and 100,000,000 pieces of lath; but the market of Chicago is geographically limited to the valley of the Mississippi, while Puget sound may readily find sale for building materials on both shores of the Pacific, and eastward to the Rocky mountains and the great plains stretching towards the Missouri, and for masts and spars without limit.

The subject of forest tree culture has of late years attracted much attention in Europe on account of the increasing scarcity of all the more valuable kinds of timber, especially ship timber; and the subject is of no less importance in our own country, where regions exist comparatively destitute of trees, and where the supply of the more valuable kinds of timber is limited and becoming so scarce that it even now commands large prices in places west of the Rocky mountains. It is time that our best timber lands should be prized, not only in regard to present, but future value.

The quantity of public lands to be disposed of in this Territory is equal to about forty-one million six hundred thousand acres.

Since last report the public surveys in that distant portion of the Union have been gradually extended, eleven contracts having been made for the survey of standard, township, and subdivision lines, mainly east of the Cascade mountains, at an estimated cost of twenty-three thousand dollars, of which deputy

surveyors have made survey returns, embracing whole and fractional townships, comprising three hundred and fifty thousand and twenty-six acres.

The trade of the country, by way of Columbia river, is carried up by steamers regularly plying to White Bluffs, seventy miles above Wallula, the former head of navigation, situated at the mouth of Walla-Walla river, twelve miles south of the confluence of Snake with Columbia river—the Snake river affording, for four or five months in the year, additional navigation from Lewiston, in Idaho, down to the Columbia, for one hundred miles. One-third of the entire area of the Territory, or about eighteen millions of acres, are adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes. A similar extent is covered by timber, of which ten millions of acres are valuable for lumber, and if surveyed, it is reported, would find ready sale. The surveyor general recommends the extension of surveys over that region, representing that, if these timbered lands are brought into market, considerable revenue would accrue to the government, relieving it from the loss by spoliation which, it is represented, is practiced by lumbermen to the extent of nearly one hundred million lineal feet per annum, seventy millions of which are shipped to San Francisco, and twenty-six millions to foreign ports, while a portion is destroyed by fire.

The surveying department submits estimates for surveys in the Colville valley, in the northeast part of the Territory, between Columbia river and Clarke's fork, and in the vicinity of St. Ignatius Catholic mission; Priest's rapids, on the Columbia river, in the latitude of Mount Rainier; Upper Yakama river, and on Puget's sound.

In these localities are settlements, and particularly at Colville, where surveys have been desired for years past. It is therefore deemed of importance to accommodate the settlers, by the extension to those localities of the guide meridians, standard parallels, and subdivisional surveys, and for this purpose an estimate of fifteen thousand dollars is submitted for surveys during the next fiscal year.

IDAHO.—Pursuant to the act of Congress creating "the office of surveyor general in Idaho Territory," approved June 9, 1866, the surveyor general was appointed, and on the 7th of November, 1866, opened his office at Boise City.

The initial point of surveys for the Territory was fixed upon the summit of a rocky butte standing isolated in the plain situated between the Snake and Boise rivers, on the parallel of $43^{\circ} 36'$ of north latitude, and distant nineteen miles from Boise City, in the direction of south $29\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west.

The selection of that spot for the intersection of the principal base with the Boise meridian is reported by the surveyor general as judicious, a fact since established in extending the base meridian and standard parallels to the cardinal points.

Under the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by act of July 2, 1864, three contracts have been made for the establishment of standard lines from the initial point, the returns to this office showing that there have been surveyed, to the 30th June, 1867, two hundred and eighty-eight lineal miles of the meridian, one hundred and thirty-eight of base, and one hundred and five of standard parallels. The termini of the Boise thus far surveyed are two hundred and sixteen miles north of the initial, reaching the point of intersection thereof with Clearwater river, and south of the point seventy-two miles, to a point within twelve miles of the northern boundary of the State of Nevada.

Engagements have been made for the survey of township and section lines, payable out of the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars made March 2, 1867, for the surveys during the present fiscal year.

While extending standards in Idaho across Payette, Weiser, Boise, Clearwater, and Salmon valleys, the character of the soil was ascertained to be highly productive. In that region, too, the most urgent demand exists for the surveys

of agricultural lands, as well as for the township lines in Owyhee, Alturas, Boise, and Nez Percés counties, so as to embrace the most prominent quartz ledges or placer mines. With this in view, the surveyor general submits an estimate of appropriation of thirty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars to meet the contemplated surveys during the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1869.

The soil in the valleys sheltered by mountains, much of which is decomposed granite, is capable of producing cereals and vegetables, extensive crops being raised where irrigation is practiced.

The extensive table lands produce wild grasses and wild rye, the mountains affording the only pine and fir timber, while rich quartz lodes of gold are found and extensively worked in some mining districts, where several thousand gold and silver claims have been taken and recorded under local miners' rules.

In the Territory it is reported there are twenty thousand inhabitants, exclusive of a floating population. Farmers are erecting substantial dwellings and making other improvements, paying special attention to the cultivation of fruit trees, such as apple, plum, pear, cherry, and even peach.

Under a recent appropriation by Congress a contract was awarded by the department for the survey of that part of the western boundary of Idaho which lies south of the confluence of the Owyhee with Snake river, extending due south to the northern boundary of Nevada.

The Territory of Idaho, from north to south, is 410 miles; its width on the southern boundary 385; while on the northern it is about 50. It contains 90,932 square miles, or 58,196,480 acres, nearly all of which is subject to disposal as public lands.

MONTANA TERRITORY.—By the first section of the act approved March 2, 1867, the office of surveyor general in the Territory of Montana was created, the statute conferring upon that officer like powers to those prescribed by law for the surveyor general of Oregon; the boundaries of the Territory having been fixed by the first section of the act approved May 26, 1864, to "provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 13, page 86.)

The surveyor general was duly appointed, and having entered into bond on the 29th of April last, the necessary instructions, bearing date 9th of May, 1867, were despatched to him, with a sketch of the limits of his surveying district, to which the public surveys have not yet been extended. The instructions require the field operations to be carried on in such portions of the Territory as are most occupied and settled, and those likely to attract agricultural immigration or which may be required for mining purposes.

It was made the first duty of the surveyor general to determine the initial point of survey, or the point for the intersection of a principal base with the principal meridian line, to govern all the public surveys in Montana, and to that end "Beaver Head Rock,"* a remarkable landmark overhanging a river of that name, was designated by this office, unless a more prominent and suitable point exists, that prominent natural object being situated in the centre of the largest valley in the great Horseshoe Basin of the Rocky mountains, drained by the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin forks of the Missouri river. The stage road from Bannock City to Virginia City passes by the spot, which is represented to be about midway between those two places, the rock being reported visible for fifty miles up and down the stream, and hence eminently suitable for the initial point of the public surveys in Montana.

Since the foregoing was prepared a return dated November 2, 1867, has been received from the surveyor general, showing that it had been found preferable to establish the initial point on the summit of a limestone hill, eight hundred feet

*Said to be 150 feet high.

high, between the Jefferson and Madison rivers, near the junction of Willow creek with Jefferson river, and twelve miles southwest of the junction of the Three Forks of the Missouri river, and was therefore selected as the initial point of surveys in Montana Territory.

The surveyor general, whose office is located at Helena, has been furnished, for his information and government, with all the existing formulæ adapted to facilitate and secure uniformity under the surveying system, and in order to accommodate miners or claimants on mineral lands under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, he is directed, after first extending the lines of public surveys to portions of the mining regions, to proceed with the survey of the mining claims in strict conformity to the law and instructions, and at cost of claimants.

As the present and future prosperity of the people of Montana, insofar as their land interests are concerned, will materially depend upon the certainty of title, at the basis of which are the lines of public surveys, it has been enjoined upon the surveyor general, as indispensable to the successful discharge of his duties, to restrict his selection of deputies to men of high professional skill, experience, and established reputation for fidelity.

The surveying instructions direct that contracts shall be made for the survey of the base meridian, standard parallels, and for the township and sectional lines. It is required that the deputy surveyors shall be familiar with the use and practice of Burt's improved solar compass, and in order to insure uniformity in the establishment of the principal base meridian and standard parallels, in accordance with the principles laid down in the printed manual of surveying instructions, the surveyor general is directed to survey with the greatest care, and chain with the strictest accuracy, as upon those lines will depend the whole structure and correctness of the public surveys.

Lands deemed unfit for cultivation are not to be subdivided into sections, except in the mineral regions when required by claimants under the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, deputies being inhibited from charging for any lines but such as may be actually run and *marked in the field, or for any not actually necessary to be run under existing laws.*

The organic act providing temporary government for the Territory of Montana prescribes no surveying rates per lineal mile. The Commissioner, therefore, in virtue of the third section of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, to "reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," has fixed the price for the surveys in Montana in accordance with the appropriation act of July 28, 1866.

The attention of the surveyor general has been invited to the "act for the disposal of coal lands, and of town property in the public domain," approved July 1, 1864, the supplemental act of March 3, 1865, and to the recent town-site act approved March 2, 1867.

In extending the surveys over towns or cities already existing on the public lands, it is stipulated that deputies shall designate in their field-notes the intersections of the public lines with the municipal out boundaries, so as to determine their precise localities in reference to the particular township, range, and section, with a view to the ultimate adjustment of those out boundaries with the surveys of public lands.

The Montana surveying department has been furnished with a four pole chain of true standard measure, to be retained in the surveyor general's office for regulating the working chains of the deputy surveyors, each of whom is required to take to the field a similar standard for comparison and test, from time to time, of the chains in practical use.

A standard yard measure from the Superintendent of Weights and Measures has been obtained, so as to test the standard chain in the surveyor general's office.



While the maximum allowance per mile is established, the surveying department is required to have the work performed at as much less a rate as it can be done by experienced, well-tried, and faithful surveyors, intimately conversant with the system.

As a general rule, surveying contracts are to be restricted to limited fields of labor, so as to insure the work being thoroughly done within the period fixed in contracts, usually from four to six months.

It is required that the original township plats shall be protracted from the field-notes of surveys, the original plats to be retained in the surveyor general's office; duplicates and triplicates, to bear the same dates of approval as the originals, are to be prepared for the register of the district, and for the General Land Office.

By the first section of the act of Congress of 30th May, 1862, for reducing "the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," the Commissioner's approval of surveying contracts is prerequisite to their becoming binding "except in such cases as the Commissioner shall otherwise specially order."

As the Montana fields of operation are so remote from the capital, it has been ordered that the exception shall apply to contracts for the surveys which are there to be made, and hence the Commissioner's sanction in all such legally executed contracts is given in advance, each contract, however, to be promptly reported for final action.

The 10th section of the act of May 30, 1862, authorizes the survey, at cost of parties, of the public lands not mineral or reserved by the government.

When an application may be made to the surveyor general under the law for the survey of a township, he is directed to estimate its cost according to established rates. When the expenses are thus ascertained, which are to be paid by survey applicants, and the latter shall have presented duplicate certificates showing that the requisite sums are placed to the credit of the surveying fund with a United States depository, it will then be the duty of the surveying department to have the survey properly executed.

In surveying the lines of the public lands containing coal it is required that the mineral shall be indicated in the field-notes, not only on the intersecting lines, but further, that the contour to such an extent shall be shown as will afford necessary data for delineating in dark purple, in smallest legal subdivisions, the coal beds and fields upon official plats.

In August last the attention of the Commissioner was drawn to an application presented by the governor of Montana for a geological survey. This Office then reported, and now submits, that there is no appropriation or any available means applicable to a geological survey of Montana. There exists in fact an interdict in a proviso to the act of Congress approved July 21, 1852, (Statutes at Large, volume 10, page 21,) to the following effect: "that there shall be no further geological survey by the government unless hereafter authorized by law."

The only geological survey now authorized by Congress is in process of execution in Nebraska under an appropriation only to the extent of five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the unexpended balance of the appropriations made for defraying the expenses of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Nebraska. (Vide Laws 1866 and 1867, page 470.) In this connection it may be proper to state that in addition to the small geological appropriation for Nebraska, Congress, as shown in the 3d section of the act approved 2d March, 1867, have delegated authority to the War Department for a geological and topographical exploration of the territory between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada, including the route or routes of the Pacific railroad, provided the same can be done out of existing appropriations.

Montana, with the exception of a small projection, lies between the 45th and 49th parallels of latitude and the 104th and 116th meridians of longitude, em-

bracing an area of 143,776 square miles, or 92,016,640 acres, all of which is subject to disposal as public lands.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY—OPERATION OF THE PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

The relation of man to real property is a natural right, yet modified and regulated by institutions of the state. As all things originally belonged in common, according to the doctrine of writers on natural law, the exclusive right of property or land in severalty resulted from the acts of organized society, because the appropriation by an individual to himself of a portion of the earth's surface could not be effected consistently with justice unless the consent of mankind was given, either tacitly or by express declaration.

It is the remark of that distinguished American jurist, Chancellor Kent, that "the sense of property is inherent in the human heart, and the gradual enlargement and cultivation of that sense, from its feeble force in the savage state to its full vigor and maturity among polished nations, forms a very instructive portion of the history of civil society."

We realize the force of this view in tracing out the principles upon which rest the rights of property, and in doing so we mark the progress of mankind from the condition of hunters and fishermen to their advance in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, and in commerce, with all the civilizing influences of those elements of progress. Experience teaches that in the early ages, and in every age, labor, however, is the great agent of success and prosperity.

Directed in the infancy of the world by some knowledge of agriculture, its results were realized in the superabundant supplies drawn from the fertile valleys of the East. That knowledge was carried to Greece by Egyptian enterprise, the teachings of which withdrew the people from a wandering life, directed their attention to the culture of the earth, and founded a city, on the site of which subsequently arose in magnificence the citadel of Athens, the ancient and modern capital of the Hellenic states.

The science of agriculture subsequently passed to the Latin peninsula, and was there developed with all its benefits accruing in the property relations of the mighty state which held supremacy in the ancient world for a thousand years.

At a later historic period, when that state was dissolved and overthrown, the most numerous and powerful tribe of the Germans which appeared in Europe had no knowledge, or at most a very imperfect idea, of property in severalty. Like the American aborigines, real property was possessed by them in common.

It is the observation of the philosophic author of *De Fimibus*, that "as in a theatre, though it be common, yet there are proper places for the several spectators it contains, so, though the world or a city is in common, yet this is no bar to every individual possessing a determinate share of property in either," as man emerges from a primitive condition in the social scale, his relations to landed property gradually become changed and shaped for the ends of civilization.

The products of uncultivated soil are, as a general thing, of inferior quality. Writers on natural law assert the truth, that by labor and industry man soon renders the products of the earth more abundant and much superior, results of the utmost importance; and as by labor he thus changes the character of the soil, it is natural the occupant should have a right to that to which he had imparted enhanced value.

Rutherford, in philosophizing on the subject of property and contemplating the same in its primitive relations, maintains that when an individual enters upon land which had not previously been appropriated, with the purpose of making it his own, it will fairly become such when the members of the community, with opportunities of observing and understanding his purpose, show, in not molesting him, "they agree to let his design take effect;" but the evidence of that purpose the same author holds to be the act of occupancy, as the out-

ward sign by which the settler's purpose is made manifest, it being necessary, however, that the thing seized upon should be certain and determinate, assent not being implied where it is so uncertain and indefinite as to leave the intention obscure or doubtful.

These principles of natural law interwoven with congressional legislation are now found everywhere illustrated in the land administration. The proclamation of Congress in 1785, forbidding settlement on public domain; the act of 1804, of like import; the law of 1807, giving power to the President for the removal of any persons attempting to make a settlement therein until authorized by law, all yielded to the justice and policy of the pre-emption principle, which at the opening of this century had in special instances been legislatively asserted, and was afterwards developed in the general pre-emption laws of 1830, 1832, 1834, retrospective in their bearings, yet guarding pre-existing actual settlements by throwing around them the protection of law, and investing the settler with the right in soil to which he had imparted value by the labor of his hands. Seven years thereafter Congress laid the foundation of a permanent prospective pre-emption system by the law of September 4, 1841, which, with the act of March 3, 1843, operates upon lands remaining undisposed of after having been offered at public sale, as well as upon those not brought into market pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, yet restricts the preference privilege to lands over which the lines of the public surveys have been extended. These laws, just to the actual settler, liberal in conceding to him one hundred and sixty acres, require of him the erection of a dwelling with actual inhabitation and cultivation.

They were enacted in the spirit of natural justice, so forcibly developed in the *Ordenanzas de Terras y Aguas*, by Galvan,* in which regarding property as one of the fundamental principles of social order, it is held to have for its basis the relation between man and the fruit of his labor; that if the earth produced without effort all that was necessary for man's existence, property would be useless; that the field becomes to some extent a part of him who cultivates it by his will, his strength, the individual qualities inherent in his person, and that property should be distinct because each individual is distinct from every other. With earnest and steady purpose Congress has still further legislated in aid of actual settlers by holding out encouragement to take possession of the national soil without even awaiting the extension of surveys, and this has been done by acts of Congress passed in 1853, 1854, and 1862, opening the way to the agriculturist in most of the organized land districts stretching from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean; also in subjecting the alternate even-numbered sections along the line of railroads to the preference right where settlements exist prior to final allotment, extending the preference principle to tracts once covered by invalid foreign titles, confirming occupants in their improvements on the odd sections along such lines where settlement was made before withdrawal for railroads, securing to cultivators their tracts even on school lands where the settlement was made before the survey and official designation of the school sections, yet allowing the cause of education full indemnity. These legislative measures carry with them stipulations requiring that the first evidence to be given of individual right shall be the visible signs of residence and cultivation, thus redeeming the soil from a state of nature, appreciating its value, and, while the cultivator draws from it comfortable support, the wealth of the country is in constant process of augmentation by the increase of its productive forces. Nor has the legislative department been unmindful of the importance of encouraging the founding and growth of towns and cities, provision of law for such interests having first been made in 1844, then by the acts of July 1, 1864, March 3,

* *De la Propiedad en General*, por Galvan, in which the authorities he refers to are Garcia Malo en su *Politica Natural*, and Locke in his *Treatise on Civil Government*.

1865, and finally with enlarged proportions by the act of March 2, 1867, "for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public land," whereby municipal settlements are authorized either upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands, and the extent of the grant with limitation graduated according to the number of inhabitants. By the pre-emption and homestead policy, places once desolate have been dotted with farms, villages, towns, and cities, showing that the land system has done its part in the great movement and unprecedented progress of the people of this country, which in 1775 had a population of 2,389,900,* with limited resources, but which now contains over thirty-eight millions of inhabitants, whose industry, energy, and genius have established two million seven hundred thousand farms under cultivation, thirty thousand urban settlements, consisting of villages, towns, and splendid cities, linked together by telegraph and railways, our principal cities vying in the enlightened condition of the people, in their industrial relations, social comforts, luxuries, and even in palatial establishments, with some of the capitals of Europe.

Experience, however, has shown the importance of some further legislation to generalize and give greater vigor to the pre-emption and homestead measures. To this end legislation is recommended, fixing limitation as to time within which pre-emptors upon unoffered lands shall make proof and payment, prescribing limitation as to appeals, and requiring, when a claim is initiated under the pre-emption or homestead, that the claimant shall consummate the same pursuant to the requirements of statute under which his claim had inception.

PRE-EMPTION RULING.

The question has been raised whether "an unmarried woman, over the age of twenty-one years, not the head of a family," has the right to pre-empt, on making proof of settlement and cultivation, as required by the pre-emption act of 1841.

The law extends the privilege to three classes, each having the qualification of citizenship, or having filed a declaration to that end:

1. "Every person being the head of a family."
2. "A widow."
3. "A single man over the age of twenty-one years."

The case presented not coming within the first or second class, the question arises whether it does fall within the third class, according to the spirit and intent of the statute.

In the opinion of all etymologists, the name designating our race is derived from the power or faculties of body and mind, with which man has been furnished by nature above all other animals.

The Anglo-Saxon word *mag-an* means to be able or strong; this, by elision, naturally glides into the word "man," a generic term, applying to both sexes, the original Saxon from which the English word is derived having been used in a sense so comprehensive as to mean "mankind," man, woman, a vassal, also any one, like the French "*on*," Gothic "*manna*"—the Hebrew meaning species, or kind. "That's woman's ripe age, as full as thou art at one and twenty."

Understanding the terms of the law in their wider sense, this Office has decided that an unmarried or single woman over the age of twenty-one years, not the head of a family, but able to meet all the requirements of the pre-emption law, has a right to claim its benefits, and that while *man* is the general term including each sex, the specific name in the Anglo-Saxon of *wif-man* having been given to the female from her in-door employment at the *woof*, shows that in the ordinary doings of society the sphere of woman is generally in household, rather than in the duties requiring labor in the field essential to the establishment of a farm.

* Seybert's Statistics, page 27.

Therefore district officers have been charged in administering the law, under this construction, that it must be borne in mind the relations to agricultural labor of single women are generally different from those of single men, the former possessing more delicate organization are not usually separated from their parents or natural protectors, and hence that care must be taken this ruling shall not lead to abuse; that the claims of unmarried daughters are not to be recognized when their parents are householders, and where the purpose of the applicants in separating from their families may be merely to secure several different tracts of land, so that the title may eventually centre in a common head.

All the facts of individuality of interest, of residing on and cultivating the tract for a period long enough to show good faith, are required to be fully proven, so that, while abuse of the privilege is avoided, the right to the meritorious may be secured.

HOMESTEADS.

Although the pre-emption system has achieved results of such signal and permanent importance to the national prosperity, encouraging and protecting advancing columns of settlement on the public domain, with all the elements of civilization, of comfort and happiness to individuals and communities, its great adjunct, the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and supplements, hold out still further inducements to settlement in the spirit of enlarged liberality.

What a contrast in the relations of our people as freeholders with those of the British islands! There the ratio of landholders to the population has been steadily decreasing for centuries; here the increase by multiples is without precedent in the progress of nations.

In England, at the close of the eleventh century, William the Conqueror had a general survey made of all the lands in the kingdom, the extent in each district, their proprietors, tenures, value, the quantity of meadow, pasture, wood and arable land, whereof the Domesday Book was the record, containing an exact account of all the landed estate of the realm, the population of which, it is supposed, was then a million and a half, while the landholders numbered forty-five thousand seven hundred and six. At the British revolution in 1688, six centuries after the death of the Conqueror, a careful exhibit was prepared of the income and expenditures of the people of England for that year, when the population was estimated at five million five hundred thousand, the freeholders at one hundred and sixty thousand, recently revised data making the number as high as one hundred and seventy thousand. From that period to the present age the inequality has gradually become greater in the distribution of territorial wealth, as the British census of 1861 shows that while in that year the population of England was twenty million sixty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-four, the landed proprietors had decreased to only thirty thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, so that the whole landed property of England is owned by less than one six hundred and fifty-third part of the people.

Turning from that condition of things in the European world, where, as we are told, the great commercial phenomenon of the age is, that consumption is outstripping production, and the products of the soil cannot be had in sufficient abundance for human wants, let the immigrant look to this land, where in ninety years we have founded an empire republic, in every region of which are farms and cities, continually increasing, where the freeholders, rural and urban, may be set down at five millions, and where every man by a few years' labor may become the owner, for a nominal consideration, of one hundred and sixty acres of land, by which, with industry, he can make a comfortable home, and produce the means of subsistence sufficient to furnish not only the necessities but conveniences of life.

To our own citizens, also, those who are restless under the slow struggle for independence incident to the crowded population of the eastern and middle

States, the broad prairies of the west and fertile regions of the south offer fine fields for the exercise of energy, the homestead laws presenting special inducements for the realization of their beneficent provisions.

In return for the generous grant of land offered by the homestead statutes, they require not only that the settler shall build upon the tract a house for himself, but that he shall make it his home, cultivating and improving the land. Nothing less, indeed, could reasonably be demanded as a recompense for the donation, yet the statute insists on the fulfilment of its conditions of honest labor, and unless the claimant yields such equivalent the law withdraws the gift, tendering it to others willing to meet the requirements.

What hitherto has been the result of these great measures?

From the commencement of operations their advantages have become gradually developed, the settlements have increased annually, the last fiscal year showing nearly two millions of acres of homestead entries, while the total area of the public domain thus absorbed to the 30th June, 1867, exceeds seven millions, represented by over fifty-nine thousand farms; of this quantity since the passage of the act of June 21, 1866, two hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and eighty acres have been entered in the southern land States alone, that area representing nine hundred and sixteen farms of forty acres each, and two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight farms, each containing eighty acres, being a total of three thousand seven hundred and sixty-four homesteads added to the productive force of those States, the residue of the homestead settlements being scattered over the national territory from the fertile valley of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific.

The wealth of the nation has been materially increased by the redemption of these seven millions of acres from the wilderness of nature, their conversion into fifty-nine thousand settlements, in appreciating the value of the soil, and augmenting the agricultural products of the country.

The administration of the homestead system has given rise to numerous questions affecting the rights of parties as indicated in the following

HOMESTEAD RULINGS.

A case was before the Commissioner, upon an application to cancel homestead entry, in which the testimony showed it to have been made while the claimant was serving in the army of the United States; that he was mustered out of the service in May, 1866; soon thereafter built a small shanty and commenced work upon the homestead, continuing to occupy the same, with frequent absences, though not at distant intervals.

It was held that the claimant had not abandoned his tract; yet the character of his improvement and manner of residence were not such as the law contemplates. The cancellation of this entry was declined on the evidence adduced, while a more complete compliance was called for under the law. It was insisted that the settler must put upon the land such a house as may answer for permanent residence—not merely a place of temporary resort in order to show his intention to comply with the law—and make the land what the statute intends—his actual homestead. A period of sixty days from the date of notice was allowed within which to complete his house and move therein, it being required at the expiration of that time that he should appear before the register and receiver and show by affidavit, supported by corroborative testimony, compliance with such requirements.

An entry has been presented in which the homestead was made and commenced before the expiration of five years from its date, and the point submitted was whether the settler could make another like entry. The sixth section of the homestead act of 1862 is specific in its declaration "that no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the

provisions of this act." Therefore it is held that when a party acquires title under any of the provisions of this act, his privilege is thereby exhausted.

Inquiry has been made whether persons employed in the military or naval service of the government may take homesteads under the amendatory act of 21st March, 1864, and obtain title to the land, supposing their time of service to absorb all of the five-year period for settlement and cultivation.

The ruling is that actual settlement and cultivation of the land are required by law; hence title cannot be acquired unless the party, immediately upon discharge from service, enters upon the land, makes it his home, and cultivates the same as required by the original act of 20th May, 1862; actual settlement upon and cultivation being required in all cases.

In the second section of the law of 20th May, 1862, it is stipulated in regard to settlers that in the case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of the infant child or children; and that the executor, administrator, or guardian may sell the premises for the benefit of the infant heirs at any time within two years after death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the law of the domicile.

The question has been made as to whether it is imperative the land shall thus be sold under the statute for the benefit of the heirs, or whether they can retain title under the original settlement.

The Commissioner rules that there is no objection under the general provisions of the law to the maintenance of settlement and cultivation on the part of the heirs, and the issue of the patent in their names at the expiration of the required time; yet in such case the minor heirs must continue to reside upon the homestead, and the settlement and cultivation of the same must be continued for their benefit.

In the case of a homestead settler who died unmarried, and whose father applied for preference right to take by ordinary purchase at \$1 25 per acre, it is held that although privilege could not be granted, yet on satisfactory showing of the death of the settler, with proof of his previous settlement and cultivation, the land could be paid for at \$1 25 per acre by the heirs of the deceased settler, under the eighth section of the act of 20th May, 1862, and entry made under that section in favor of the heirs of the decedent, following in this respect the rule prescribed by the second section of the act of 3d March, 1843, in regard to deceased pre-emptors.

HOMESTEAD COMMUTATIONS WITHIN RAILROAD LIMITS.

In the Secretary's decision of 22d June, 1866, as communicated in our circular of 25th August, 1866, the question discussed was the rights of pre-emption settlers to commute their filings on odd sections after the railroad withdrawal had been made. The Secretary then decided "the homestead settler's right attaches only from the date of entry," the pre-emptor from the date of his actual personal settlement; hence, if the commutation is not made prior to withdrawal, it cannot be made afterwards, the railroad grant taking effect immediately upon the abandonment of the pre-emption for the homestead.

By parity of reasoning this principle will apply to the *even sections* within the granted limits, in the matter of price; hence, if a party fail to commute prior to the increase from minimum to double minimum, he cannot commute afterwards at the rate of \$1 25 per acre, because upon the relinquishment of the pre-emption claim, the double minimum immediately attaches, and he will be required either to prove up as an original pre-emptor at \$1 25 per acre, or in commuting to restrict the homestead claim to 80 acres.

Inquiries have been presented as to what is required of heirs at law desirous of making payment under the 8th section of the act.

The requirements are the production of evidence of heirship, with proof that

the deceased settler had fully met the requirements of the statute by residing upon and cultivating the tract up to the date of decease; and, further, that the improvements had been continued and residence maintained by the heirs upon the homestead after the death of the settler; or, in case residence and cultivation had not been continued, proof that at the date of the application a sufficient time had not elapsed since the decease to work a forfeiture of the claim.

Instances have occurred in which a widow has made a homestead settlement and thereafter marries a person who likewise made a similar settlement on another tract. It is ruled that the parties may elect which tract they will retain for permanent residence, and that on proving up settlement under the 8th section of the act of May 20, 1862, the title to the remaining entry may be perfected by the original settler.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN RELATION TO THE ACQUISITION OF TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS.

As aliens cannot acquire valid titles to real estate under the pre-emption and homestead laws, the privileges of which are restricted to citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become such, it is important that foreigners seeking identification with the American community, should be advised of the legal steps necessary to acquire citizenship. To that end it is submitted that any free white alien, over the age of twenty-one years, may at any time after arrival declare before any court of record having common law jurisdiction (with a clerk or prothonotary and seal) his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce forever all foreign allegiance. The declaration must be made at least two years before application for citizenship. (U. S. Statutes, vol. 2, page 153, and Vol. 4, page 69.)

At the expiration of two years after the declaration, and at any time after five years' residence, the party desiring naturalization, if *then* not a citizen, denizen, or subject of any country at war with the United States, should appear in a court of record, and there be sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and renounce foreign allegiance. If he possessed any hereditary title or order of nobility, such also must be renounced, and satisfactory proof produced to the court by the testimony of witnesses, citizens of the United States, of the five-year residence in the country, one year of which must be within the State or Territory where the court is held, and that during the five-year period he was a man of good moral character and attached to the principles of the Constitution; whereupon he will be admitted to citizenship, and thereby his children under twenty-one years of age, if dwelling in the United States, will also be regarded as citizens. (U. S. Statutes, vol. 2, page 155.)

Where the alien has made his declaration and dies before being actually naturalized, the widow and children become citizens of the United States and entitled to all rights and privileges as such, upon taking the prescribed oaths. (U. S. Statutes, vol. 2, page 292.)

Any free white alien, being a minor, and under the age of twenty-one years at the time of arrival, who has resided in the country three years next preceding his majority of twenty-one years, may, after reaching such period and on five years' residence, including the three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship without a preliminary declaration of intentions, provided he *then* makes the same, averring also on oath and proving to the court that for the past three years it had been his intention to become a citizen; also showing the fact of his residence and good character. (U. S. Statutes, vol. 4, page 69.)

Children of citizens of the United States born out of the country are deemed citizens, the right not descending, however, to persons whose fathers never resided in the country; and any woman who might legally be naturalized, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, is held to possess citizenship. (U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, page 604.)

An alien twenty-one years of age and over, who has enlisted, or shall enlist, in the regular or volunteer armies of the United States, and be honorably discharged, may be admitted to citizenship upon his simple petition and satisfactory proof of one year's residence prior to his application, accompanying the same with proof of good moral character and honorable discharge. (U. S. Statutes, vol. 12, page 597.)

LAND CONCESSION IN THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

The importance attached to an educational system by the founders of the republic is shown by the provisions they made for its encouragement. Indeed, in the earliest settlements on this continent of the Anglo Americans, measures were adopted in the cause of education not only as essential to morals, social order, and individual happiness, but as necessary to new and liberal institutions. Every immigrant ship had its schoolmaster on board, each settlement erected its school-house, and the cultivation of the mind advanced with the culture of the soil from the landing of the Mayflower through our colonial history. A prominent illustration of this is found in a memoir published in 1749 at Philadelphia, by Benjamin Franklin, in advocacy of the establishment of an institution of learning, attributing the prosperity of the people of the provinces to the wisdom and good management of the first settlers, who were well educated men, and suggesting a course of study in which should be taught those branches "likely to be *most useful and most ornamental*," suggesting, in style peculiar to that great statesman and philosopher, the noble purposes which should constitute "the great aim and end of all learning."

After the erection of the States into an independent republic, and before the adoption of the Constitution, the continental Congress, by the ordinance of 20th May, 1785, respecting the territory northwest of the Ohio, prepared the way for the advance of settlements and education as contemporaneous interests. They determined that in every six miles square there should be established the school system, to be supported from a fund derived from the grant of section sixteen, of six hundred and forty acres, in every township; and at a later period for indemnity, where the section in place was not available; thus at that early day conceding one thirty-sixth part of the public lands in the interests of public instruction.

The movement in the cause of education was not then confined to the legislative department, for at an early period the public mind was aroused to the importance of the subject by elaborate papers emanating from eminent men, among whom stands conspicuous Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who in 1786 memorialized the legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of a thorough system of popular instruction, maintaining that it was favorable to liberty, as freedom could only exist in the society of knowledge; that it favors just ideas of law and government; that learning in all countries promotes civilization and the pleasure of society; that it fosters agriculture, the basis of national wealth; that manufactures of all kinds owe their perfection chiefly to learning; that its beneficial influence is thus made coextensive with the entire scope of man's being, mortal and immortal, individual and social. At a later period, 1790, the same great man addressed a congressional representative from Pennsylvania, declaring that the "attempts to perpetuate our existence as a free people by establishing the means of national credit and defence" are "feeble bulwarks against slavery compared with the habits of labor and virtue disseminated among our people;" adding, "Let us establish schools for that purpose in every township in the United States, and conform them to reason, humanity, and the state of society in America," and then will "the generations which are to follow us realize the precious ideas of the dignity and excellence of republican forms of government."

In all this is distinctly seen the paramount importance attached to a system

of instruction as the undisputed element of individual and national prosperity, and the interest thus felt moulded public sentiment and gave shape and direction to public affairs.

Enlarging upon this idea, it was determined in the new land States and Territories, the localities of which were distant from the political centre or centres of settlements, to increase the school concessions to two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres in each township, so that the school-house, high-school, and seminary could be so advantageously placed in the township as to avoid inconvenience in daily attendance on scholastic discipline.

Besides the school allotment, provision has been made, on a liberal scale, for seminaries of learning and colleges, so that the land fund may be adequate to the support of institutions in which are taught all the higher branches of a liberal education, and which, as a central light in the field of science and literature within such limits, may serve to inspire confidence and greater interest in kindred institutions created by the people from their own resources; and in the practical application of the knowledge thus acquired, to give additional impetus to substantial progress—to intellectual and moral elevation.

The first settlements were confined to a comparatively narrow strip on the Atlantic coast; but as immigration increased and the settlers sought homes further to the west, Territory after Territory became organized, and State after State added to the original thirteen, until our limits are from ocean to ocean.

At each successive step in national extension, provision has been made in the interest of education. To each organized Territory the sections in place and townships for seminaries have been reserved, and by the act of admission as a State into the Union the reservation has been carried into grant and confirmed. If there be added to the quantity already conceded to the public land States for school purposes, the area that will pass, according to the principles of existing legislation, to the organized Territories when they shall become States, it will be found that the aggregate will reach seventy million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and twelve acres. Besides, there have been granted for seminaries of learning one million two hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty acres, making an aggregate thus conceded in the cause of learning of seventy-one million eight hundred and three thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres, much of it of great value, and from which, if properly invested, ample funds may be derived for the continual support of the great object contemplated by the munificent grant.

Neither has Congress been indifferent to the cause of education in the former Spanish cities and towns of Missouri, for by the acts of 1812, 1824, and 1831, one-twentieth of the vacant public land within the limits of the places named in these laws has been conceded, from which has inured a most liberal donation to the city of St. Louis.

For the support of colleges for education in agriculture, mechanics, and in the mineral interests, a concession has been made by the act of 2d July, 1862, and its supplements. These laws make provision not only for the States holding public domain, but for others which have none, giving to the former the right to select within their limits, and to the latter scrip redeemable in land; the amount conceded being thirty thousand acres for each senator and member of the House, and when made applicable to all the States, will include an area of nine million six hundred thousand acres.

Our progress in civilization, with liberal principles of government, is attributable to education, beginning in the nursery, nurtured and stimulated in primary schools, expanded by academic teachings and in the higher institutions of learning. In regarding the subject in its bearing upon the whole State, its importance cannot be overestimated.

Most of our early statesmen gave earnest of the deep interest they felt in this subject. President Washington, in the first annual message, January 8, 1790,

after bringing to the attention of Congress other subjects of public moment, declared that "Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one in which the measures of government receive their impressions so immediately from the sense of the community as in ours, it is proportionally essential. To the security of a free Constitution it contributes in various ways : by convincing those who are intrusted with the public administration that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people, and teaching the people themselves to know and value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasion of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority—between burdens proceeding from a disregard of their convenience and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness—cherishing the first, avoiding the latter, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments with an inviolable respect to the laws."

These views were reiterated and enforced in the last message of President Washington, December 7, 1796.

The elder Adams, in his inaugural, with a force and beauty peculiar to his powerful intellect and ripe scholarship, indicated a love of science and letters, and his wish to patronize "every rational effort to encourage schools, colleges, universities, academies, and every institution for propagating knowledge, virtue and religion among all classes of the people, not only for their benign influence on the happiness of life in all its stages and classes, and of society in all its forms, but as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption, and the pestilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of destruction to elective governments."

His illustrious successor, Mr. Jefferson, in his message of December 2, 1806, enforces the same idea, declaring that "public instruction can alone supply those sciences which, though rarely called for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation." President Madison, too, in several messages recommended the establishment of a national seminary of learning, maintaining that "though local in its character, it would be universal in beneficial effects by enlightening the opinions, by expanding the patriotism, and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments, and the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be redistributed in due time through every part of the community, so that thereby the sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of a national character multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony." Not only has this interest received the countenance and support of the statesmen of the Revolution, but the cause has had its earnest advocates in successive occupants of the presidential chair, and to these may be added the name of the great American statesman, Daniel Webster, who, in referring to the importance of learning and its results, looked forward to the period when in the villages and farm-houses "there may be undisturbed sleep within unbarred doors," the successive acts of our national legislature in liberal land endowments having justly reflected the universally prevailing popular sentiment in this important respect.

As the educational system has thus received the support of illustrious statesmen, its basis—a common school tuition—having been enlarged so as to embrace the higher departments of science and letters, and immense grants having been given for the establishment of agricultural and mechanic colleges, it is suggested that the time has arrived when in this respect our great mineral interests should be considered. It is estimated that the existing imperfect system for reducing ores results in an annual loss of twenty millions of dollars. It is known that minerals "are so combined and intermixed with each other and with worthless matter as frequently to resist the most skilful attempts to

separate and successfully and economically work them by the application of the most approved methods known to men best versed in the analytical sciences applicable to the art of the metallurgist." It is therefore respectfully suggested and recommended that an adequate land fund be set apart for establishing a college in which may be taught all the sciences and arts connected with this important interest.

CONCESSIONS FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES.

From the earliest era of our history the policy in rewarding the defenders of the country has been marked by liberality, keeping pace with the progress and growth of the republic, and indicating in this respect the national gratitude and appreciation.

For services in the war of the Revolution the Congress of the United States made provision by appropriating lands for the officers and soldiers in the Virginia line and navy, according to the promises of State legislation, the aggregate thus conceded, including scrip, amounting to 6,080,725 acres. Patents, or fee-simple titles, have been issued in favor of the individual owners to within a fraction of that quantity.

For services in the continental line, as stipulated in congressional resolution of September 16, 1776, an act was approved June 1, 1796, setting apart four thousand square miles in Ohio, known as the United States military district, of which 1,156,300 acres were selected for military claims, the residue having been subsequently laid open to disposal as other public lands.

For services in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, there were issued, pursuant to the act of May 6, in that year, and its supplements, 29,186 warrants, embracing an aggregate of 4,845,920 acres. For nearly all of these, patents have been issued to the individual warrantees or their heirs, in tracts, the greater portion of one hundred and sixty acres each, and the residue, or double bounties, of three hundred and twenty acres.

In early legislation certain tracts of country with defined limits were set apart for the satisfaction of the warrants, to which in locating they were restricted. The reservations were known as "military districts."

The United States warrants for services in the war of the Revolution were restricted to the "United States military district, Ohio."

The warrants for services in the war of 1812 could only be laid upon tracts in the six million acres embraced in the "military districts of Illinois, Missouri, or Arkansas." Subsequently, in virtue of the act of July 27, 1842, reviving authority for the issue of warrants for services in the Revolution and war of 1812, all military land warrants may be located upon any of the public lands "subject to sale at private entry."

The object of the "military reservation" system was to induce settlement and cultivation in those localities by the soldier. The then remoteness of those districts from the great centres of population, the eastern and middle States, defeated the object, leaving the patented lands to pass into the hands of speculators, or become liable to forfeiture for non-payment of State taxes. These results led to the abandonment of the system, and to the extension of the privilege to the soldier or his assignee to select in satisfaction of the warrant any lands of the United States subject to private entry.

The soldier was still further benefited and protected by a stipulation existing in all the bounty-land laws prohibiting the seizure or sale by legal process of the warrant to pay any debt contracted prior to the issue of patent for the land selected, and all sales, letters of attorney, or written instruments affecting the title to the warrants executed prior to the issue thereof, are declared to be null and void, thus effectually securing to the soldier, if so disposed, a home for himself and family.

The war with Mexico was proclaimed on the 13th of May, 1846, and on the

11th of February, 1847, an act was passed pursuant to which 88,217 warrants were issued, representing 13,204,880 acres. For the greater part of these, grants, in 160-acre tracts, have been made to individuals entitled, leaving about one-fifteenth unlocated, which the General Land Office is prepared to satisfy by the issue of patents to the owners as rapidly as they may be presented from time to time, with the description of the tracts selected.

Pursuant to the act of 28th September, 1850, there have been issued for services in all the Indian wars since 1790, in the war of 1812, and to the commissioned officers in the war with Mexico, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and six warrants, covering an aggregate of 13,164,960 acres, of which less than a thirteenth remains unsatisfied, a residuum the obligation in regard to the settlement of which will be met on demand.

The law of the 22d March, 1852, making land warrants assignable, extended the provisions of the act of 1850, and under that extension eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-three warrants have been delivered, embracing 693,880 acres, complete titles for the greater portion having been granted to the individual claimants.

Finally, on the 3d March, 1855, a statute was passed still further enlarging the basis of such concessions. It grants to all officers and soldiers who had served in any war in which our country had been engaged, from the Revolution to the 3d March, 1855, 160 acres each, or so much, with what had been previously allowed, as would make up that quantity. It extends the concession to a service of only fourteen days or an engagement in a single battle, and, in case of death, to the widow or minor children.

From the period in 1776 in which this republic took its position in the family of nations to the year 1855, the quantity conceded for military and naval services has reached an aggregate of 71,714,555 acres—sufficient to make nearly nine hundred thousand farms of eighty acres each, and that, too, not of inarable or medium lands, but choice, select soil, in congenial latitudes.

INDIAN INTERESTS CONNECTED WITH THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE OPERATIONS.

An examination has been instituted at this office to determine the limits of the Cherokee neutral lands, in order to survey them, in conformity to the provisions of the treaty of September 29, 1865, and particularly in regard to the southern boundary thereof, which is coincident with the common boundary between the Osage reservation and the Cherokee lands as surveyed under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of December 29, 1835, with the latter Indians.

That examination has elicited the fact of the existence of a parcel of land between the southern boundary of the State of Kansas (astronomically established on the 37th parallel) and the Osage reservation. The eastern part of it, extending west from the State line of Missouri to the intersection with the Neosho river, and situated between the Cherokee neutral lands on the north and Quapaw lands on the south, is found to be public lands, while that portion lying west of the Neosho river and extending due west 288 miles 13 chains and 66 links by actual survey, as the northern boundary of the Cherokee neutral lands under treaty of December 29, 1835, and terminating on the 100th meridian west from Greenwich, is ascertained to be Indian land, being situated between the common boundary of the Osage and Cherokee neutral tract on the north and the southern boundary of the State of Kansas on the south.

The tract in question was found to be about two and a quarter miles in width, by actual admeasurement of a meridional line at a distance of one mile east of Verdigris river, on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, while determining the western line of the Osage lands sold by them to the United States by treaty of September 29, 1865.

These premises, though evidently intended to have been ceded in trust by the Cherokees to the United States, to be surveyed and sold in their behalf, have not been subdivided, or even in contract for that purpose, owing to an incongruity existing in the seventeenth article of the treaty, which appears to refer to the fourth article of the previous treaty of 1835, and to quite an irrelevant matter, and requiring, in the opinion of this Office, an amendatory treaty with the Cherokees, in order to perfect the treaty of July 27, 1866, in that respect.

Pueblos.—These Indians are tillers of the soil, living in houses of peculiar structure, built, generally, of adobe, many of them two stories high, with the entrance at the top by ladders, drawn up when the inmates were housed or in case of danger. This peculiar style of construction was adopted for protection from enemies, the Pueblos being frequently attacked by roving hostile bands of Indians. The Pueblos several times revolted against the conquerors, but, after subjugation, grants bearing the village names were made to them under the former governments.

By the act of Congress approved 22d December, 1858, the titles to seventeen of these pueblos in New Mexico were confirmed, the surveys in sixteen of them approved, and patents for the same have been issued, covering over four hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred acres. These consisted of the pueblos of Jemez, San Juan, Picuris, San Felipe, Pecos, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, Taos, Santa Clara, Jesuque, San Ildefonso, Pojoaque, Zia, Sandia, Isleta, and Nambe. For the pueblo of Acoma, confirmed by same act, no survey has been returned, nor for the Laguna, confirmed by act of 21st June, 1860.

Report has been received from the surveyor general of the pueblo of Santa Ana, which has been sent to the department for submission to Congress. In relation to this pueblo, it appears that, by decree of August 6, 1766, of Governor Tomas Velez Cachupin, a grant was made to the pueblos of Jemez, Zia, and Santa Ana, *in common*, of the lands situated between those pueblos and the Puerco river, the grant extending, from north to south, from the Ventand to the Stone ford, eight leagues, more or less, and from the pueblo of Zia west to the Puerco river, about six leagues. The surveyor general, under date August 6, 1867, reports that the original papers in regard to this concession were brought by the Indians of Zia to the surveyor general's office, where a transcript and translation were made and the original returned to the Indians of the pueblo.

The tracts embraced in this grant, according to the report from the alcalde sent by the Spanish government to examine the matter, are only fit for pasture. The additional grant claimed under the proceedings of Governor Cachupin would add two hundred thousand acres to the lands of the three pueblos above named.

There is no record in the office of the surveyor general concerning the pueblo of Zuñi. That officer reports that he has seen their cultivated fields fifteen miles east and six miles west of the village, and has been informed they cultivate for a considerable distance north and south of the town. For the geographical position of the Pueblo villages in New Mexico reference is made to the map accompanying annual report herewith of the surveyor general.

Indian lands.—During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, and the first quarter of the current fiscal year, five hundred and fifty Indian patents have been issued, embracing in the aggregate eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-four acres.

The patents were issued under various treaties and acts of Congress relative to the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Kansas Indians, Stockbridges, Pottawatomies, Pawnees, Poncas, Shawnees, Osages, Delawares, and Creeks. Of this quantity, thirty-three thousand and eighty-nine acres were patented under acts of Congress for the disposal of Indian lands in trust for the use and benefit of the Winnebago and Kansas Indians.

FOREIGN TITLES WHICH ORIGINATED UNDER THE FRENCH, SPANISH, BRITISH,
AND MEXICAN GOVERNMENTS.

In acquiring territory the United States have stipulated in different treaties for the recognition and protection of private property. This has been done, not only as a measure of justice, but in coincidence with the public law.

California.—Under the several acts of Congress for the settlement of Spanish and Mexican claims in that State, surveys have been reported in three hundred and sixty-seven cases, covering five million six hundred and ninety thousand five hundred acres; and of these patents have been issued for two hundred and seventy-five claims, embracing four million three hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred acres.

Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri.—The act of Congress approved 2d March, 1867, continues in force for three years the provisions of the statute of 22d June, 1860, "for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes." That act constituted the registers and receivers of the several land offices in Florida, Louisiana, and the recorder of land titles at St. Louis for the State of Missouri, commissioners to hear and decide, under instructions from the General Land Office, all matters respecting claims to land within their several districts. The law confers power upon them to receive only such claims as are founded on *written* grants, and hence interdicts action upon any interest founded merely on ancient settlement, when the same is unaccompanied by paper title from the authorities of the former government.

These statutes authorize the reception and action upon such claims for tracts within the several districts as have emanated from any foreign government, bearing date prior to the cession to the United States of the territory out of which the States were formed, or during the period when any such government claimed sovereignty or had the actual possession of the district or territory in which the lands so claimed are situated. This warrants them in receiving and acting, not only upon claims which originated under the former governments while the authorities exercised the granting power *de jure*, before the cession of the country, but also allowed claims to be received which were made by the Spanish authorities while they were in actual occupancy of territory as the government *de facto*. Thus, for example, Spain parted with authority over the province of Louisiana by the secret treaty of 1800 at San Ildefonso, when that power ceded Louisiana to France. During the period that elapsed from that time to the cession to the United States in 1803, by Napoleon, the Spanish authorities exercised the granting power; and so, several years subsequent to 1803, Spain, while in occupancy of the ancient province of Louisiana between the Iberville or Manchac and the Perdido, continued to make land concessions; and during this period the grants were, of course, those of the government *de facto*. Titles of this class stood excluded by the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Foster and Elam vs. Neilson*, (2 Peters's Supreme Court of the United States,) in which an elaborate decision was rendered by the Chief Justice against their validity under the then existing laws and treaties. Now, by the force and effects of the said acts of 1860 and 1867, a status is given to claims founded on titles from *de facto* governments after the authority *de jure* had passed from them, a principle being thus legislatively recognized which had not previously been done nor admitted in the judicial rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Numerous claims that had their origin from governments which preceded the United States in sovereignty on this continent, have been finally confirmed by boards of commissioners, and by judicial decrees; but the greater number have been affirmed by direct legislative acts operating upon official reports submitted from time to time to Congress, from an early period.

In multitudes of cases parties in interest seem to have rested, as sufficient evidence of their right, upon the decrees or acts of confirmation and actual possession, and hence the apathy in that respect which has existed in not applying for patents or complete titles as authorized by acts of Congress.

The General Land Office, however, is prepared to meet all lawful demands in the way of conferring such complete titles, where the terms of confirmation shall have been fully met by the rendition of authenticated plats of surveys, accompanied by the patent certificates, the statutory provisions generally making such instruments the necessary basis of patents from the United States.

LEGISLATION IN RELATION TO DISCONTINUANCE OF SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

An act for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts, so soon as the surveys therein shall be completed, was approved June 12, 1840. (Section 1, Statutes, vol. 5, p. 384.)

Another law was passed January 22, 1853, (Statutes, vol. 10, p. 152, amendatory of that of June 12, 1840,) providing that the field-notes, maps, records, and papers, may be turned over to the State authorities when a surveyor general's office is discontinued; the amendatory statute clothes the Commissioner of the General Land Office with authority to act *ex-officio* as surveyor general, the statute stipulating in behalf of the United States for free access to the archives after the same shall have been delivered to the State.

Pursuant to those enactments the archives were delivered, years ago, to the authorities of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Alabama, Mississippi, and more recently to Missouri and Wisconsin, the public surveys having been completed in those States. The records for Arkansas and Illinois, where the field-work has been finished, are awaiting, as preliminary to delivery, the State legislative acceptance, according to the terms presented by acts of Congress. In Arkansas the completed archives, in 1859, were placed for safe-keeping with the register at Little Rock; other records connected with the surveys in that State are in charge of the General Land Office, while the surveying records for Illinois remain in the custody of the recorder of land titles at St. Louis. In Iowa, where the field-work is completed, the surveying records are at Dubuque, in anticipation of the requisite State legislative acceptance of the same.

In Louisiana and Florida the surveys are far advanced towards completion; but the events of the last few years have produced such results in regard to that service as to render proper the suggestion that legislative provision be made for filling the offices of surveyors general for these States for a period long enough to place the service in a satisfactory condition for winding it up; the archives for Louisiana being now in possession of the United States land office at New Orleans, while those for Florida are at Tallahassee.

LEGISLATION RESPECTING THE DISCONTINUANCE OF LAND OFFICES.

The law of June 12, 1840, (second section Statutes, vol. 5, p. 384.) orders that whenever the quantity of land remaining unsold in any district shall be less than one hundred thousand acres, the district shall be discontinued, and the land unsold made subject to sale at the land office most convenient to the place in which the land office shall have been discontinued.

The 7th section of the act of September 4, 1841, (Statutes, vol. 5, p. 455.) declares that land districts may be continued, if the quantity of land unsold does not equal one hundred thousand acres, should such continuance be required for public convenience, or in order to close the land system in a State.

The law of March 3, 1853, (Statutes, vol. 10, p. 194,) provides that land offices may be annexed to adjacent districts by the President, whenever the cost of collecting revenue from sales of public lands in a district amounts to one-third of the whole revenue there received, if, in his opinion, the consolidation is not incompatible with the public interest.

By the act of March 3, 1853, (Statutes, vol. 10, p. 244,) authority is conferred upon the chief executive to change the seats of land offices.

The first section of the act of February 18, 1861, vol. 12, page 131, authorized the register and receiver of the consolidated office, at Boonville, Missouri, to receive fees for certain services. The second section of that law allows office-rent and clerk-hire, if sanctioned by the Secretary of the Interior. The third section extends the provisions of that statute to all consolidated offices.

In the fifth section of the law of 30th May, 1862, vol. 12, page 409, it is declared that upon recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the President may direct the discontinuance of any district, and the transfer of its business and archives to any other land office within the same State or Territory.

By the seventh section of the act of 26th July, 1866, Laws, p. 252, the President is authorized, in reference to mining interests, to establish additional land districts, and appoint officers under existing laws, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public convenience. In executing the provisions of the law, registers and receivers, under this act, are held by this office as possessing powers co-extensive with all other interests connected with the disposal not only of mineral but agricultural lands.

Under the above-mentioned act, additional land offices have been created and established as follows :

At Sacramento, California, district composed of the counties of Sierra Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, and Sacramento.

At Austin, Nevada, district composed of the county of Lander.

At Belmont, Nevada, district composed of the counties of Nye, Esmeralda, and the unorganized county of Lincoln.

At Lewiston, Territory of Idaho, district embracing all that part of the territory lying north of the Salmon river range of mountains.

At Fair Play, Territory of Colorado, district composed of the counties of Lake, Park, and Summit.

Under the act of 27th of June, 1866, Laws, p. 77, a land office has been established at Boise City, Idaho Territory, the district embracing all that part of the Territory lying south of the Salmon river chain of mountains.

Under authority of the act of March 2, 1867, Laws, p. 542, a land office for the Territory of Montana has been established at Helena, and the site of a land office for the Territory of Arizona has been fixed at Prescott.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1853, the President, under date of 16th February, 1867, directed that the office for the sale of public lands, in the southwestern district of Alabama, be removed from St. Stephen's to the city of Mobile, in that State.

In April, 1867, an order was given for the discontinuance of Elba land district, in the State of Alabama, and the vacant public lands therein were made subject to sale at Montgomery.

By notice, dated the 8th May ultimo, the land offices at St. Augustine, Newnansville, and Tampa, in the State of Florida, were discontinued, and the vacant lands in the several districts were made subject to sale at Tallahassee, thus consolidating all the land offices in the State at the capital.

It is suggested that the head of the department be clothed with authority to discontinue land districts in which an inconsiderable quantity of vacant public land remains unsold, to the end that the government may be relieved from the expense of maintaining local land offices when they cease to subserve public interest and necessity ; and that upon such discontinuance the Commissioner of the General Land Office be invested with all the authority of district land officers to dispose of any unsold land, should any remain, thus enabling citizens to acquire title from the department.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

By the President's proclamation, No. 723, dated the 28th August, 1867, there are proclaimed for offering at public sale on the second day of December next, at St. Peter, Minnesota, 310,000 acres of valuable lands in that part of the Sioux Indian reservation, on the Minnesota river, lying within the limits of the St. Peter's land district, in that State.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

By the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1819, vol. 3, page 520, the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, was authorized to cause to be sold such military sites, belonging to the United States, as had been found, or should become, useless for military purposes, and to furnish the requisite deeds of conveyance. The provisions of the act were extended by fourth section of act of 3d March, 1857, (Stats. at Large, vol. 11, page 200,) to all military sites, or to such parts thereof as are or may become useless for military purposes.

All laws authorizing the sale of military sites, useless for military purposes, are repealed, except certain reservations in Florida, by the sixth section of the act approved 12th June, 1858, vol. 11, p. 336.

The act approved 3d March, 1859, (vol. 11, p. 408,) to protect the timber growing upon lands of the United States reserved for military and other purposes, visits with a penalty of fine and imprisonment any one offending by cutting or destroying any timber growing on such reservations, which, even when abandoned, cannot, except in Florida, be disposed of, unless Congress shall so order, which is recommended.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS OF SURVEYORS GENERAL AND DEPUTIES, OF RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS, AND DISBURSING AGENTS.

All the accounts of these different classes of officers have been examined at this office, adjusted to the 30th June, 1867, the end of the fiscal year, and reported to the treasury for settlement. As rapidly as they may be received for the quarter ending on the 30th September, 1867, they will be disposed of in like manner.

The rules of the department are peremptory in the requirement that all receivers of the public moneys shall promptly deposit the funds in their hands at the close of a quarter, so that it seldom occurs that an officer holds at such periods over \$2,000, which is the maximum the treasury regulations allow to remain with a receiver until drawn for or otherwise specially ordered.

Accounts for the five per cent. fund accruing by law to certain States from the net proceeds of the sales of public lands have been adjusted to the end of the calendar year and reported to the treasury for payment.

TRANSCRIPT ARCHIVES PREPARED.

This office has been engaged in making good the loss of plats and other archives destroyed during our domestic difficulties in one section of the country, and by fire in the other.

For the southern States there have been prepared one thousand and twenty-seven township plats, with fifty ledgers or tract-books, containing nearly nine hundred thousand entries of sales and locations which had been made, beginning in years past and extending to the latest land operations.

The cost of labor in the preparation of these plats and books is estimated at fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

There have also been prepared for land offices in Minnesota and California three hundred and seventy-one plats and fifteen tract-books, the latter containing nearly sixty thousand entries of sales and locations, at a cost of three thousand four hundred dollars.

TIMBER.

In the early history of the country the extensive forests which existed seemed adequate to the exigencies of advancing settlements to an indefinite future.

At a later period Congress found it necessary to intervene for the protection of live oak and red cedar as a reserve for ship-building. Accordingly, in 1817, a statute* to that end was passed, which was followed by a law in 1831, to arrest spoliation. By judicial rulings and executive decisions, these laws may be invoked for the protection of all timber on the national domain. A system of agency many years ago was established for protection of trees; but resulting in no substantial advantage, was abandoned. The district land officers were then specially charged with the duty of timber protection. This measure has proved to be an improvement; yet it has been found difficult, with all the instrumentalities at hand, effectually to correct the evil. Special instructions from time to time have been issued to registers and receivers, impressing upon them the necessity for constant vigilance and energetic proceedings to suppress depredations. In the case of a wilful violation of the law, where the requisite proof is at hand, it has been ordered that the timber cut, wherever found and identified, shall be seized and sold; the intervention of the district attorney and marshal having been called into requisition to bring offenders to strict accountability. The dictates of wise policy, however, have suggested exception to a rigid mode of procedure, where extenuating circumstances exist, and in such case a reasonable tariff as stumpage for timber cut has been received, by way of compromise, as an equivalent for the civil injury, while the criminal prosecution is dismissed by the district attorney, under the belief that as the party acted with no wilful or criminal intent to defraud the government, the offence would not be repeated.

This system has operated beneficially. Instead of mulcting the government in heavy costs, after long and unsuccessful prosecutions according to the old system, doubtful cases have been compromised, and a considerable revenue thereby placed in the treasury. In the entire management of the business, the main object in view has been not so much the accumulation of a fund from this source, as the suppression of a mischief which strikes so directly at the material interests of the country. While thus checking trespass, the most liberal privileges have been extended to settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws, by allowing them to use the timber growing upon their claims for all necessary domestic purposes, in opening up and improving new homesteads, for building and fencing purposes, for firewood, in clearing fields for cultivation, and whatever may enhance the value of and beautify and adorn their farms.

This much is freely conceded in the interest of placing good and permanent freeholders upon the public lands, whose energy in developing the country will add to national wealth.

The settler cannot lawfully transcend these limits, and whenever a pre-emptor before proving up and paying for his tract, or the homestead claimant before perfecting his title by five years actual residence, attempts speculation on his place, he is regarded as a trespasser and becomes liable to the penalties fixed by the statute, the inceptive right acquired by the actual settler, before his title shall have been perfected by a full compliance with all the requirements of law, giving him no license to waste the timber or speculate with the same, but, on the contrary, imposing an obligation for its protection.

* Acts of March 1, 1817, 3 Stats., 347, and March 2, 1831, 4 Stats., 472; 3 Wheaton, 181, and 9 Howard, 351. Attorney Generals' Opinions: Mr. Wirt's, May 27, 1821, vol. 1, p. 471; Mr. Nelson's, August 11, 1843, vol. 4, p. 221, and Mr. Mason's, July 16, 1845, vol. 4, p. 405. Annual report Commissioner General Land Office for 1866, p. 33.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

River grants.

Fox and Wisconsin rivers.—By the acts of Congress approved August 8, 1846, 2d March, 1849, 3d August, 1854, joint resolution of 3d March, 1855, and act of June 9, 1858, granting lands to the State of Wisconsin "to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal," that State became entitled to 684,269 acres.

The claim of Wisconsin has been finally adjusted, and the full quantity heretofore duly certified to the State.

Des Moines river, Iowa.—In virtue of the act of August 8, 1846, joint resolution of March 2, 1861, and act of July 12, 1862, granting lands to the State of Iowa "to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river," there has inured to the State 833,079.90 acres. The department transferred to Iowa, previous to June 30, 1866, 831,762.58 acres, leaving a residuum of 1,317.32 acres; which has been duly certified since last annual report, thus fully satisfying the claim under the several acts.

Ship canals.

Portage lake, Michigan.—By the act of March 3, 1865, granting lands to the State of Michigan "to aid in building a harbor and ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the waters of Portage lake," the president of the company, under the requirements of the law, filed a map, and the State appointed an authorized agent to make the selections, who has performed the service, having filed preliminary lists to cover the grant of 200,000 acres.

In addition to the former grant, Congress, on the 3d of July, 1866, made an additional concession of 200,000 acres to be selected in the upper peninsula, upon which initiatory steps have been taken by the canal company to complete selections in view of speedily satisfying the last-named grant.

Sturgeon bay, Wisconsin.—The act of April 10, 1866, granted lands to the State of Wisconsin "to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon bay to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan."

The State was authorized to select the quantity of 200,000 acres nearest the location of said harbor and canal. Pursuant to law the State agent duly made and filed lists of selections to cover the grant, and the department, on the 4th of May, 1867, invested the State with title.

Lac La Belle, Michigan.—Congress, by the act of July 3, 1866, granted lands to Michigan "to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle." The State was authorized to select one hundred thousand acres of land nearest the location of the canal. The selection having been made by an authorized agent, the department, on the 26th of March last, issued a patent accordingly.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the adjustment of the claim of Nebraska to 500,000 acres for internal improvements under act of September 4, 1841, the point was considered as to whether the State should be charged with the lands granted by the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the Nebraska enabling act of 19th April, 1864.

The Secretary ruled that "the lands mentioned in the act of 1864 were granted for purposes totally distinct from those contemplated by the grant of 1841;" that "it is also questionable whether those lands" could be considered as "granted to the State before its admission and while under a territorial government;" and that it might well be insisted that this provision in the act of 1841 refers not to the time when in a future contingency the grant was to take effect, but

to the period when it actually vests ; and that, according to this view, the only lands contemplated by said act are those the right to which had passed to the Territory, and were made subject to its disposal for the purposes declared by Congress. In this view the Secretary decided that the lands granted by the aforesaid sections of the act of 1864 should not be deducted from the amount granted by the act of 1841, and accordingly under that ruling the internal improvement grant to Nebraska will be duly adjusted.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS GRANTED BY ACTS OF 2D MARCH, 1849, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1850, AND 12TH MARCH, 1860.

The necessities of man in all ages have compelled him to dispute with nature the possession and use of lands primitively unfitted for occupancy or utility.

Instances of this are frequent in the history of nations in the eastern hemisphere, where, for the purpose of supporting dense population, the personal safety of communities, the convenience of commerce, or from sanitary reasons, immense tracts, once entirely or partially submerged by water, have been made subservient to populous communities, while yielding rich products to the enterprising hand of the agriculturist.

The once powerful republic of Venice was first founded on the deposits of numerous rivers in the midst of lagunes, the land approaches leading through almost impassable morasses.

The city of St. Petersburg was commenced, and mainly built, upon a marsh caused by the widening of the Neva, at an expense of years of severe toil and immense loss of life from malaria ; while a large proportion of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Holland to-day derive their sustenance from lands wrested from the dominion of the sea.

In the United States the attention of Congress was early directed to the subject of worthless regions lying as marshes, or periodically overflowed by large watercourses.

Efforts to make them the subject of national legislation were first made in 1826 by a distinguished senator from Missouri, who then unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain a cession to Missouri and Illinois of the swamps within the limits of those States respectively.

Other efforts were made at intervals, but no definitive action was taken until the passage of the act of March 2, 1849, applicable exclusively to Louisiana.

That statute was followed by the general grant of September 28, 1850, under which the larger portions of territory, classed as swamp or overflowed, have been ceded to the States.

The reasons assigned for this munificent donation were :

1. The alleged worthless character of the premises in their natural condition, and the inexpediency of an attempt to reclaim them by direct national intervention.
2. The great sanitary improvement to be derived from the reclamation of extensive districts notoriously malarial, and the probable occupancy and cultivation that would follow.
3. The enhancement in value, and readier sale, of adjoining government property.

The measure as originally reported granted only such tracts as were designated on the plats of the government surveys as swamp and unfit for cultivation. Subsequent amendments added to this the "overflowed lands," conveying to the States the swamp, or inundated, without reference to their description on the plats of survey. It was held in the debates that these amendments would make the grant more definite, and enable the executive department specifically to designate the lands transferred. Experience has shown that this change in the original bill has in fact been a retarding cause in administering the grant, and has given rise to multitudes of controversies and cases of litigation, by reason

of the indefinite terms of the statutory concession. For this cause also the quantity of land selected as swamp and certified to the States has exceeded by many millions the estimates made at the incipient stages of legislation. Under its expansive terms tracts have been claimed which for certain purposes of farming are as desirable as the choicest uplands. The overflowed lands bordering on great rivers generally afford the finest timber, and present soil of rich alluvion. The marshes and sloughs of the prairies are almost indispensable additions to every well-selected grazing tract, because affording the best grass and supplying water for farm stock.

The year embraced in this report has been industriously occupied in bringing to conclusion the work required by the swamp concessions.

There have been approved to the States entitled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, 1,030,020.22 acres, while within the same period there have been patented 328,997.08 acres.

Under the indemnity laws of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, there have been awarded 36,429.93 acres in lieu of swamp disposed of by the government in bounty-land locations. Besides this, there has been refunded for swamp lands sold by the United States for cash the sum of \$99,143 19. Of that amount there was paid to the State of Iowa the sum of \$92,899, and the remainder to Illinois.

The act of July 23, 1866, to quiet titles in California, has received special attention, every effort consistent with accuracy having been made to complete the work required by the statute.

The lists reported by the surveyor general have been promptly acted upon, and all correct selections have been certified and patented to the State. The anomalous condition of a portion of the selections, caused by conflicts and irregular surveys, necessarily requires special investigation, which has been ordered as preliminary to final disposal.

Since the date of the first grant there has been selected by the States entitled, thirteen in number, an aggregate of 60,246,532.10 acres.

There have been approved of this area 47,377,523.23 acres, of which there have been patented 43,585,272.17 acres. Of these selections over 39,000,000 acres, or more than one-half, are within the limits of Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, and of that amount more than 30,000,000 have passed in fee-simple to these four States.

Not only have over forty-three and a half millions of acres been patented outright to the States, but Congress, by the acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, has granted in cash or other tracts an indemnity for premises disposed of to individuals where those premises have been proved to be swamp. Under those acts there have been awarded as indemnity, up to June 30, 1867, 514,466.86 acres, and \$696,344 56 have been refunded in cash from the United States treasury.

The act of March 12, 1860, extending the swamp grant to Minnesota and Oregon, however, restricts selections to tracts not disposed of by the United States prior to confirmation of swamp title—thus abolishing the indemnity principle so far as it pertains to selections made *since* that date; the same act imposing a limitation for selections, yet making that limitation coincident with a period to elapse subsequent to the State legislative session next ensuing the official notice of the completion of the public surveys. Legislation is recommended requiring all selections of swamp “in place” to be made within, say, two years from the return of surveys, and that the evidence upon which awards are to be made of indemnity in cash or other lands shall hereafter assume the form and character of regular judicial investigations, instead of being made upon *ex parte* affidavits.

The reclamation of swamp or inundated lands in any and all localities must result in local advantage. Experience has established the correctness of the

theory that the effect of draining elevates the temperature, rendering the locality drained less liable to frosts. By lessening the water surface, evaporation is lessened, and the frigidty incident to evaporation is proportionably diminished. A cold soil invariably pertains to the borders of marshes, and frosts visit those localities earlier and more frequently than in the drier uplands of the same latitude. The sanitary effects of these climatic changes are, of course, of greater importance than all others. It is related of the district of the Maremme of Italy, known sometimes as the Tuscan marshes, that, as late as the year 1840; of ten thousand laborers who went from the mountain regions to the plains to gather crops, nearly all of them were subjected to the malignant fevers caused by the prevalent miasma. The average duration of life at that time—including both the healthful and malarial districts—was stated at twenty-three years, the mortality statistics showing that 75 per cent. of the deaths were among persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. At earlier dates the exhalations of these plains were considered as almost certain destruction to human life. By judicious efforts put forth, in a series of works of systematic draining, the insalubrity of the region has undergone remarkable changes. In a total population of eighty thousand, the number of fever cases was, in four years, reduced from 35,619 to 9,200. The same remarkable results, although to a less degree, have been produced by the draining of the Lincolnshire fens of England, where a district of four hundred thousand acres, notorious for its being insalubrious and inarable, now compares favorably in both respects with ordinary plains.

The energy of man, in his struggles to surmount obstacles in nature, is illustrated in the history of the Pontine marshes—the *Pomptinea paludes* of the Romans. Formed, like the *aggere* of Venice, by the disembodying of innumerable rivers, and situated comparatively in the vicinity of Rome, these marshes, from an early historic period to the present time, have, in a sanitary point of view, exerted baneful influences on both the ancient and modern capital of Italy, and from the days of Appius Claudius—three centuries B. C.—to the present, they have been the object of almost constant effort on the part of the government to change or modify their character. The construction of the classical *Appian way* through this once impassable region was the first step toward subjecting it to the use and habitation of man. Since then successive efforts of different administrations tending to the same end, and a variety of plans adopted to accomplish the same, have furnished the world with voluminous and comprehensive data in the art of hydrography and engineering.

These efforts, while partially successful, have yet failed to bring the entire region under control, and these historical marshes, with the district of the Maremme, are still known and shunned to a great extent by the Italian as the "region of the *mal' aria*."

The provinces of the Netherlands exhibit, perhaps, the most remarkable instances of success in land reclamation. Of the early history of this territory comparatively nothing is known anterior to the days of Cæsar—its conqueror, and first historian. It was then a half submerged waste, which the Romans were at a loss to designate whether as land or water. In the words of a modern historian, "inundated by mighty rivers, quaking beneath the level of the ocean, belted about by hirsute forests, this low land, nether land, hollow land, or Holland, seemed hardly deserving the arms of the all-accomplished Roman." And yet this meagre territory, "a region outcast of ocean and earth, wrested at last from both domains their richest treasures." For centuries the dunes thrown up by westerly winds upon their ocean borders had gradually caught and retained the slimy deposits of the inland rivers, until an island here and there was formed that, in a measure, provided the nomadic tribes of that locality a precarious subsistence. As civilization advanced and the wants of man increased, rude efforts were made to restrict the channels of the fresh waters, and in the thirteenth century the construction of the famous sea-dikes was commenced. These, at an

expense that can be scarcely estimated, were constructed in such manner as to resist the irruptions of the sea moved by strong westerly winds, at the same time allowing the emission, at low tide, of inland waters. They were carefully arranged to retain the accretions brought down by the rivers, until by this process the *polders* or low lands embraced by the dikes were gradually filled up, the sea front being carefully protected by a revetment of stone or fascines. The soft foundation on which they are built in some localities causes them to sink slowly—in some instances to the depth of sixty feet—constant care being required to retain the proper elevation.

The erosions of the sea also call for critical watching, and in many instances, where these have been improvidently disregarded, large tracts have again reverted to the dominion of the ocean.

It is estimated that by these stupendous works—the toil of centuries—one-tenth of the area of the kingdom has been gained to the agricultural surface of the Netherlands, exclusive of forty-five thousand acres secured by the draining of Haarlem lake. Nor does this estimate include the large quantity reclaimed in Schleswig and Holstein.

Our admiration is awakened in contemplating these instances of man's achievements in his formidable struggles with nature. The massive piles of antiquity south of the Mediterranean, stupendous though now comparatively useless, are as nothing compared with these outworks thrown up to check the aggressive march of the turbulent ocean; and the wonders of the ancients afford naught so impressive to the mind of practical men as the teeming villages of the Netherlands securely resting on plains once traversed by the mariner, or the countless herds of the thrifty Hollander now grazing on what was once "the bottom of the sea."

The alluvial plains of the lower Mississippi, embracing by estimate five and a half millions of acres—more than five-eighths of the area of the whole kingdom of Holland—and possessing when reclaimed a soil of unsurpassed fertility, need only the persistent efforts of man in aid of nature to make them eligible for dense population as the rolling prairies of the west. It is even probable that during the life of many now living, and perhaps within the next decade, the rivers and bayous of Louisiana may be restricted to proper and distinct channels, and the bordering plains freed from inundation. An elaborate report was made in 1829 by one of my predecessors on this subject, which may be found in the 5th volume American State Papers, Public Lands, pages 206 to 211, in which the writer discusses with eminent ability the practicability of draining the entire inundated district by artificial connections made at different feasible points on the Mississippi and its lower tributaries, and leading direct to the Gulf, the distance necessary for excavations to be shortened by chains of bayous and lakes, with several discharging outlets to each main artificial channel. This theory of outlets is, however, controverted by recent scientific investigations under direction of the corps of United States engineers. In the interesting and exhaustive published report of those investigations,* made by the present chief of that corps and an associate, it is held that while such outlets might deplete the waters of the main river in flood time, they would be expensive, and endanger districts now under cultivation, the objection, however, not extending to the effect upon the river, but to the impracticability of controlling the waters drawn off by these waste-weirs. In lieu of these outlets the engineer's report presents, as the surest protection to the inundated districts, the completion of the levee system now imperfectly constructed. This, in the opinion of the engineers, should extend from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, to be built not less than three feet above the level of high water at any point, and increasing in height as the nature of the river at different points might demand.

* See report upon the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River, No. 4 professional papers, engineer corps, prepared by Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieutenant H. L. Abbot, United States engineers, 1861.

To perfect the levees now existing it is supposed would involve the expenditure of seventeen millions of dollars, the destruction caused by the flood in 1850 in the Texas bottom alone having been estimated at more than one-fourth that amount; and the value of lands that would be relieved by the system and rendered permanently susceptible of cultivation is estimated at two hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

When it is considered that the aggregate of lands already conveyed for swamp reclamation is more than three times the surface of Holland, Belgium, the Duchy of Limburg, Luxemburg and the Roman marshes, it will be admitted that the swamp concession of the United States is on a scale of munificence unequalled in respect to similar interests in the history of any nation. In considering the recommendations in the foregoing as to the necessity of fixing more specific limitations as to the period for indemnity and other selections, it will be for Congress further to determine the propriety not only of prescribing regulations for the adjustment of swamp claims "in place," but of making such stipulations as will secure a complete fulfilment in all cases of the conditions of the swamp grant, not only for the benefit that must accrue to individuals and to local communities from the reclamation of large tracts of sugar, cotton, and rice lands, but of extensive regions in other latitudes within the range of the swamp grant, where the yield of other staples may be immensely increased, thus materially and permanently adding to national prosperity.

RIPARIAN INTERESTS.

It is a settled principle in the English law that the right of soil of owners of land bounded by the sea, or on navigable rivers where the tide ebbs and flows, extends to high-water mark, and the shore below common but not extraordinary high-water mark belongs to the state as trustee for the public; and in England the crown, and in this country the public, have the absolute proprietary interest in the same.* At common law the public have a right to navigate every part of a common navigable river, as also the large lakes. In England even the crown cannot interfere with the channels of navigable rivers; they are public highways, the use of which is inalienable. Yet the shores of navigable waters and the soil under them belong to the state in which they are situated. The rights of sovereignty in rivers above the flow of the tide are the same as in tide waters. They are *juris publici*, except that the proprietors adjoining such rivers own the soil *ad filum aquae*; yet grants of land bounded on rivers or upon their margins above tide-water, carry the exclusive right and title of the grantee to the centre of the stream, unless the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the margin of the river, and the public, in cases where the river is navigable for boats and rafts, have an easement therein or a right of passage subject to the *jus publicum* as a public highway.

If a fresh-water river, running between the lands of separate owners, insensibly gains on one side or the other, the title of each continues to go *ad filum medium aquae*; but if the alteration takes place sensibly and suddenly, the ownership remains according to the former bounds; and if the river should forsake its channel and make an entire new one in the lands of the owner on one side, he will become owner of the whole river so far as it is enclosed by his land. The same principles govern in the case of national and State boundaries, the question in regard to which is thoroughly discussed and numerous authorities cited in the United States Attorney General's opinion, dated November 11, 1856, volume 8, page 175, relative to accretions and boundaries.

The Roman law regards alluvions as the means of acquiring a kind of accession, holding that, as the augmentation is effected in a slow and imperceptible

*Vide the elaborate arguments of Mr. Livingston and Mr. Jefferson in the *Batture* case, American State Papers, Public Lands, volume 2, pages 1 to 84 inclusive.

manner, it remains with the inheritance to which it may be united, the portion thus insensibly added not being considered new land, but a part of the old, which becomes possessed of the same qualities and belongs to the same master in like manner as the growth of a tree does to the owner. The right of increase by alluvion is grounded in the maxim of right, which bestows the profits and advantages of a thing to him who is exposed to suffer its damages and losses.

It is a settled principle that the person whose land is bounded by a stream of water which changes its course gradually by alluvial formations, shall still hold by the same boundary, including the accumulated soil. No other rule can be applied on just principles, and hence it is the general doctrine of alluvions that every proprietor whose land is thus bounded is subject to loss by the same means which may add to his territory, and as he is without remedy for his loss in this way, he cannot be held accountable for his gain.*

The United States have political rights in the waters of the Mississippi, Missouri, and other rivers, and in the soil under them, but have no proprietary rights there disposable to individuals.

The political rights are in virtue of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, acknowledged in the definitive treaty of peace in 1783, and of the treaties by which the territory of the republic has been enlarged. Before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Congress, in the fourth article of the ordinance dated 14th July, 1787, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, declared that "the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other State that may be admitted." Thereafter the proprietary rights were dealt with in the fifteenth section of the act of Congress of 4th June, 1812, which declares that the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and the navigable waters flowing into them, shall be common highways, and forever free to the citizens of the United States.

The proprietors of the adjoining banks have a right to use the land and water of the river in any way not inconsistent with the easement, and neither the State nor any individual has the right to divert the stream and render it less useful to the owners of the soil.

In 3d Scammon's Illinois Supreme Court Reports, in the case of *Middleton vs. Pritchard*, the rights of riparian proprietors and their relations to islands in the Mississippi were considered. In that case, the justice who delivered the opinion of the court refers to the distinction at common law between streams navigable *de facto* and those not so at common law, which regards only arms of the sea and streams where the tide ebbs and flows as navigable. The court then held that the Mississippi river is not a navigable stream at common law, and that the title of a riparian proprietor, whose lands are bounded by it, extends to the middle thread of the stream, and includes islands which are separated from the main land by sloughs, yet recognizes the right of navigators, not merely in floating upon the water, but of fastening their vessels on the shore, as a privilege to be borne by the owners of the lands as a part of the public easement.

The separate opinion, in that case, of the chief justice, denies the conclusion drawn from the principles laid down by the court, and rejects such an application of the common law rule as would give the islands to the water-front owners. In that opinion the chief justice refers to the general principle of the common law, that a grant of land upon a river extends the title of the grantee to the middle of the river if the grantor has authority to extend it that far, yet holds that there are exceptions to the rule, which in this country must be so far modified as not to allow a government patent to land on the river margin to include the islands between the shore and the middle of the stream. The conclusive

* 3d Kent, 427; 3d Howard, 212; 10 Peters, 662; 5 Wheaton, 374; 3d Scammon, 510; 3d Smedes and Marshall, 366; 4 Pickering, 268; 8 Attorney Generals' Opinions, 175.

reason assigned is, that the law confers no authority on the officers of the government to make sales of water-front lands so as to include such islands; and farther, that it is indispensable to a valid title that the land shall be surveyed and appear on the official plats, which are the guides of the United States officers in making sales, they not having authority to dispose of a single acre of unsurveyed land; that without such official designation by survey, the premises have no description known to the law; that frequently islands remain unsurveyed until the lands on each side of the river have been sold, and that thereafter they have been surveyed and sold without any claims by owners on either side of the river, and that the unquestioned claim by the government of title to unsurveyed islands, notwithstanding the previous transfer of the lands on the opposite sides of the river, coupled with the constant practice of surveying and selling them without reference to the sale of the adjacent lands, must be regarded as fixing the construction of a government patent for lands lying on a river so as to exclude the opposite islands whether surveyed or unsurveyed.

The principles and doctrine thus enunciated are in entire coincidence with the decisions and established practice of the General Land Office.

The Mississippi and its tributaries not being arms of the sea, nor, therefore, tidal streams, are, it is true, not navigable in contemplation of the common law of England, which had its origin and development in view of the rivers of the British islands surrounded by the sea. But shall the theory of that law apply to and govern in that respect in regard to the very different natural structure of the rivers of that portion of this continent in which the Mississippi and its seventy-six affluents, including the Missouri, Ohio, and Red rivers, drain a region of a million two hundred thousand square miles, capable of supporting in abundance more than one hundred millions of inhabitants, passing from north to south through eighteen degrees of latitude, from soils and climates where the cereals and hardier products exist, to the land of sugar-cane, cotton, and tropical fruits, possessing an aggregate steamboat navigation of sixteen thousand six hundred and ninety-four miles, and bearing upon the bosom of their waters one thousand five hundred steam vessels, with an aggregate burden of more than twice the entire steam tonnage of the British commercial marine? We think not, first, because they are navigable in *fact*, and so designed by nature as great highways of intercommunication for man, and as avenues of trade continually increasing, and, next, because the common law in that relation has, in our judgment, been changed so as to declare them navigable, such being not only the reason of things, but the force and effect of the northwestern ordinance of 1787, and the congressional enactment of the 4th June, 1812, as hereinbefore mentioned.

For the considerations thus appearing this office has held the soil or bed of the Mississippi and its tributaries, to the extent to which they are navigable in fact, as belonging not to the riparian proprietors, but to the public, and that islands therein, no part of which are embraced in surveyed premises which have been disposed of by the United States, are liable to be dealt with as other public lands. When, however, an island appears which has been detached from a sold tract on the main land, such island of course is not liable to further survey or disposal, and so in a recent case before us, in which an application was made for the survey of certain land as an island in the Mississippi river, opposite Cahokia, where the waters of the river had forced a channel through part of a tract embraced in the survey of the commons, the application was denied, as the loss suffered by the village in consequence of the inroad of the river through its lands could not only furnish no grounds for disposing of the remnant left, but a good reason for regarding it as the village property, with its accretions.

A case has arisen in which lands were surveyed and sold in the State of Kansas, lying on the west side of the Missouri river. Subsequently that river forsook its ancient course at a certain eastern bend, making a direct shoot nearly due south, so as to detach premises in the bend from Kansas and place them on

the east side of the new course of the river. Now the point raised was, how shall the tract thus placed by the change in the river on its east side be dealt with by the department? It was ruled that its powers in regard to it had been exhausted by the survey and sale which had been made in Kansas, and the owners would hold according to the original lines of survey without reference to the change in the course of the river, in our judgment the political jurisdiction in relation to the detached tract remaining as originally established.

Where lakes have been meandered as navigable and permanent bodies of water, but the beds of which afterwards become dry by evaporation or other cause, this office deals with the premises as with other public lands over which the lines of survey may be extended by the department, and which thereafter are liable to disposal by the United States. When, however, the meandered lake proves to be permanent, yet an accretion may arise from an inconsiderable recession of the water, such accretion inures to the use of the front proprietors.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NEBRASKA.

In the second section of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, making appropriations and to supply deficiencies, it is declared, "that the unexpended balance of the appropriations heretofore made for defraying the expenses of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Nebraska, shall be diverted and set aside for the purpose of procuring a geological survey of Nebraska, to be prosecuted under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

It has been estimated that the unexpended balance applicable to the geological survey is \$5,000. Under that authority Dr. F. V. Hayden was appointed on the 29th April, 1867, to make a geological examination and survey, with compensation of \$2,000 per annum. With the limited means provided, he was allowed an assistant geologist and paleontologist, at the rate of \$1,000; three collectors and laborers, at not exceeding \$700, the sum of \$300 having been set apart for chemistry and natural history, while the sum of \$1,000, or the residue of the means, was designed for general expenses of outfit and incidentals in the service, which was restricted to one year from the date of the appointment.

The geologist was directed to proceed as soon as necessary arrangements could be made to the sphere of his operations. He was instructed to ascertain the order of succession, arrangement, relative position, dip, and comparative thickness of the several strata and geological formations in the State; to search for and examine all the beds, veins, and other deposits of ores, coals, clays, marls, peat, and other like mineral substances, as well as the fossil remains of the various formations; to obtain chemical analyses of such of those substances, and of the different varieties of soils, whereof it may be deemed desirable to ascertain the elementary constituents. He was required also to determine by careful barometrical observations the relative elevations and depressions of the different parts of the State of Nebraska, and to gather in the field of his explorations collections in geology, mineralogy, and paleontology, to illustrate the notes taken in the field.

In order to enable the Commissioner to present to Congress the results of the geological survey, it was stipulated that a preliminary report should be made of the progress of the work, accompanied by such maps, sections, and drawings as might be considered requisite to illustrate the report; it having been ordered that the final report under the appropriation should embody the results of the entire survey, and be accompanied by a geological map, with carefully prepared sections and diagrams, showing by different colors and other marks and characters the principal localities and geographical range of the various geological formations to the extent explored, and by drawings and descriptions of the characteristic fossil remains of the different groups of strata, advance data having been called for at short intervals in order that the department might know the progress of the work.

It was required in our instructions that the region of Nebraska south of the Platte river should be first examined, it being occupied by the limestones of the true coal measures, and that a careful search should be instituted for the localities, depths, and extent of deposits of that most valuable mineral. It was deemed important to extend the explorations and examinations along the Missouri to Sioux City, as it had been reported that there was a bed of coal outcropping from rocks of the chalk formation near the Omaha reserve, then under survey for the accommodation of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. It was desired that the geologist, who was furnished with a map of public surveys, should locate geological formations by townships and ranges of the sixth or governing principal meridian in Nebraska. As the unsurveyed region also includes settled portions of the State, it was required that the explorations should also be then directed to determine the location and extent of natural resources in coal, metallic ores, hydraulic and common limestone, fire-clays, freestone, flagstone, and marbles, properly belonging to the various formations there existing, and which would be of immediate use to the people. As the predominant interest in the State is farming, his attention was directed to the examination of its soils and subsoils, to their adaptability to particular crops, as well as to the best methods of preserving and increasing their fertility. Information was also called for in regard to the introduction of suitable forest trees, in order to promote the growth of timber. Pursuant to instructions the geologist has prosecuted his labors with diligence and energy, reporting results of his explorations in preliminary returns, of which the following is an outline:

The geological exploration has embraced the counties of Cass, Douglas, Gage, Jones, Jefferson, Johnson, Lancaster, Lucas, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, and Sarpy, comprising the larger portion of the settled counties south of the Platte.

An extensive collection has been procured of carboniferous fossils, and abundant materials are expected illustrative of the geology of the State, which for agricultural and grazing purposes promises to be second to none in the Union.

The present geological survey has been looked to with anxiety, in expectation of the discovery of coal-beds adequate to the supply of fuel for a dense population. Coal-measure rocks from Des Moines across Iowa to Nebraska City have been traced, rendering it probable that this important fuel will be found by boring below the water level of the Missouri. The clays and limestones, it is supposed, may increase in thickness in their westward extension, so that in Nebraska it may be necessary to bore six hundred to eight hundred feet before reaching good beds of coal, which even at that depth might be profitable. In England coal has been mined 1,794 feet beneath the surface, and numerous pits are worked there from 800 to 1,200 feet in depth.

In Nebraska thin coal-beds, fifteen to eighteen inches thick, have been found in various localities, and worked with considerable profit; an outcrop at Nebraska City having been advantageously wrought by drifting in a distance of three hundred yards. On the Missouri bottom, in Otoe county, in sinking a well sixteen feet, a seam of coal was penetrated four inches thick on one side of the well and ten on the other. At Brownsville a seam of coal is found, showing that many plants had existed peculiar to the carboniferous rocks in other States. In Nemaha county, at Aspinwall, the most favorable exhibition of coal exists which has yet been observed in the State, the general dip of the beds appearing to be up the Missouri, or nearly north or northwest. The rocks at Aspinwall are all geologically at a lower horizon than the Nebraska City strata, and generally beneath the Brownsville beds, so that the inclination must be eight to ten feet per mile. There are two seams at Aspinwall, one cropping out near the river fifteen feet above the water, twenty-four inches thick, the coal of good quality. The rocks hold such a position at this point that it is

presumed the finding of profitable coal-beds here would determine the existence of available coal strata running through Nemaha, Pawnee, Richardson, and Johnson counties.

Abrupt termination of the seams is a peculiarity everywhere along the Missouri, probably attributable to an inclination towards the river of the superincumbent beds; irregularity in the thickness of seams being here quite apparent, varying from one to twenty-four inches. A short distance below Rulo a bed of coal has been successfully worked by drifting, the vein having been struck by a shaft sunk from a point higher up the side of the hill, and found twelve feet below the position at the outcrop, showing considerable inclination of the beds from the river towards the west. This dip may be accounted for by the extensive erosion of the rocks prior to the deposition of the yellow marl or drift deposits. This erosion has given rise to many perplexing local inclinations of strata, the thickness of the coal bed at this point being ten to twelve inches, increasing in one instance to seventeen inches. On the Iowa reserve, along the Great Nemaha river, a bed crops out in the ravines or banks of little streams, several hundred bushels of coal having been taken out from time to time for years past. Underlying the coal is a bed of gray fire-clay full of fragments of plants, as fern leaves and stems of rushes, the same as occur in the underlying clays in the Ohio and Illinois coal fields.

Nine miles southeast of Hiawatha, the county seat of Brown county, Kansas a bed of coal is worked with success, the quality being highly spoken of. It is supposed to be of the same character as that found along the Missouri river in Nemaha and Richardson counties, in Nebraska. Although no seams were observed at any considerable distance from the Missouri, in Richardson county yet soon after reaching Pawnee coal was discovered.

This important fuel has not been found on the Nemaha river itself, but has been discerned on its branches. The reason of this is supposed to be the great erosion of the underlying rocks in the river valley, and the subsequent depression of alluvion of vast thickness, effectually concealing all outcroppings. The coal seems to be packed down on the clay like masses of flat rock, the clay below being hard, filled with fragments of fern leaves and stems of rushes, similar to the clay underneath the coal seams in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The under surface of the coal appears to be composed of stems of grasses, as if the vegetable debris began upon a thick, grass-covered surface. The vegetable impressions do not go down into the seam, for where the coal ceases all traces of vegetable matters disappear. In Johnson county, at Tecumseh, a thin seam varying from ten to fifteen inches thick, has been opened and worked with success. The returns thus far do not indicate the discovery, by the geologist, of any thick coal beds in the region he has traversed.

FOREST CULTURE.

It is reported by the geologist that sufficiently numerous experiments have been made to demonstrate the fact that forests, in comparatively brief period may be restored to the almost treeless prairies of the west. It is supposed that during the time the brown coal beds were deposited all these treeless plains were covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees, like those of the tropical and sub-tropical climates, such as palm trees, gigantic sycamores, maples, poplar cedars, hickories, cinnamon, and fig trees; large portions of the upper Missouri being now covered with the silicified trunks of trees of huge dimensions, exhibiting the annual rings of growth with great distinctness.

The counties of Otoe, Nemaha, and Richardson, in Nebraska, contain more timber than any other portions of the State. Hundreds of acres have been covered with fine, healthy growth of hickory, walnut, oak, soft maple, coffee bean and basswood, within the past ten years, since the young trees have been

guarded from fires and protected by settlers. The geologist has given this matter special attention, reporting the theory as untenable which holds that trees could not be reared successfully on the prairies of the west, and that the climate and soil are unfavorable to forest culture. The trees now in cultivation are generally indigenous varieties, such as the cottonwood, soft maple, elm, basswood, black walnut, honey locust, and willow.

At a point selected six hundred feet above the level of the Missouri, near Omaha, cottonwood trees were found ten years old between two and three feet in circumference, thirty feet in height, while often substantial trees of different species and lesser proportions succeed, such as the soft maple, common locust, honey locust, and black walnut; a cottonwood reared in the vicinity of Nebraska, of same age, having been reared from the seed, four feet in circumference and fifty feet in height—a fine grove of the variety mentioned existing ten miles south of Plattsmouth.

The Scotch, Austrian, white, and Russian pines, spruce, balsam fir, arbutus, red cedar, and Lombardy poplars, are all of healthy and vigorous growth in the State. The cultivated forests, it is supposed, will prove more desirable than the natural growth. A large number of intelligent, enterprising farmers are engaged in planting forests in some of the counties of the State, in nearly the whole extent of which all the common fruit trees can be raised from the seed as easily as corn. The planting of ten to fifteen acres of forest trees on each quarter section is recommended by the geologist, with a view to increase the moisture, adding greater fertility to the soil, and producing beneficial effects upon the climate. It is ascertained that for twelve or fourteen years past the rain has gradually increased in quantity, and is more equally distributed through the year. It is supposed this change will continue to extend across the dry belt to the foot of the Rocky mountains, as settlements are extended and the forest trees are planted in proper quantities.

Experiments have been eminently successful in the propagation of all kinds of hardy fruits and vegetables; apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, plums, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, and grapes, having been cultivated to great perfection. Of the grape, the Hartford Prolific, Catawba, Clinton, Concord, and Delaware varieties have been propagated with entire success; such being the case also with the Diana grape at the mouth of the Platte.

PEAT.

Peat is regarded by the geologist as ranking next to coal as fuel, there being several kinds of it, the grass turf, leaf turf, heath turf, mud turf, &c. That found in Ireland is generally composed of a kind of moss or sphagnum. It is an accumulation of half-decomposed vegetable matter formed in wet or swampy places, and may therefore be composed of any plants growing in such localities. Under the water the vegetable matter undergoes slow decomposition or combustion as it were, so that spontaneous charcoal is formed, principally differing from true coal in not having been subjected to the immense pressure by which the latter is formed.

Several kinds of peat were found by the geologist in Otoe, Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, and Johnson counties, there being but few parts of the State, it is supposed, in which peat may not be found; and although the areas of the peat bogs are limited, yet they must be considered as one of the most reliable sources of fuel in that region. Near Table Rock, six miles northeast of Pawnee City, there is a low flat marsh of one hundred acres, which will furnish peat of good quality, two feet or more thick over the whole surface. In the vicinity of Pawnee City, there is a small peat bog six hundred feet in length and three hundred in width in which the peat is ten to twelve feet in thickness; and twenty-four miles southwest of Brownsville, in Nemaha county, there are places

where peat is found to the depth of ten to fifteen feet, and ten miles west of that place there are other peat bogs which have attracted considerable attention, there being quite extensive beds at Falls City and Salem, in Richardson county.

SALT.

The great salt basin, situated near the town of Lancaster, covers an area of four hundred acres. Several minor basins and isolated springs also exist in that vicinity, covering miles in extent. These basins are depressions in the surface, which is covered with accumulations of salt, appearing in the distance like the mirage of a desert.

The brine, in small quantities, issues from the surface of the great basin in a number of places, the water flowing from it being estimated at from six to eight gallons per minute. Another basin of importance is situated between Oak and Salt creeks, covering an area of two hundred acres, and another of like extent, known as Kenosha basin, is found on Little Salt creek. Numerous small basins exist on Middle creek, having an estimated surface of six hundred acres, a number of much less extent being situated between Middle and Salt creeks.

The largest spring is on Salt creek, issuing from sand rock, in one stream, at the rate of four gallons per minute. The geological formations in the vicinity of these basins are of the upper carboniferous and lower cretaceous age. These salt springs are supposed to come from the upper carboniferous rocks, at a great depth below the surface.

From June to November, 1866, two companies were operating in these basins, producing, in that time, about sixty thousand pounds of salt.

THE ROCKS OF NEBRASKA.

Sandstones abound in the country along the Little Blue river, nearly to the mouth of Big Sandy, where masses of whitish limestone appear on the summits of the hills; about ten miles west of the Big Sandy these rocks assume an important thickness.

They are composed of bivalve shells, closely packed, with carbonate of lime enough to cement them. They are very useful for building purposes, and make excellent lime. The same hard rocks occur on Swan and Turkey creeks, also on the Big Blue, above the mouth of Turkey creek. The belt of country underlaid by the sandstone of the Dakota group runs northeast and southwest, and, extending through Kansas and Nebraska into Iowa and Minnesota, is from forty to fifty miles wide. In this group are strata from forty to fifty feet thick, of yellowish white friable sandstones, of economical importance, containing small quantities of quartz. The bottom lands of all the streams in this region are said to have a soil from five to fifty feet in depth, and to be of the greatest fertility.

South of Beatrice are numerous exposures of limestone, and four miles east of that place, on Bear creek, is a large ledge from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness. The same bed is seen along the Big Blue to Beatrice, forming some of the most important quarries in that portion of Nebraska. Fine large columnar masses, a foot or more thick, and from ten to twelve feet in length, are worked for buildings. They are of beautiful cream-color, soft but tenacious in texture, and from which caps and sills can readily be fashioned. Limestone suitable for building purposes is abundant all over Pawnee county, scarcely a farm being without a quarry. The best quarry in Pawnee county is eight miles west of Pawnee City; it is soft, of cream color, full of small cavities, and the true *fusulina* limestone, valued for building purposes. The general inclination of all the beds in this part of the State being towards the west and northwest, new beds are constantly making their appearance in advancing westward.

The whole of Johnson county is underlaid by rocks of the upper coal measure; very few exposures of rocks being found along the Nemaha and its branches.

In the alluvial clays, near Tecumseh, interesting remains of animals exist, which appear to have been numerous, at one period, all over the west.

Just over the cap rock of the coal seam two molar teeth of a mastodon were discovered while stripping away alluvial clays, one of which was obtained by the geologist.

About six miles west of Tecumseh a molar tooth of the species *Elephas Americanus* was discovered. This huge animal, it is conjectured, ranged all over the region east of the Mississippi, its remains of late years having been found in California and Colorado, and that the molar referred to is the first evidence of its existence found in the Missouri valley. The geologist discovered, in 1858, the remains of a number of extinct animals in some pliocene tertiary deposits, on the Niobrara river, and among them a species of mastodon, which an eminent naturalist of Philadelphia described as *mastodon munificus*; also of an elephant, called *elephas imperator*, a third larger than any before known. The surface of Richardson is more rugged than any of the interior counties, the underlying rocks being composed of limestone, sandstone, and clays, belonging to the age of the upper coal measures.

In Nemaha county, near Peru, the bluffs along the Missouri seem to be formed of irregular beds of soft sandstone and laminated clays. High up on the hills, at some distance from the river, is a bed of sandstone twelve to eighteen inches thick, which is extensively quarried. A fine quarry of limestone of very superior quality for building purposes has also been found at Brownsville; the bed being about three feet thick, and near the edge of the Missouri river. The observations of the geologist, north of the Platte river, in Douglas and Sarpy counties, resulted in the belief that the limestones of the upper coal measures pass from sight beneath the water level of the Missouri river at De Soto, and are then succeeded by sandstones of the cretaceous age. These coal-measure limestones occupy about two-thirds of Douglas county—limestone of good quality being found near Omaha, in that county, all over Sarpy, and on both sides of the Platte, as far up as the mouth of the Elkhorn river. The geologist reports a remarkable peculiarity he has discovered in regard to the surface of this rock, which, on the superincumbent drift being removed, is found planed so smoothly by glacial action, that it will, without further working, make excellent facings for caps and sills; this glacial action being also visible at Plattsmouth.

The southern portion of Lancaster county is underlaid by rocks of the permo- or permo-carboniferous period, the basis rocks of three-fourths of this county being composed of the rusty sandstone of the cretaceous formation or Dakota group. No exposures of the underlying rocks are found after passing from the sources of the Nemaha to those of Salt creek; yet in this portion of the country are found some of the exposures of the permo-carboniferous rocks, occupying an area of about five miles square.

The entire thickness of the rocky strata at this point is from ten to fifteen feet, arranged in layers from six inches to two feet. The texture of the rocks is very fine, and they are of a light cream-color. Several quarries at that point are of importance, as they yield the only good building material for nearly fifty miles north, south, and west, and from ten to twelve miles east of the designated capital of the State. On the Platte, near the northwest corner of Cass county, a yellow magnesian limestone, not observed in any other part of the State, is obtained for building, being durable, tenacious, and easily worked.

The geological formations in Cass county are of the upper carboniferous strata, capped along the west and southwest portions with the sandstones of the Dakota group. The coal-measure rocks appear near the water's edge at the mouth of Salt creek, in the vicinity of Ashland, in Saunders county. East of this point for some distance the red sandstones occupy the hills along the Platte; but the limestone continues to rise higher, assuming more importance; the sandstone disappearing fifteen miles west of Plattsmouth. In both sandstones and lime-

stones extensive quarries have been opened, the former adapted to general building purposes, the latter used for walls and ornamental work. On the Weeping Water, in the central part of Cass county, heavy beds of limestone are found of great economical value.

In the State of Nebraska the beds of rocks are horizontal, or nearly so, with a slight inclination of the strata to the west or northwest.

A superficial deposit of yellow silicious marl occupies much of the country, and is largely developed in the valley of the Missouri river, extending from its mouth to the foot of the great bend above the mouth of White river. It is called the "bluff formation," because it forms the picturesque hills or bluffs along the Missouri, especially on the Iowa side, between Council Bluffs and Sioux City. In the drift or gravel deposit in the bottom lands of the streams of Nebraska are abundant exhibitions of turbulent waters, but never in the yellow marl beds. The marl is full of nutritious matter for vegetation, it being probable that to this deposit is to be attributed the almost inexhaustible fertility of the river counties of Nebraska. The soil on the upland is usually from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and along the bottoms of streams fourteen to twenty feet. In the yellow marl formation are numerous shells identical with recent species showing the modern character of the deposit. There also bones of extinct animals, as the mastodon, the American elephant; also a species of beaver of huge dimensions, and other animals mingled with bones of species now living.

Along the Missouri the bluffs formed by the marl deposit are very steep, yet vegetation has been seen growing upon them where the sides had an inclination of fifty degrees.

These hills, although furnishing good grass, cannot be used for the raising of cereals; yet, as the soil is chemically about the same as that of the loess of the Rhine, it is inferred it would be very suitable for the culture of the grape, and at some future time these marl hills may present some of the finest vineyards in America. The valleys of the streams are remarkably fertile, the upland soil being thinner and less productive; still there is scarcely a place not covered with a luxuriant growth of excellent grass. In proceeding westward in Nebraska the valleys are found suitable for agricultural purposes, while the uplands are more useful for grazing.

The materials for brick-making, such as clays and sands, are reported inexhaustible. The fertility of the soil of this region is best shown by its crops; the average yield of wheat being from thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre, of oats from forty to fifty, and of corn from sixty to seventy-five bushels. The high prairies yield from one to two tons of hay per acre; the valleys, from two to three tons.

The soil in the belt of country underlaid with the Dakota group of rocks, being composed largely of silica, is particularly adapted to the raising of heavy crops of wheat and oats; the former weighing more to the measured bushel than the wheat produced on any other geological formation.

To more fully develop our vast mineral wealth and other natural resources, the establishment of geological surveys in the new and comparatively unexplored regions of the States and Territories of the west is recommended. The first object should be to obtain correct knowledge of the general geological structure of the country; that is, of the age, geographical extent, thickness, and boundaries of each of the great geological systems of rocks within its area; at the same time the nature of the various subordinate groups of rocks, their order of succession, thickness, composition, dip, and probable influence upon the soils, springs and drainage of the country, should be determined. Especial attention, from the first, should also be given to the various valuable minerals, their geological position, quality, quantity, mode of occurrence, location with relation to fuel, material for fluxes, and the construction of furnaces, as well as navigable streams or other means of transportation.

Attention should likewise be given to the materials for the construction of roads, houses, bridges, such as building-stones, limestones for the manufacture of quicklime, sand, clays for making bricks and tiles, as well as for potters' use.

Particular attention should be given to the various soils and subsoils, and their adaptability to the growth of different kinds of crops, fruit, and ornamental as well as forest trees. If the district is hilly or mountainous, barometrical observations should be made to determine the heights of the elevations above the sea and the principal streams, and attention should likewise be given to the climatology of the country.

Full sets of collections of all the different kinds of rocks, soils, ores, minerals, and mineral waters of every description, as well as of the various organic remains, characterizing the different formations, should be carefully collected and preserved for study and analysis. These collections to be arranged and permanently preserved in the department.

It is proposed that specimens of every kind be transported to the department for careful investigation, in order that final and more detailed reports may be made out, illustrated by maps, sections, diagrams and drawings of the various fossil remains, characteristic of the different rocks. Authority should be given for the publication of the final reports in a suitable form, and in such manner as to be creditable to the country.

A few such reports properly prepared by competent and reliable authorities, with full statistics of our resources, would, if distributed abroad, have a tendency to stimulate immigration, and cause the rapid settlement of our vast unoccupied public domain, thus increasing the national wealth and power, and relieving the burdens of general taxation.

It is submitted that a comparatively small outlay in this way would be followed by manifold returns to the national treasury.

BOUNDARY LINES BETWEEN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO, CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, AND OREGON AND IDAHO.

In the appropriation act of March 2, 1867, authority is given and provision made at the rate of not exceeding sixty dollars per mile for the survey of the 37th parallel of north latitude, so far as it constitutes the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, estimated to be in length three hundred and twenty miles.

The work is one of unusual difficulty, on account of the Rocky mountains, the several lofty spurs of the Sierra Madre, San Juan, La Plata, La Late, and the summit of the Raton mountain, extremely rugged, snow-capped, and only accessible in the middle of summer.

In order to run, mark, and permanently establish the boundary great perseverance, ability, and experience are required, so as to fix astronomically the line, involving the ascertainment and determination of the parallel of latitude and longitude.

In May last, the propositions of several gentlemen of skill and ability were submitted, among which was the application of Governor William Gilpin, of Colorado, who proposed to associate with him two highly accomplished and skilful artists. That gentleman was earnestly recommended as possessing superior knowledge of the mountain system over which the line of demarcation will pass, as he had, in various expeditions, traversed those mountains, and possessed a knowledge of their topographical features and surrounding objects of the country, with the ability to represent them. The department having selected Governor Gilpin, a contract was made with him on the 6th of June, 1867, in which it was agreed that he should establish by astronomical observations the 37th parallel of north latitude between the 103d and 109th degrees of west longitude from Greenwich, being a boundary common to New Mexico and Colorado as defined by acts of Congress approved September 9, 1850, section

2, Statutes at Large, volume 9, page 447, and February 28, 1861, section 1, of the act providing "a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado," Statutes at Large, volume 12, page 172.

As this is so important a geographical line, it was stipulated that the contractor should determine the same by a series of astronomical observations, eleven nearly equidistant stations near the 37th parallel of north latitude included between the aforesaid points, in order to establish the boundary, and that he should take at least six hundred observations of circum-meridian and circumpolar stars for latitude, and east and west stars near the prime vertical for time. These observations to be reduced and subjected to a rigorous discussion, and the final results deduced in accordance with well-established mathematical formulæ, a complete record of the astronomical, magnetic, and other observations, with the various reductions and final results, to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in proper form, to be permanently preserved for future reference.

Opposite each of the eleven astronomical stations it is required there shall be erected on the parallel a monument, to be a shaft of not less than twelve inches in diameter in any part, and at least six feet in length, three feet of which to project above the surface, one-half the length being imbedded in the earth. Twelve inches at the top of the shaft are to be squared to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass, on which are to be durably inscribed, by chiselling the stone, on the north, "Colorado;" on the south, "New Mexico;" on the east, "1867;" on the west, "37° N. L." Around this shaft a circular mound is to be constructed five feet in diameter, of stone boulders firmly imbedded in the ground, and tapering up to the shaft at the height of two feet. On each of the four sides facing the shaft the contractor is to dig a pit two feet square, eighteen inches deep, and six feet from the base of the mound, and if there be any permanent natural objects which can be made available in perpetuating the monument, the bearings and distances of such objects from the monument are to be carefully ascertained and described in the notes as "witnesses," while full and accurate descriptions of the monument are to be given.

When the eleven astronomical monuments shall have been established, the intermediate boundary line is to be surveyed and marked. In doing this it is agreed that a "transit" of approved manufacture and Gunter's chain shall be used, and an extra standard chain carried, with which the one used shall be compared and tested every morning, and as much oftener as may be necessary to insure accuracy. As the work progresses, observations at night on polaris, upper and lower culmination, will be taken, and at the greatest elongation of the same star, the instrument being reversed, a similar test of the accuracy of the line will be made.

Offsets from tangent to parallel are to be made from every astronomical monument east and west to the equidistant points between them, perpetuating the true points in the parallel of latitude as follows:

At the end of each mile an earthen or stone mound is to be raised four feet high, of a conical shape, with a pit two feet square, and eighteen inches deep on the east and west of the mound, and six feet from its base. Prior to the construction of the mound, an excavation is to be made in its proposed centre, three feet six inches deep, at the bottom of which there is to be placed a marked stone, charcoal, or a charred block, and above this there is to be planted a post eight feet in length, six inches square, bevelled at the top, three feet in the ground, leaving twelve inches to project above the top of the mound. Upon the post there will be durably marked, on the north side "C.," for Colorado; on the south, "N. M.," for New Mexico; on the west, "1867;" and on the east, number of each mile from the initial station or point of intersection of the 103d degree of west longitude with the 37th parallel of north latitude.

Where the physical obstacles of the country on the parallel may be found such

as to preclude the possibility of overcoming them, such as the inaccessibility of snowy mountains, high and abrupt ridges, deep cañons or other insurmountable impediments to the direct measurement of the tangent, and the ascertainment of the differences of longitude between the astronomical station, then, and in that case, triangulation must be resorted to, checked by frequent determination of the latitude where the features of the country will afford the facilities for so doing, in order to obtain the distances over impassable barriers. In marking the parallel in such contingencies the contractor, to perpetuate the line, is required to avail himself of natural monuments, such as peaks of mountains, or other bold and prominent landmarks, though at irregular distances, yet standing on the parallel.

As the leading object in view is to make the boundary between New Mexico and Colorado visible to the people of the respective jurisdictions, it is agreed, in regard to monuments which cannot be placed at the proper mile-posts, that they shall be established near travelled roads, rivers, and mountain-passes.

Sketches are required to be made of the topography of the country immediately along the parallel, and that there shall be platted remarkable ranges of mountains, lofty peaks by which the vicinity of the boundary and of the monuments perpetuating it can be identified. The maps of the line, in triplicate, are to exhibit the eleven astronomical monuments, erected on the parallel, together with other topographical data, and the returns are to be accompanied by report showing the character of the observations, results, and their application to the determination and marking of the 37th parallel, coextensive with the common boundary between the Territories of New Mexico and Colorado. The initial and terminating points of the line, or the northeast and northwest corners of New Mexico, are to be commemorated by the erection of more conspicuous and prominent monuments than those which will be built in intermediate places.

OREGON-CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND IDAHO BOUNDARIES.

On the 17th June last, Daniel G. Major, an astronomer of experience and energy, was designated by the department for the determination and survey of these boundaries; the former of an estimated length of 220 miles, starting from the intersection of the 120th meridian west of Greenwich, with the 42d north latitude, and extending thence westward to the Pacific ocean; the latter 160 miles long, running from the mouth of the Owyhee, an affluent of Snake river, thence due south to the intersection of the northern boundary of the State of Nevada on the 42d degree of north latitude.

The principles and requirements of the contract for the survey of the northern boundary of New Mexico are made applicable for the survey of the Oregon-California and Oregon-Idaho lines, the service having been authorized and provision made for the same in the appropriation act of 2d March, 1867, (Statutes 1866 and 1867, pages 465 and 466.)

In the year 1864, Astronomer Major completed the determination, survey, and marking of that portion of the 46th parallel of north latitude included between the Columbia and Snake rivers, forming the boundary between the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

From the head of Walla-Walla valley, thence on to Snake river, that line traverses a continued succession of precipitous ridges of the Blue mountains, heavily covered with timber, through which the astronomer and party found it a slow and laborious task to work their way, made the more difficult by almost impassable barriers of fallen timber and embanked snow.

The field duties of the survey were thus completed, and subsequently there were transmitted, and are now on our files, the observations, reductions, field-notes, and maps of that boundary, duplicates of which were forwarded to the authorities of the State of Oregon and of Washington Territory.

Public exigencies require the survey and determination of the following lines:
The eastern boundary of Colorado, of 280 miles.

The northern boundary of the same, 367 miles.

The northern and eastern boundary of Nevada, of an aggregate length of 735 miles.

Separate estimates are submitted for this important service.

LEGISLATION GRANTING RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS AND TURNPIKES.

An act was approved August 4, 1852, (Statutes, vol. 10, p. 28,) granting the right of way to all rail and plank roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public land belonging to the United States for ten years, that law having been subsequently extended by act 3d of March, 1855, (vol. 10, p. 683,) to all public lands in the *Territories* of the United States. The privilege was again granted, and for a period of five years from 4th of August, 1862, by the act of July 15, 1862, (vol. 12, p. 577.) By the limitation of the statute this important privilege terminated on the 4th of August, 1867. Its extension is hereby recommended, because it in no respect lessens the land revenue, but, on the contrary, affords important aid in the construction of works of intercommunication, and is eminently conducive to the public welfare.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Within its limits there is an endless succession of rugged steeps, gentle slopes, fertile valleys, with varied and salubrious climate, its soil yielding in abundance all the cereals and esculents of the temperate zone, fruits and other products of the semi-tropical latitudes, and the grape in all its varieties, the olive, and, in its southern part, the orange, lime, fig, even cotton and tea being within the range of its production—its mountain sides covered with nutritious grasses for cattle, with forests affording immense quantities of lumber of the finest quality for domestic purposes and ship-building. Scattered over its surface are extensive deposits of coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, and quicksilver, its mountains being stocked with the precious metals.

This slope presents an irregular outline of an average length, from north to south, of one thousand miles—in width, six hundred and eighty—including California, Oregon, Nevada, the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and the western parts of Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico, the whole region of 830,000 square miles, equal to 531,000,000 acres, traversed on the west by the Coast Range, the Sierra Nevada, the Cascade, and in the interior by the Wasatch, the Humboldt, the Blue, and Bitter Root mountains; its shore line, the Pacific, 2,251 miles, exclusive of bays, sounds, islands, and harbors on the coast, San Francisco and Puget sound being justly celebrated as among the first in the world, while the harbor of San Diego and the bay of Monterey, in southern California, and Bellingham bay, in Washington Territory, are capacious and well protected. Its agricultural capacity is adequate to the support of one hundred millions of inhabitants. Its deposits of coal, the great propulsive element, and of the useful metals, iron, copper, tin, lead, and zinc, are sufficient to put in operation machine shops and manufacturing establishments to any extent which the genius and interests of its population may desire to bring into requisition under the science of this age. Its varied industries, as well as those of the whole republic, will be stimulated by the annual gold product, the aggregate of which, since the year 1848, is estimated at a thousand one hundred millions.

Such is the region of our national domain on the Pacific, while on the east is another region of that domain, in the valley of the Mississippi, of boundless fertility, equal in its capacity to the support of a like population, and between these great divisions are situated one thousand millions acres of undisposed of public lands. Already our annual domestic trade has reached, according to the

estimate of high authority,* over five thousand millions of dollars, in which the whole people have participated, in the thirty-seven States and nine Territories, without the intervention of custom-houses. What effect upon this trade and upon the prosperity of the republic is the gradual settlement to have of the public lands yet undisposed of between the Mississippi and the Pacific! Some idea may be formed by the results of the past. The more effectually to unite the interests of our people, Congress has lent the aid of the government for the construction of means of intercourse from an early period of our national existence to the present date, as shown by the legislation in regard to roads and railways.

ROADS.

Indispensable to the success and growth of commerce is a well adjusted system of thoroughfares, by which regular and speedy intercommunication may be maintained. When communities advance in agricultural pursuits roads become an imperative necessity, and hence nations which have progressed in civilization have left the memorials of regularly constructed facilities for transit. The semi-civilization of the Aztecs is shown by the remnants of ancient highways which have outlived even the traditions of that people, while the rigor of the Spaniard has failed to obliterate from the land of the Incas the evidence of Peruvian skill in the construction of the causeway which for fifteen hundred miles still skirts the border of the Andes, and with its massive masonry and pendulous bridges favorably compares with similar works of the present age. Not only are such means essential to commercial prosperity, but they constitute the most reliable element of national strength. The prosperity of ancient Italy may be measured to some extent by the increase of the wonderful highways which, in the zenith of that state, stretched from the capital to grasp and unite the provinces which, from time to time, were added to the state. These stupendous lines at last reached from the wall of Agricola to the distant waters of the Tigris, the utmost confines of Italian dominion, and of which an aggregate length of fourteen thousand miles had been constructed within the limits of Italy proper.

The first Napoleon comprehended the policy and economy of such improvements, estimating their advantages to the commerce and power of a nation. Besides constructing the grand *chaussées* interlacing France, he connected, by more direct routes, the land commerce of Italy and Austria with western Europe in the construction of routes through the Alps at Mont Cenis and at the Simplon, the latter only thirty-eight miles in length, yet passing over six hundred and eleven bridges, through numerous tunnels, and along solid galleries, and requiring the constant labor of ten thousand men for a period of six years.

A distinguished English historian has declared that, "of all inventions, the alphabet and printing press alone excepted, those which abridge distance have done most for the civilization of our species, regarding every improvement of the means of locomotion as benefiting mankind morally and intellectually, as well as materially."

In the United States the government has liberally encouraged efforts in the construction of public routes. From the date of the statute, in 1806, authorizing the construction of the national highway to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the western rivers, to the present time, seventy-eight statutes have been passed aiding directly or indirectly such improvements.

The first of these, the Cumberland road, led in its days to important results. It was the pioneer route that conducted the emigrant from the eastern States to the then wilderness of the Mississippi valley. It was the line of communication which, in after years, enabled emigrants to send to the seaboard the

* See letter herewith from the Hon. Robert J. Walker, former Secretary of the Treasury, received since the date of the foregoing, showing the views of that distinguished statesman on the subject.

products of their toil. Villages sprang up in the wild sections through which it passed, land was enhanced in value, travel from the Ohio to the Chesapeake reduced two-thirds in time, and, as early as 1829, the transportation from Wheeling to Baltimore, conveyed over the line in a thousand wagons, was thirty-two million pounds.

The numerous roads of an early era for commercial or military uses, while serving important purposes in the development of the country, were forerunners of that higher degree of commercial intercourse which to-day characterizes this country.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the first half of the year 1830 there were no steam railways in the United States. In 1840, 2,167 miles existed. In 1850, there were 8,827 miles. In 1860, there were 31,185 miles; and to-day, 37,000 miles are in complete operation, being a thousand miles for each year since the construction of the first route, the cost being estimated at one thousand eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In addition to this completed extent there are by estimate seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty-five miles in process of construction.

The conveniences of local districts, the facilities of domestic trade, the binding power of these iron ligatures are no longer the only incentives to the construction of lines of internal communication; for, as a people, we have now the prospect of extending our ocean commerce, whereby increased wealth from trade with the older hemisphere may be realized.

The zeal of the navigators who followed in the pathway of the first discoverer of this continent was mainly directed in search of interoceanic communication. Failing in this, succeeding explorers sought for the most feasible routes by which the continent could be spanned. Until the present age it was supposed that communication between the two oceans could be most effectively secured only through ship canals uniting the Atlantic and Pacific, Baron Humboldt, in the early part of the present century, having reported several routes, by either of which he supposed the end could be effected. The Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec presented the fewest natural obstructions, while other methods looked to the union of the waters of the Rio Grande del Norte with those of the Colorado, or connecting the waters of the Columbia with those of Peace river.

The attention of the government was directed, as early as the administration of President Jefferson, to the importance of direct western communication over the wide spread plains and through the extensive ranges of mountains west of the Missouri. Explorations to this end had been made, but the long distance to be traversed through hostile Indian countries, and the limited means of transportation, then rendered the project practically useless to the commercial world. Up to the year 1848 the interior of the region west of the valley of the Mississippi was comparatively *terra incognita* to the great mass of the people of the United States—as much so perhaps as are to-day our recent acquisitions on the North Pacific.

The discovery of the gold districts on the western slope awakened a desire for more definite knowledge of its resources, while the speedy growth of cities and towns on the Pacific coast, with the consequent commercial incentives, demanded the construction of feasible land routes leading direct to the western confines of the republic, and which in less than five years will be no longer a project, but a fact accomplished.

The network of railroads from the Atlantic, traversing the middle and western States, will reach the three main lines projected for the Pacific railway, viz: The Union Pacific, starting from Omaha, Nebraska, extending along the valley of the Platte, through Bridger's pass in the Rocky mountains, thence by way of Great Salt Lake City to its connecting point with the Central Pacific.

The Central Pacific line starts eastward from Sacramento, in California, and is making its way to the point of junction at or near Great Salt Lake City, one hundred and thirty-eight miles of which are completed, and in full operation. The Union Pacific having proceeded on its way westward to the extent of five hundred miles, more than six hundred miles of the total distance has been finished since the commencement of the work.

The Union Pacific eastern division leaves the Missouri at Kansas City, following the valley of Kansas river to Fort Riley; thence up the Smoky Hill fork to Fort Wallace, near the western boundary of Kansas; thence onward to the city of Denver, Colorado Territory, and *proposed* from Fort Wallace, via Forts Lyon and Union, to Albuquerque, and through New Mexico and Arizona, along the 35th parallel, to the Colorado of the west; and thence to the city of San Francisco, California. There are now two hundred and ninety miles of this route completed.

The Atlantic and Pacific railway, with its eastern terminus at Springfield, Missouri, it is proposed shall pass southwesterly through the Indian territory, New Mexico, Arizona, and to connect with the Southern Pacific road in the southeastern part of California.

In addition to these is the Northern Pacific route, not yet definitely located, but designed to connect the upper waters of Lake Superior with the Pacific coast at Puget sound.

The Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific route is also projected, to start at a point opposite Memphis; thence through Arkansas and Texas to the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, and onward to the Pacific, through the southern portion of New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

In aid of these enterprises, Congress, by different enactments, have granted, by estimate, 124,000,000 acres. Land concessions have also heretofore been granted to Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and California, amounting to 57,588,581.40 acres. Including the quantity granted for wagon roads, it is estimated that in the aggregate there have been conceded in round numbers one hundred and eighty-four million eight hundred and thirteen thousand and nine hundred acres; of which quantity there have been already certified to the proper beneficiaries within a fraction of twenty-one millions of acres.

This munificence is further augmented by the financial credit, in the issuing of bonds in favor of certain companies.

Eminently advantageous as the result may be from these franchises, it is submitted that the future policy should so economize the public land fund as to restrict it only to such works as may be of indispensable public necessity, and then confining the concession to the most limited basis compatible with the success of the enterprise, because the public domain is a great national heritage, and should be looked to as a source of wealth for ages to come.

The quantity of lands conveyed by these grants is of empire extent, exceeding in the aggregate, by more than five millions of acres, the entire areas of the six New England States, added to the surface of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Not only do these immense quantities eventually pass from the United States, and beyond the reach of those desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the pre-emption or homestead laws, but pending their adjustment it becomes necessary to withdraw from market large tracts bordering on the roads, in order to await the consummation of the railroad grants. It should further be the purpose to guard the public lands from a tendency to lessen to any considerable extent the sphere and opportunities of our people for obtaining homes upon easy conditions.

The celerity with which two of the main lines west of the Missouri and east of the Rocky mountains are being constructed, and the corresponding industry

shown in the connecting lines on the Pacific side, give assurance of the early completion of these stupendous undertakings.

Already are felt the invigorating results of these enterprises in the influx of foreign immigration, the demand for government lands, the settling of remote districts, and the rapid growth of new towns and cities. They carry with them relief to the pioneer people, who, in the midst of remote mountain districts and in the adverse circumstances of isolation, have revealed the long-hidden resources of the mountains; have there unlocked the great treasure-house of nature; and in giving to the world the product of their toil, have added to their country's glory in the formation of prosperous towns, cities, and States.

The progress made in the last two decades promises early increased intercourse with the regions of the West, and full development whether of the precious and useful metals, the products of the soil, or yield of the forest. With continuous iron railways, over which the fabrics and wares of Asia on reaching our western shores may be carried to the ports of Europe in less time and with greater security than by other routes, it needs not the spirit of prophecy to predict the speedy revolution in the channels of the world's commercial intercourse, eventuating in their concentration on the railroads and water-courses of this continent.

In this view, and regarding the expansion of domestic and foreign trade as a quickening element in advancing settlements upon the unoccupied public domain, which, exclusive of our new North Pacific territory, is equal in area to forty States of the size of Ohio, it is proposed to advert to our commercial relations changed within recent years by the new and commanding position the United States now occupy towards the Asiatic people.

The trade of the East from the earliest ages has been regarded by western nations as a source of wealth and power. The advance of Alexander the Great, more than three centuries before the Christian era, to the Indus, had in contemplation higher objects than mere conquest, as his line of march became a line of civilized settlements—in fact, centres of trade. The Egyptian commerce by the Red sea was secured by that great captain, and enlarged by the establishment of his western capital. The Greek settlements which had been made along the Hellespont and Euxine were the bases for opening the northern route by the Caspian and Aral, by which in caravans were brought the products of northern and eastern Asia to European markets.

The routes thus marked out became the channels of trade under the Roman dominion, when the fleets of Augustus passed through a canal then existing from the Nile to the Red sea, and thence to India. The dissolution of the Roman state, the rise of the Parthian and extension of the Mohammedan rule, succeeded with results paralyzing to the trade of the East, continuing until it was reopened in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the Venetians and Genoese became rich and powerful in furnishing the European markets with the products of Asia.

Upon the discovery by the Portuguese, in 1498, of the route by the Cape of Good Hope, commerce, which had been obstructed and impaired by commercial jealousies growing out of the prejudices of different races and religions, forsook the shorter inland channels for the free ocean route. The commercial movement over this highway by the Portuguese, Dutch, English, French, and Danes resulted in the establishment of British supremacy in India, yet not without a formidable inland rival in imperial Russia, whose military frontier has been pushed across the Jaxartes on the right, and now rests within eight hundred miles of Pekin on the left, with large acquisitions on the Amoor through its length to the ocean, draining an area of more than half a million of square miles. Meanwhile, France has been enlarging her influence by recent extension of territory in Cochin China and Siam.

These events and the increasing desire of European powers for ascendancy in the east have given, in this age of steam, to the Suez canal isthmean route most important relations to the commerce of Asia.

For the last quarter of a century British commerce had sought, but not realized, the establishment of a route to India by way of the Euphrates and Persian gulf. For years past the transit of travel and trade breaking bulk from Alexandria to Suez has been first by an ordinary road, and now by railway. The ship canal will open a complete passage for ships passing from the Mediterranean down the Red sea to India. The existing status of that canal and terms of transit are presented in the communication herewith, dated the 29th of August, 1867, at Paris, from M. De Lesseps, elicited by the kind intervention of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, in answer to inquiries from this office. That communication shows that the canal, at a cost of four hundred millions of francs, will be completed October 1, 1869; that it is now open from Port Said on the Mediterranean to the southern shore of Lake Timsah, a distance of 52.8 miles; the remainder of the canal, extending 45.3 miles to Suez, not to be opened until completion of the main canal, navigation for flat-boats in the mean time existing through the Sweet Water canal, or channel of fresh water connecting the Nile with the Red sea.

This republic is now a candidate for a full share of the trade of the East. The aggregate British import and exports from India and China for the five years ending with 1864 was £378,587,122, according to parliamentary papers of 1865.

The net British revenue from India for 1860 was £7,081,107, to which may be added individual savings in the Anglo-Indian empire of £7,536,443, making an aggregate of \$73,090,750.

The tables herewith will show that upon the completion of our Pacific railway, and the development of our steam communication with Asia, San Francisco and New York will be nearer than London to a large number of Asiatic ports, both in time and distance, even with the advantage of the abbreviated Suez route.

These tables will show that, measuring from San Francisco, our superior advantage on the score of distance reaches across the Pacific and extends around the peninsula of Malacca to a point between Singapore and Penang; that starting from New York, our great commercial centre, 3,000 miles further eastward, our local advantage reaches beyond the Philippine islands, finding the point of equalization with British transit somewhere between Manila and Singapore, and that as to Melbourne, the commercial metropolis of Australia, London loses in comparison with San Francisco 3,379 miles, and in comparison with New York 379 miles.

These facts must lead to important results. They indicate a probable monopoly of the carrying trade of the Pacific by American bottoms.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a great commercial line, established under authority of law and with liberal subsidies, have a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai and Hong Kong via Yokohama in Japan. The first voyage of the pioneer steamer—the Colorado—to Shanghai, was accomplished in twenty-seven and one-fourth days; and on her return, with tempestuous weather, reached San Francisco within three weeks from her departure from Yokohama. The completion of the Continental railway will place New York within twenty-six days and Liverpool within thirty-five days' travel of Japan.

From London to Yokohama by the shortest eastern line, via Marseilles and Suez, is a distance of 10,530 miles and fifty-three days travel, while the shortest line of continuous navigation, via Gibraltar and Suez, is 11,509 miles and over sixty days. The travel from Japan, Russian Asiatic possessions, Philippine islands, Eastern India, Indian Archipelago, and Australia, to Europe, must prefer the route by San Francisco and New York, if only on the score of economy in time. For the lighter and more costly articles of trade, the transportation of which forms but a small proportion of the price, the facilities afforded by our ocean and continental lines will largely supersede even the continuous navigation of the Suez canal route, which at any time is liable to interruption by Euro-

pean hostilities. The rapidity of transit will, in a large number of instances, counterbalance the higher rates of railroad transportation and the double transshipment, first at San Francisco and then at New York.

It may be expected that a very considerable portion of the teas and silks of China will reach England and France after transit over our railways, and a corresponding amount of their higher-priced exports will reach Asia by the same route—the teas and silks imported into the British islands during the five years ending in 1864 having amounted to 541,428,329 pounds, valued at over two hundred and six millions of dollars. The foreign trade of Japan is of recent development, but rapidly growing in importance.

The Colorado on her recent return trip brought to San Francisco a freight nearly three times the value of the entire trade between that place and Japan during the first quarter of the year 1866, while our direct trade with China for 1866 was more than three times that of the previous year.

The precious metals, which in times past for greater promptitude and safety went to the Oriental ports via London, will be sent by our own more direct and speedier ocean routes at a saving of half the cost of transmission, besides the English assurance from London to China. This direct treasure shipment will make San Francisco and New York the financial centres, the clearing-houses of the world's trade, controlling as they do the production of its metallic circulating medium.

With the elements of success thus imperfectly glanced at, the United States are now entering upon an imperial chapter of national prosperity. The control of the eastern trade is at present what it was in the past, the basis of commercial ascendancy. The supremacy it conferred was seen in the splendor of the Queen of the Adriatic in mediæval ages. What it has aided in accomplishing is shown in the massive accumulations and proud corporations of merchant princes in the commercial centres of western Europe. What it will effect in the near future under a fully developed democratic civilization, with accumulating elements of progress, increased energies, and completeness of organization, will appear in the universally diffused material prosperity and intelligence, the extent of which the experience of the past affords no adequate bases to conjecture.

With this report will be found a paper prepared in this office, giving a brief view of the gold and silver-producing countries of the present day; the proportion contributed by each to the stock of the precious metals; total amount taken from the mines since the discovery of America, as estimated by various authorities, and the quantity now existing in the form of coin, plate, jewelry, and ornaments; the actual consumption for purposes other than money; the loss by abrasion; with remarks in reference to the effect upon prices of the increased quantities of the precious metals produced at the present date, with a summary of the mineral wealth of the United States.

There is submitted herewith a map of the world on Mercator's projection, to show the geographical position of this Union, in reference to its commercial relations with the states of Europe, Asia, South America, Australia, the islands of the Caribbean sea and the Pacific, with names of the ports in certain eastern countries open to trade with the United States, as shown in the accompanying communications of the 7th and 12th of October, 1867, from the Secretary of State of the United States.

Accompanying this is a connected map of the United States, indicating the sites of all the land and surveyors generals' offices; the localities of the precious and useful metals in the public domain; the railway system, showing the routes, actual and projected, of the continental lines.

Also herewith are separate maps of the public land States and Territories of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Alabama, in which the surveys are completed, and of Louisiana and Florida, in which they are nearly so; with maps showing the extent of surveys in Minnesota, Dakota,

Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico; of Montana, in which the system has been but recently inaugurated; of Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory; also of the Indian country, and of our Russian purchase.

There are also herewith a historical and statistical table; returns from the surveyors general; exhibits of the disposal of public lands under the various laws during the last fiscal year; a complete exhibit under twenty-two different heads, showing different ways in which the national territory has been disposed of since the foundation of the government; with exhibits of the concessions for the construction of wagon and military roads, railways and canals; these maps, tables, and exhibits illustrating operations under the land system.

Respectfully submitted:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 30, 1867.

SIR: With reference to your application made previously to the 6th of August last for information concerning the Suez and Sweet Water canals, I transmit a copy of a despatch of the 12th instant, and of the papers which accompanied it, from our legation at Paris, giving the information desired.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, September 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a letter from Mr. Ferd. de Lesseps, president of the Suez canal, giving full information (for the Commissioner of the General Land Office) in regard to the Suez and Sweet Water canals asked for in your despatch of the 6th of August last, No. 104.

The reports referred to by Mr. Lesseps will go forward to the department in the despatch bag to-morrow. A chart of the canal addressed to the department was sent by the steamer that sailed from Brest on the 31st of August last.

No expense has been incurred in gathering this information.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *August 29, 1867.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: You have done me the honor to ask for replies to certain interrogations made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, relative to the Suez canal.

I have just returned from Holland, and I hasten to give you the replies asked for, and for greater precision I here reiterate the questions:

I. "Will the Lesseps canal be open to all nations, and what will be the probable tonnage toll exacted to pay interest on the total cost of the canal?"

Answer. The maritime canal will be open as a neutral passage to all merchant vessels crossing from one sea to the other, without distinction or preferences of persons or nationality, on the payment of tolls and the observance of certain rules established by the company.

The tonnage necessary to pay the interest which will accrue to the shareholders upon the total cost of the canal will depend upon the tariff adopted.

Allowing, for example, that the tolls be fixed at ten francs per ton, the company having to pay interest on its capital stock, amounting to two hundred millions, would have to calculate upon an annual passage through the canal of one million of tons to pay interest at five per cent.

Moreover, it would have to pay the expenses of working the canal and to provide for the interest of a loan of one hundred millions, which it is upon the eve of making.

A passage of two millions of tons would, at ten francs per ton, giving twenty millions of revenue, be more than sufficient to remunerate the company; but it is authorized to count upon a transit of more than two millions of tons when the canal shall have been completed.

When the company was organized, in 1858, it estimated at three millions of tons per annum the passage of vessels through the canal.

That estimate is now much below the figures, and the company to-day makes but a low estimate of its future revenue in *doubling that tonnage*.

Now six millions of tons at ten francs per ton would give a revenue of sixty millions. It appears, then, that not only will the revenue of the company be sufficient, but that it will yield very large profits.

II. "What will be the total cost of the canal, and what time is its completion expected?"

Answer. The canal will be completed the 1st October, 1869, and the total cost of its construction will be four hundred millions, represented thus:

Capital stock.....	200,000,000
Indemnity from the viceroy and certain payments made by the Egyptian government.....	100,000,000
Loan.....	100,000,000
Franks.....	400,000,000

Interest at five per cent. is payable upon the capital stock of two hundred millions. There is no interest payable upon the one hundred millions indemnity and payments by the Egyptian government. The loan of one hundred millions, upon which interest is payable from its beginning, will be redeemable in a certain number of years.

III. "Is the canal from Port Said to Suez now open for any kind of craft?"

Answer. The maritime canal is open from Port Said to the southern extremity of Lake Timsah, a distance of eighty-five kilometres. The remainder of the canal to Suez will not be opened until its completion, so that the progress of the work may not be interrupted. It would be useless to open sooner the second half of the maritime canal, because, commencing from Lake Timsah, the fresh water canal, which comes from the Nile, communicates by locks with the maritime canal, and receives all the merchandise which comes from Port Said, and is carried by it to Suez, and *vice versa*. At this moment there is a large transit of merchandise between the two seas by the double route that I have indicated, viz., partly by the maritime canal, partly by the fresh water canal. The ser-

rice is performed by flat-boats, upon which they tranship the goods to Port Said and Suez. Thus, as has been remarked, this state of things will last until the work is completed—that is to say, until the first of October, 1869. On that date the maritime canal will be opened to navigation from the Mediterranean to the Red sea, and *vice versa*. It will be one hundred (100) metres in breadth at the water line; twenty-two (22) metres at the bottom, (ceiling,) and eight metres in depth, so that all merchant vessels can easily pass through.

IV. "Is the sweet water (fresh water) canal now open for small craft?"

Answer. The fresh water canal has an average of fifteen metres of width and about two metres of depth. It receives all craft which do not exceed these dimensions, and its business is very brisk.

Such, sir, is the information that I am glad to give you, and that I shall be obliged by your transmitting to the government of the United States.

I send with my letter several copies of a report (with maps) which I read at the general meeting of the stockholders of the company on the 1st of August last.

I will be gratified if you will present these reports to the departments of the government which you think would be interested in receiving them.

Receive, &c.,

FERD. DE LESSEPS, *President*.

General DIX, &c., &c., &c., *Paris*.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 7, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with the names of the ports in certain eastern countries open to trade with the United States, under treaty or otherwise, and in reply to inform you that in China the ports of Canton and Chau-Chau or Swatow, in the province of Kwang-Tung; those of Amoy, Fuh-Chau and Tae wan, in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-Kien; the ports of Ningpo, in the province of Cheh-Kiang, and Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, and the ports of Chin-Kiang, Hankoa, Chee-Foo, Kin-Kiang, Newchwang, and Tient-sin, are open to trade. Hong Kong, which is also open, is a British colony. The ports in Japan now open are Simoda, Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki. Hiogo and Osaka will be open on the 1st of January next.

As we have no diplomatic or consular agents in Cochin China, I must refer you to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning trade with that country. I may remark, however, that in Siam, a part of the same peninsula, all of the seaports are open to American trade, under the treaty of the 20th of May, 1856. It is understood that in 1862 the three provinces of Bienhoa Saigon, and Mitho, and the island of Poulo Condore, forming the southern part of the peninsula, were formally ceded to France, and that still other acquisitions have been made by the same power there since.

As there are no treaty stipulations with France requiring her to throw open colonial ports to our trade, and as that country regulates the trade of each colonial dependency by such decrees as may seem best adapted to that purpose, and has not, as yet, communicated to this government any regulation affecting trade with her new possessions in Cochin China, I am unable to give you definitive information in the premises.

I have addressed an inquiry to the minister of France on the subject, and shall communicate to you the result.

With reference to your inquiry concerning the ports of the British East Indies, I have to state that all of the ports of those colonies are open to the

trade of the United States, upon terms and under authority explained in volume 1 of the Report on Commercial Relations, prepared in this department, accompanying the President's message to the House of Representatives of March 4, 1856, page 76.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq.,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Extract referred to in the preceding letter, from volume 1, Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States, &c., (H. Ex. Doc. No. 47, first session thirty-fourth Congress,) page 76.

EAST INDIES.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with the territories of the East India Company is regulated by the different local governments thereof, under the supreme control and approval of the governor general of India in council. The regulations prescribed by these authorities are not of a permanent character, being liable to modifications and changes whenever, in their opinion, such become necessary. To present, however, the true basis upon which this intercourse rests, it will be necessary to refer briefly to the treaty stipulations subsisting between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, premising that, prior to the convention of London signed on the 3d of July, 1815, between the United States and Great Britain, the commercial intercourse of the former with the East India possessions was regulated, as was that of other foreign nations, by a general clause in the company's charter providing that "vessels of countries in amity with Great Britain may import into and export from the British possessions in India such goods and commodities as may be specified in rules to be prescribed by the East India Company; provided, that such rules shall not be inconsistent with any treaty now [then] made, or which may be made, between Great Britain and any foreign state in amity with her, or with any act of Parliament for regulating the affairs of India."

By the convention above referred to, and the subsequent convention of October, 1818, continuing the former, it was stipulated:

1st. That vessels of the United States shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, viz: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales island; and the citizens of the United States may freely trade between the said settlements and the United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories shall not be entirely prohibited. And,

2d. It was provided that the citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charges than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations; and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nation. And,

3d. It was expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America where the same shall be unladen.

This convention is still in force, and regulates the commercial intercourse of the United States with the East India possessions, except as to paragraph 3, which has been superseded by the repeal of the British navigation laws in 1849, the effect of which has been to open the ports of Great Britain and of all her

colonial possessions abroad to "goods of any sort, in a ship of any country, from any part of the world."

By an act of the imperial Parliament, entitled 13 Victoria, chapter xxix, sections 3, 4, 5, and 6, the governor general of the East India possessions was clothed with full powers to admit, whenever he should deem it advisable to do so, to the coasting trade in the East Indies, the vessels of all foreign nations. This privilege is now enjoyed by every flag.

With these two exceptions, the convention of 1818 is still in full force, and constitutes the only guarantee which the United States possesses of equal privileges with the most favored nation in its intercourse and commerce with the East India possessions.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 12, 1867.

SIR: With reference to the letter of the 7th instant, addressed to you by this department in reply to certain inquiries concerning ports in the east open to our commerce, I have the honor to enclose an extract which has been prepared from an official publication, of 1866, issued under the authority of the French government, which work is entitled "Notices sur les Colonies Françaises."

This extract relates to the conditions on which trade may be carried on at the port and river of Saigon, in the French province of that name, mentioned in the letter from this department of the 7th.

No information is contained in the same work in relation to trade with the other provinces acquired by France in Cochin-China.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Legislation.—The port and river of Saigon have been opened to the commerce of all nations by a decree issued by Rear-Admiral Page, dated February 10, 1860. In accordance with the regulation which followed the above decree* merchant vessels had been compelled to pay a tax for anchorage of two piasters per ton; this tax was reduced to one-half piaster from and after January 23, 1861.

The commercial regulation dated August 25, 1862,† liberates from that tax the French and Spanish vessels, as well as those chartered by the state, or which arrive in ballast. The payment of the tax for anchorage discharges the commercial transactions from all custom-house duties on importation as well as on exportation for all kinds of merchandise, with the exception of opium, upon which a tax *ad valorem* of ten per cent. is levied and collected by the authorities appointed for that purpose.

The light-house tax is fixed at three and one-third piasters for every ton, and cannot be exacted but once a year for the same ship.

Will be exempted from that tax the following vessels, viz: Men-of-war, merchantmen, vessels or steamers carrying the mail, and the vessels chartered by the state. Some modifications have been made to the act of 1862 by a decree dated May 25, 1865. The tax for anchorage has been reduced to one-fourth of a piaster for foreign ships arriving in ballast to take cargoes in Saigon. Some regulations have been established to protect the public health in case an epidemic disease should be declared on board a vessel in the harbor.

* This regulation was inserted in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, May 13, 1860.

† This regulation was inserted in the *Bulletin Officiel de la Cochin-China*, 1862, No. 16.

The expenses of piloting are moderate and regulated according to the custom of the neighboring ports.

A tug-boat is always in readiness for towing the vessels which may require it to go up the river.

Table showing the comparative distances of London, by Gibraltar and Suez canal, and San Francisco from commercial points in Australia and Asia.

Oriental points.	From London, via Gibraltar and Suez canal.	From San Fran- cisco, direct ocean route.	Differences in favor of San Francisco.	Differences in favor of Lon- don.
Melbourne	11,281	7,902	3,379	.....
Yokohama	11,504	4,520	6,984	.....
Shanghai	10,469	5,555	4,914	.....
Hong Kong	9,669	6,355	3,314	.....
Manilla	9,639	6,135	3,504	.....
Singapore	8,239	7,785	454	.....
Penang	7,859	8,165	.....	306
Calcutta	7,946	9,665	.....	1,719
Ceylon	6,646	9,378	.....	2,732

Table showing the comparative distances of London, via Gibraltar and Suez canal, and New York, via San Francisco, from the same points.

Oriental points.	From London, via Gibraltar and Suez canal.	From New York via San Francisco.	Differences in favor of New York.	Differences in favor of Lon- don.
Melbourne	11,281	10,902	379	.....
Yokohama	11,509	7,520	3,989	.....
Shanghai	10,469	8,555	1,914	.....
Hong Kong	9,669	9,355	314	.....
Manilla	9,639	9,135	504	.....
Singapore	8,239	10,785	.....	2,446
Penang	7,859	11,165	.....	3,306
Calcutta	7,946	12,665	.....	4,719
Ceylon	6,646	12,378	.....	5,732

The foregoing tables have been compiled mostly from a translation by English authority of Berghaus and Stulpnagel's Mercatorial Chart of the World, published at Gotha in 1866.

The closing of the Suez canal by a European war, in which England may become involved, will deprive her of the advantage of this abbreviated route, and compel her to resume the old route around the Cape of Good Hope, by which her heavier articles of commerce continue to be transported. This will add four thousand eight hundred miles to the foregoing distances from London to the ports of eastern Asia, and about three thousand miles to the distance from London to Melbourne, in Australia.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

November 4, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In reply to the two questions which you have addressed to me, I beg leave to say that the main route of the proposed railroad to Mazatlan, in Mexico, would run from New York through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Knoxville, to a point at or near Chattanooga. Thus far the road is already completed. From this last point the road should progress by the best and shortest route through the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas to the Rio Grande, at or near the mouth of the San Juan river, thence passing through or near Monterey and Durango to Mazatlan. This road is nearer by many hundred miles than any other practicable route from New York to the Pacific; the grades are more easy, the construction less costly, and the country through which it passes rich and productive. Mazatlan, on the Pacific, is on the same parallel of latitude with the Sandwich Islands and with Canton, China. It is also on the most direct line from New York to Australia and southeastern Asia. Eventually our country, besides the roads now progressing to the Pacific, will require one from the head of Lake Superior to Puget's sound, with branches to the mouth of the Oregon and to a junction with the present road at Sacramento; also the road from Memphis through Arkansas and Albuquerque to San Francisco, connecting with Cairo and St. Louis; also from Vicksburg through Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, to San Francisco, with branches to San Diego, Guyamas, and Albuquerque; this road would connect with that running from Kansas through New Mexico. We shall, of course, need railroads through Tehuantepec, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Chiriqui, and especially a ship canal through the isthmus of Darien. With all these completed, we should soon command the commerce of the world. How, or when, or to what extent any or all of these great enterprises are to be aided by the nation, must be left to the wisdom of Congress. I must say, however, after having travelled through Egypt and observed the progress of the ship canal through the isthmus of Suez, that, if we mean to contend with Europe for the trade of Asia, a ship canal through the isthmus of Darien is indispensable.

Your second question relates to the estimate of \$4,000,000,000, as constituting the value of the annual domestic trade of the country, and requests the data on which that estimate is founded. These are to be found mainly in the tables of the last census of the United States. The quantities there given were converted by me into values, and will be found in my letters printed in London and on the continent when I was acting as the financial agent of the government and negotiating its foreign loans. These data are most fully given in my letter No. 5 from London of the 8th of February, 1864, and the appendix accompanying the third edition of those letters. You will find the statement based on the census of 1860. Total product of 1859, namely, of agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries, \$5,290,000,000; of this the gross value of the products of manufactures, mines, and fisheries was \$1,900,000,000. See census of 1860, table 33, page 130, making the ratio of the increase from 1850 to 1860 \$56 91 per cent.; same book, 8th census, page 59. The gross value of the products of agriculture for 1859 was \$3,390,000,000; same book, table 36, pages 198 to 210.

From the gross value of manufactures we must deduct \$1,012,000,000, being the value of the raw materials used, (see table 33,) leaving the net value of \$988,000,000. From the agricultural values we must deduct (see table 36) \$530,550,162, converting the gross value of live stock into the value of its annual products. This would leave the real value of the agricultural products of 1859, \$2,559,449,838, making the ratio of increase, from 1850 to 1860, 95.07 per cent. To this, however, we must add at least \$200,000,000 net value of mechanical productions below the annual value of \$500, of which no official cognizance is taken in the census. (See page 59.) This, added to the table of manufactures

would make the amount \$1,088,000,000. There were omitted, also, in the census of 1860, milk and eggs, fodder, firewood, moss, manures, poultry, and feathers, and products under a bale, ton, barrel, &c.—estimated value \$300,000,000—which, added to the agricultural products of 1859, would make the whole amount \$2,859,449,838. But, on looking at the census tables of 1860 by counties, I find nearly one-tenth of these wholly omitted, (many of which are given in the census of 1850,) and in many counties only partial returns. Allowing five per cent. for these omissions, \$197,372,491, the net value in 1859 of the products of our agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries, would be \$4,144,822,329. Now, if the ratio of increase from 1859 to 1869 equals that of the last decade, the *augmentation* would be \$3,855,000,000. But from this must be deducted one-fifth, the calculation being for eight years, from 1859 to 1867, instead of ten years. This would make an addition to the product of 1867 of \$3,084,000,000. But, from this increase, we should deduct, from various causes, growing out of the late rebellion, not exceeding one-fourth, and the real increase would be \$2,313,000,000. Add this increase to that of 1859, and the result would be that the value of the product of the year 1867 would be \$6,457,822,329. In order, however, to exhibit this result in the next census, it must be more accurate, and there must be no omissions.

Now, the total net value of the product of 1867 being, as we have seen, \$6,457,822,329, in order to ascertain the aggregate domestic trade of that year, we must deduct, for exports of these products abroad, not exceeding \$300,000,000; this would leave \$6,157,822,329. Now, by domestic trade I presume you mean what remains after deducting the amount of these products consumed by the producers. When we reflect that nearly every bale of cotton, and nearly every hogshead of sugar, is sold by the producer, that nearly all the wheat is sold to those who convert it into flour, and how small a portion of our manufactures is not sold by the manufacturer, the deduction on all these accounts could not exceed one billion of dollars, which would leave the value of the domestic trade of the country, in 1867, \$5,157,822,329.

My answer to your letter has been delayed by a desire that the estimate should be as accurate as possible. Believing that the statistics heretofore presented by you, as well as those now being prepared, must prove of incalculable benefit to the country,

I am yours, very truly,

R. J. WALKER.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq., *Commissioner, &c.*

NEBRASKA CITY, *July 1, 1867.*

SIR: I take the first opportunity which has presented itself to me to report to you the progress of my explorations. During the month of June, I have examined, with considerable care, the counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Otoe, and Lancaster, and will leave to-morrow to examine the counties of Nemaha and Richardson, returning northward through Pawnee, Johnson, and Lancaster counties to the northern part of the State, returning again southward, as far as time will permit, through the third tier of counties. These three tiers of counties will comprise most of the settled portions of the State.

I have already accumulated much interesting information, although no striking discoveries have been made. There are few, if any, important minerals in the State, but our collections of carboniferous fossils are very extensive. We shall secure, in the course of the year, most abundant material to illustrate the geology of the State. We have made most earnest search for coal. This question seems to be one which now excites the attention of the people more than any other, and they are earnestly asking for a solution of the problem.

By my direction Mr. Meek passed across the State of Iowa to Nebraska City with Dr. C. A. White, State geologist, and they succeeded in tracing the coal measure rocks from Des Moines to Nebraska City, and the conclusion they arrived at was, that the workable beds of coal in Iowa occur in the lower coal measures, and that those beds would be found by boring from 300 to 500 feet below the water level of the Missouri at Nebraska City. All the facts that we have so far secured in our subsequent examinations seem to confirm that conclusion. It may so happen that the limestones and clays increase in thickness in their westward extension, and in Nebraska it may be necessary to bore 600 or 800 feet before reaching a workable bed of coal. Even at that depth a good bed of coal would be profitable. In England coal has been mined 1,800 feet beneath the surface, and there are numerous pits from 800 to 1,200 feet in depth.

We shall give this question of coal our earnest attention as we proceed southward. I enclose a section of an artesian boring made at Omaha by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, near 400 feet, also a second section made by Mr. Croxton at Nebraska City. The observations made by the parties engaged in the boring were not made with that positive accuracy that I could have desired, still I have put their notes into such a form by means of colors, in accordance with your instructions, that you will readily understand the character of the beds at a great depth beneath the surface of the two localities.

I shall forward to you all the sections of this kind which I can secure. Mr. J. Sterling Morton has sunk a shaft on his farm 100 feet in depth, without success. I have advised boring hereafter, and, to save expense, to continue Mr. Croxton's boring, which is already 400 feet deep, to a depth of 800 feet, if necessary, so as to settle a vexed question one way or the other. Several thin beds fifteen to eighteen inches thick of coal have been found in various parts of the State, and these beds have been wrought with some profit.

The results of our examinations north of the Platte were that the limestones of the upper coal measures pass from sight beneath the water level of the Missouri at De Soto, and are then succeeded by sandstones of a cretaceous age; that these coal measure limestones occupy about two-thirds of Douglas county; that no coal beds of workable character can be found in this county at a less depth than from 800 to 1,000 feet beneath the water level of the Missouri. Limestone of good quality for economical purposes generally is found at Omaha, and all over Sarpy county. On both sides of the Platte river as high up as the Elkhorn are excellent quarries of limestone. There is one ledge of limestone on the Platte about four feet in thickness, very compact and durable, which fully satisfied the wishes of Mr. J. L. Williams, one of the commissioners for accepting the Union Pacific railroad, and he informed me that its discovery would settle the location of the great railroad bridge across the Missouri. One singular geological phenomenon occurs which I have not before observed in any part of the west. The surface of this rock, where the superincumbent drift is removed, has been planed so smoothly by glacial action that it will make most excellent material for caps and sills without further working. Sometimes there are deep grooves and scratchings all of which have a direction nearly northwest and southeast. This glacial action is also seen at Plattsmouth, and the evidence is that if the superficial deposits were stripped off, a large area of the upper surface of the limestones would appear to be planed in this way. This is an exceedingly important geological discovery. At various points I found potters' clay in abundance. A factory for making potters' ware is about to be established at Nebraska City. At Plattsmouth Rock bluff and Nebraska City there is a bed of this clay about 15 feet in thickness, of various colors, mostly red, colored with the sesquioxide of iron. This clay is not only most excellent for potters' use, but it is employed in Iowa as a paint, and by a judicious mixture of the different colored clays any shade desirable may be produced. This is a matter of some interest

to the people. Numerous beds of sand occur also, which are of much value for building purposes.

With the sand and the yellow marl, the materials for making brick are without limit in this State.

THE SALT BASINS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

I returned last evening from a tour of five days to the salt basins in Lancaster county, about fifty miles west of Nebraska City. It has been determined by the State to locate the capital near these basins, and therefore the examination of them and the country in the vicinity became a matter of some importance. The basins and scattering springs occupy a large area several miles in extent, but the main basin is located near the town of Lancaster. These basins are depressions in the surface nearly destitute of vegetation, and the white incrustations of salt give the surface the appearance in the distance of a sheet of water. The great basin, as it is called, is situated about one mile from Lancaster, township 10, range 6, section 22, and covers an area of about four hundred acres. The brine issues from a large number of places all over the surface, but in small quantities. All the salt water that comes to the surface from this basin unites in one stream, and we estimated the entire amount of water that flowed from this basin at from six to eight gallons per minute. The second salt basin lies between Oak and Salt creeks, and covers an area of two hundred acres. Third basin is on Little Salt creek, called Kenosha basin, and covers two hundred acres. Numerous small basins occur on Middle creek, which occupy in all about six hundred acres. Between Middle and Salt creeks are several small basins, covering forty or fifty acres. From the surface of all these basins more or less springs ooze out. In former years great quantities of salt have been taken from the surface and carried away. During the war as many as sixty families at a time have been located about these basins employed in securing the salt.

Besides the numerous basins above mentioned, Salt creek, Hayes's branch, Middle creek, Oak and Little Salt creeks have each a dozen springs coming out near the water's edge. One spring on Salt creek issues from a sand rock, and gushes forth with a stream as large as a man's arm, at the rate of four gallons a minute.

This is the largest spring known in the State. The geological formations in the vicinity are of the upper carboniferous and lower cretaceous age. The salt springs undoubtedly come up from a great depth, probably from the upper carboniferous rocks, and are the same in their history and character as those in Kansas. The cretaceous sandstones occupy the hills and high ground, but do not go deep beneath the water level of the little streams. We settled an important point for the citizens in this county, that no coal beds of workable value can possibly be found at a less depth than one thousand to fifteen hundred feet beneath the surface, which renders further search for this mineral useless.

Much time and money has already been spent prospecting and digging for coal in this region, and the almost entire absence of timber would render the presence of coal here a matter of vital importance. I would be glad to find a workable bed of coal for the good people, but it cannot be. The farmers must plant trees, and in a few years the demand for fuel will be supplied. Two methods have been used to some extent in this region in preparing the salt—boiling and evaporation. The only method which can be employed profitably in this country, where fuel is so scarce, is solar evaporation, and this can be carried on more effectually than in any State east of Nebraska. The unusual dryness of the atmosphere, the comparatively few moist or cloudy days, the fine wind which is ever blowing, will render evaporation easy. The surface indications do not lead me to believe that Nebraska will ever be a noted salt region. It seems to me that if all the brine that issues from all the basins and isolated springs were

united in one they would not furnish more than brine enough to keep one good company employed.

What will be the result of boring can be determined only by actual experiment. Some large springs may yet be found in that way, but I saw no brine that was much stronger than ocean water. I will forward specimens of the salt and two bottles of the brine, which ought to be carefully analyzed. I shall collect more of the brine at a later and more favorable season. The rains have been so frequent this spring that it is much diluted with rain water. The Nebraska Salt Company made, from July to November, 1866, 60,000 pounds of salt. Another company, at work at the same time, made about the same amount. Good working days 6,000 pounds have been made in a day. The kettles used for boiling are very rude steam boilers split into two parts. In a vat 12 by 24 feet average evaporation was 125 to 130 pounds per day. An extra day was 250 pounds. I think it not improbable that a company with a large capital, and employing all the improved methods of manufacturing the salt, would succeed. The salt is said to be good, though not as strong as the common salt of commerce.

The best building stone yet observed in the State occurs in the southern portion of Lancaster county. The quarries have been opened, and several fine houses built of the stone. The rocks are of the permo-carboniferous, or upper carboniferous age, and are usually called magnesian limestones; are very durable, easily wrought, and make most beautiful building material. There is also plenty of potters' clay, sand, and all the materials for the manufacture of brick without limit.

THE CULTIVATION OF FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

I think a sufficient number of experiments have already been made in this western country to show clearly that the forests may be restored to these almost treeless prairies in a comparatively short period of time. There are certain trees which are indigenous to the country, and which grow with great rapidity under the influence of cultivation. I have given special attention to this matter, in accordance with your instructions, and shall continue to do so throughout the period of the survey. About four miles west of Omaha City Mr. Griffin, an intelligent farmer, has planted about forty acres of forest trees, which are now in a fine condition of growth. I have obtained as many measurements as possible, in order that my statements might have their proper weight. The common cottonwood of the country grows everywhere finely, on upland or lowland. I would remark here that Mr. Griffin's experiment is rendered more emphatic from the fact that he chose one of the highest points in the vicinity of Omaha, 600 feet above the water-line of the Missouri river.

The soil is the usual yellow silicious marl of this region, which is regarded by Lyell and other geologists as the American equivalent of the loess of the Rhine, which is so well adapted to the culture of the grape. The indigenous trees of the country all do well, as might be expected, and many others which have never been found in the west grow rapidly and healthfully. The trees most in cultivation are the indigenous ones, as the cottonwood, (*Populus monilifera*,) soft maple, (*Acer rubrum*,) elm, (*Ulmus americana*,) basswood, or linden, (*Tilia americana*,) black walnut, (*Juglans nigra*,) honey locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthus*,) and several varieties of willows.

At Mr. Griffin's farm I found cottonwood trees, ten years' growth, with a circumference of 2 feet 11 inches, 30 feet high; seven years' growth, with a circumference of 2 feet; seven years' growth, with a circumference of 2 feet 6 inches; soft maple, ten years' growth, with a circumference of 2 feet 8 inches; soft maple, seven years' growth, with a circumference of 1 foot 10 inches; soft maple, seven years' growth, with a circumference of 2 feet 1 inch, 15 feet high; common locust, ten years' growth, with a circumference of 2 feet, 15 feet high;

honey locust, ten years' growth, 1 foot 8 inches; black walnut, ten years' growth, with a circumference of 12 inches, 15 feet high; black walnut, ten years' growth, with a circumference of 13 inches, 15 feet high.

At Dr. Enos Lowe's place, near Omaha, about 300 feet above the water-line of the Missouri, cottonwood trees, ten years' growth, circumference 2 feet 6 inches, 40 feet high; cottonwood trees, ten years' growth, circumference 2 feet 4½ inches, 25 feet high; cottonwood trees, ten years' growth, circumference 2 feet 5 inches; cottonwood trees, ten years' growth, circumference 2 feet 4 inches; cottonwood trees, ten years' growth, circumference 2 feet 9 inches; cottonwood trees, ten years' growth, circumference 2 feet 10 inches; common locust, ten years' growth, circumference 2 feet, 1 foot 10 inches, 1 foot 9 inches, 1 foot 10 inches, 2 feet, 2 feet 1 inch, 2 feet, 1 foot 10 inches, 2 feet 5 inches, 1 foot 10½ inches; soft maple, seven years old, circumference 8 inches; box elder, ten years old, circumference 2 feet 2 inches; apple trees, ten years' growth, circumference 1 foot 3 inches, 1 foot 1 inch, 1 foot 2 inches, 1 foot 1 inch; twelve years' growth, 1 foot 6 inches, 1 foot 3 inches, 1 foot 6½ inches, 1 foot 6 inches; common red cherry trees, ten years' growth, circumference 12 inches; silver poplar shade trees, seven years' growth, circumference 2 feet 4 inches.

Dr. Lowe's garden shows a most healthy and vigorous growth of the smaller fruits, and he has raised successfully out of doors the following vines: Hartford Prolific, Catawba, Clinton, Delaware, and Concord. These vines are loaded with young fruit at this time. Pears, apples, and cherries abundant; peaches plentiful, but I do not think they will endure the climate. Dr. Lowe has the following evergreens, which are growing finely: Scotch pine, Austrian, Russian, white pine, spruce, balsam fir, white cedar, or arborvitæ, and red cedar.

Near the mouth of the Platte Rev. J. G. Miller raises successfully the Diana grape. Lombardy poplars grow well; four years old, 20 feet high, 2 to 5 inches in diameter. Cottonwood, four years old, circumference 18 inches, and 20 feet high.

Mr. Miller's place is one of the most highly cultivated in the State. He has twenty-five apricot trees, raised from the seed, which are now loaded with fruit; English red raspberry, blackberry, &c., all bearing thriflily.

At Rev. Mr. Hamilton's, Bellevue, Sarpy county, I saw most of the smaller fruits in a high state of cultivation, as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c., and I am convinced that none finer could be produced in any country.

On Mr. J. Sterling Morton's farm, near Nebraska City, I observed a cottonwood tree that had grown from the seed in ten years to a height of 50 feet, with a circumference of 4 feet.

About ten miles south of Platte's mouth there is a fine grove of trees upon a high elevation, composed of cottonwoods, maples, locusts, and black walnuts. Those of ten years' growth are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and 10 to 30 feet high. The black walnut trees may be raised from the seed with ease, and, though of slower growth than the others, are very valuable from the fact that the astringent, pungent bark forms their defence, not only against cattle, but the gopher, the most destructive of the wild animals. The gopher gnaws off the roots of some of the most valuable trees, and is a source of great annoyance to the farmer. The native or honey locust is not disturbed by the boring insect, which is destroying the common locust. The borer sometimes attacks the cottonwoods.

I have said enough to show already that most of the hardy northern trees may be cultivated on these western plains with entire success. The cultivated forests will prove much more desirable than those of natural growth, and their arrangement may be made as beautiful as the taste of the proprietor may dictate. The greater portion of the more intelligent and thrifty farmers are planting forests to greater or less extent. This is done so easily that there is no

excuse for a farmer to be destitute of fuel after a few years. Nearly all the common forest trees can be raised from the seed as easily as corn or beans. As soon as it is understood that coal is restricted to a small portion of the State, even if it occur at all, every one will adopt the plan of raising his own fuel. So far as the cultivation of the smaller fruits is concerned, I am convinced that Nebraska will not be surpassed by any other State in the Union. The climate seems to be severe for peaches, though Mr. Morton will have thirty or forty bushels this season. The dwarf fruits seem to do best. A row of forest trees around the gardens and orchards proves great protection from strong winds and cold of winter. The osage orange is used very successfully all over the State for hedges.

I have dwelt on this subject here, from the fact that it is a popular notion at the east that trees cannot be made to grow successfully on the western prairies, and especially that the climate and soil are unfavorable to the cultivation of the fruits. I held that opinion until within two years, but I now believe that within thirty to fifty years, forest trees may be grown large enough for all economical purposes.

Mr. Griffen, in ten years' time, is able to supply his own fuel from the limbs and dead trees which would otherwise go to decay, and within four or five years he will have fuel for sale. I will endeavor hereafter to report the results of my labors to you weekly. If you wish to have me elaborate any special point more fully, please give me instructions to that effect.

The great pest of this country appears to be the grasshopper. This year it seems to be restricted in its distribution. I did not observe any north of the Platte, and very few north of Nebraska City. But at the latter place, and for four or five miles around it, the grasshopper is very abundant and destructive.

Mr. Gilmore, one of the wealthiest farmers in the State, has lost seventy acres of wheat and sixty-five acres of clover and timothy grass. Many other crops have been injured—others have suffered in this vicinity.

I am making a collection of them of different ages and intend to investigate their nature and habits with great care. I hope to be at Brownsville, Nemaha county, in a few days, and from that point will report on Otoe county.

OTOE AND NEMAHA COUNTIES.

Otoe is one of the most fertile and thickly settled of the counties of Nebraska. The fertility of the soil is shown by the richness and abundance of the crops, which are remarkably fine. The winters are so severe and the snows so thin that winter wheat will not do well, and spring wheat is raised altogether and is grown most successfully in ordinary seasons. Thirty and forty bushels to the acre is not an uncommon yield throughout the State, and last autumn Nebraska wheat brought from ten to fifteen cents more per bushel in the market at St. Louis than wheat from any other portion of the west.

The great fertility of the soil in the river counties of Nebraska is mainly due to the beds of silicious marl which cover those counties to a greater or less depth. This is usually called loess, from a similar formation which occurs along the Rhine, in Germany. The sections which I enclose to you from time to time will reveal the prospect of workable beds of coal in the State, so far as the surface exposures are concerned. One outcrop at Nebraska City has been wrought by drifting in a distance of three hundred yards, and several thousand bushels of pretty good coal have been taken therefrom. The seam was about eight inches in thickness. On account of the scarcity of fuel in this region this thin seam has been made somewhat profitable. At Otoe City, eight miles below Nebraska City, the lithological character of the beds seems to change, so that we have red shales and clays passing up into soft yellow sandstones, with comparatively little rock useful for building purposes. There is here also a bed of slate and coal about eight inches in thickness, which has been wrought to some

extent and the coal used in a blacksmith's shop. Still higher up in the bank is another thin bed of black carboniferous shale, which has been worked to some extent.

At Peru, about six or eight miles further south, there is another complete lithological change in the beds exposed. The bluffs along the Missouri seemed to be formed of irregular beds of soft sandstone and laminated arenaceous clays. High up in the hills at some distance from the river there is a bed of limestone twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, which is quarried extensively and profitably. On the Missouri bottom, about on a level with high-water mark, a well was dug sixteen feet in depth; a seam of coal was penetrated, which is represented as four inches thick on one side of the well, and about ten on the other. These beds in the vicinity change rapidly, both in thickness and texture, within very short distances. Again, at Brownsville there is a seam of coal accompanied by many of the plants which are peculiar to the carboniferous rocks in other States. There is from four to six inches of good coal—the whole bed of black shale and coal is about twelve inches in thickness. There is a fine quarry of limestone at this point, which is of very superior quality for building purposes, but there is too much sand and clay in it to be converted into a good quality of lime. The bed is about three feet in thickness near the water's edge, concealed by high water at this time. There is a bed of micaceous, fine-grained sandstone which cleaves naturally into most excellent flagstones, which are much used here. These rock quarries are of great value to the people of Nemaha county. The materials for making brick abound everywhere in this region—clays, marl, and sands are abundant and of excellent quality.

Should the future prosperity of the country demand it, there are abundant materials for the manufacture of what is called in England, and recently brought into use in this country, "patent concrete stone." It is composed of small fragments of stone or sand reduced to a paste by a fluid silicate, then moulding the material into any required form and dipping into the chloride of calcium. The little particles of sand are thus cemented together, and it is wonderful how rapidly this rock can be formed and how durable it becomes. This is a matter which seems to me worthy of notice in the final report.

Several kinds of peat occur in small quantities in Otoe and Nemaha counties, which as fuel will rank next to coal. There are several marshes or boggy places about six miles west of Nebraska City, from which I have obtained some excellent specimens. On Long Branch, Franklin, in Nemaha county, twenty-four miles southwest of Brownsville, there are spring places where a pole may be thrust through the peat to the depth of ten or fifteen feet. About ten miles west are several other peat bogs, which have attracted more or less attention.

At Aspinwall, in Nemaha county, we discovered the most favorable exhibition of coal yet observed in the State. The general dip of the beds seems to be up the Missouri, or nearly north or northwest. It is difficult to determine this point with precision. The rocks at Aspinwall are all geologically at a lower horizon than the Nebraska City beds, and mostly beneath the Brownsville beds, so that the inclination must be considerable—eight or ten feet per mile. Two seams of coal are met with at Aspinwall; one crops out near the river, about fifteen feet above the water, twenty-four inches in thickness—very good quality. A few feet above this seam is a second seam—six inches of good coal. Some English miners are sinking a shaft here, with full confidence that the thickest bed can be made profitable, and I am inclined to think that, with the present scarcity of fuel, they will succeed well. Coal commands a ready sale at from forty cents to eighty cents per bushel; and even at eighty cents a bushel coal is cheaper than wood. The miners have already sunk the shaft about forty feet; have passed through the 6-inch seam, and are confident of soon reaching the 24-inch bed, when the work of drifting in various directions will commence and the coal be taken out for market. The beds hold such a position

here that, if these miners are successful, this effort determines the existence of a workable bed of coal for Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, and Johnson counties, which will be a most important matter for the whole State. We have very abundant notes in detail, and many specimens to illustrate the geology of the river counties.

Mr. Meek leaves me at Rulo and returns to Washington. The remainder of the year I must perform the field-work alone. My next examinations will be in Richardson and Pawnee counties.

I am informed that excellent hydraulic lime for cement exists in Nemaha county, section 9, township 6, range 14; but I have not been able yet to make a personal examination of the locality.

FOREST AND FRUIT TREES.

I would again speak of the great importance of planting trees in this country, and the great ease with which these cultivated forests may be produced. I do not believe that the prairies proper will ever become covered with timber except by artificial means. Since the surface of the country received its present geological configuration no trees have grown there, but, during the tertiary period, when the lignite or "brown coal" beds were deposited, all these treeless plains were covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees like those of the Gulf States or South America. Here were palm trees, with leaves having a spread of twelve feet; gigantic sycamores—several species; maples, poplars, cedars, hickories, cinnamon, fig, and many varieties now found only in tropical or sub-tropical climates.

Large portions of the Upper Missouri country, especially along the Yellowstone river, are now covered with the silicified trunks of trees, sixty to seventy feet in length and two to four feet in diameter, exhibiting the annual rings of growth as perfectly as in our recent elms or maples. We are daily obtaining more and more evidence that these forests may be restored again to a certain extent, at least, and thus a belt or zone of country about five hundred miles in width east of the base of the mountains be redeemed. It is believed, also, that the planting of ten or fifteen acres of forest trees on each quarter section will have a most important effect on the climate, equalizing and increasing the moisture and adding greatly to the fertility of the soil. The settlement of the country and the increase of the timber has already changed for the better the climate of that portion of Nebraska lying along the Missouri, so that within the last twelve or fourteen years the rain has gradually increased in quantity and is more equally distributed through the year. I am confident this change will continue to extend across the dry belt to the foot of the Rocky mountains as the settlements extend and the forest trees are planted in proper quantities. In the final report I propose to show that these ideas are not purely theoretical, and that the influence of trees on climate and humidity has been investigated by some of the ablest scientific men in this country and in Europe. A French savant, M. Boussingault, states that in the region comprised between the bay of Cupica and the gulf of Guayaquil, which is covered with immense forests, the rains are almost continual, and that the mean temperature of the humid country rises hardly to 80° Fahrenheit. The author of "Travels in Bulgaria" says that in Malta rain has become rare since the forests have been cleared away to make room for the growth of cotton, and that, at the time of his visit, in October, 1841, not a drop of rain had fallen for three years. The terrible droughts in Cape Verde island are attributed to the destruction of the forests. The wooded surface of the island of St. Helena has extended considerably within a few years, and it is said that the rain is now double in quantity what it was during the residence of Napoleon. A German author remarks, "In wooded countries the atmosphere is generally humid, and rain and dew fertilize the soil. As

the lightning rod abstracts the electric fluid from the stormy sky, so the forest abstracts to itself the rain from the clouds, which in falling refreshes not it alone, but extends its benefits to the neighboring fields."

The forest presenting a considerable surface for evaporation gives to its own soil and the adjacent ground an abundant and enlivening dew. Forests, in a word, exert in the interior of continents an influence like that of the sea on the climates of islands and of coasts; both water the soil and thereby insure its fertility. Sir John F. W. Herschel says that the influences unfavorable to rain are absence of vegetation, in warm climates, and especially of trees. He considers this one of the reasons of the extreme aridity of Spain. Babinet, in his lectures, says: "A few years ago it never rained in lower Egypt. The constant north winds, which almost exclusively prevail there, passed without obstruction over a surface bare of vegetation; but since the making of plantations an obstacle has been created which retards the current of air from the north. The air thus checked accumulates, dilutes, cools, and yields rain."

I might cite many examples from the African deserts how the planting of palm trees is redeeming those barren sands.

Much might also be said in regard to the influence of woods in protecting the soil and promoting the increase in number and the flow of springs, but all I wish is to show the possibility of the power of man to restore to these now treeless and almost rainless prairies the primitive forests and the humidity which accompanies them.

The counties of Otoe, Nemaha, and Richardson contain more timber land than any other portion of the State, and the aggressive character of the patches of woodland can be seen everywhere. Hundreds of acres have been covered over with a fine healthy growth of hickory, walnut, oak, soft maple, coffee, bean, basswood, &c., within the past ten or twelve years, since the fires have been kept away, and protection afforded the young trees by the settlements.

In the more southern counties the success in planting trees and in raising fruits, especially the smaller kinds, is even more marked than north of the Platte. All kinds of garden vegetables grow better in Nebraska than in any region with which I am acquainted. The crops, when not injured by the grasshopper, are looking very fine at this time. The corn has escaped so far, and is pressing forward with great rapidity. Up to the 1st of July I did not see any grasshoppers, except within a radius of four or five miles around Nebraska City. There they were most abundant and destructive. July 2d and 3d they commenced their flight northward, filling the air as high as the eye could reach, looking much like flakes of snow. They have committed some depredation in South Nebraska, but more especially in Kansas. Whenever counties become more thickly settled and more densely wooded, so that the annual amount of moisture is more equally distributed over the year, this pest I believe will entirely disappear.

I am informed that notwithstanding the grasshopper there will be at least half of a crop of wheat. In Richardson county the harvesting of winter wheat has commenced, (July 8.) Last year it commenced June 22. The corn looks finely everywhere. All the crops are late this season on account of the wet weather.

RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Richardson county is in some respects the finest county in the State. It lies in the southeastern corner of the State and borders on the Missouri river, and forms the type of fertility of soil and climate. Being located near the 40th parallel, the climate seems to favor the cultivation of all the hardy fruits and cereals.

The surface is more rugged than many of the interior counties, partly on account of the extreme thickness of the superficial deposit of soft yellow marl and the numerous layers of limestone which crop out along the river banks. The

county is fully watered with ever-flowing streams and innumerable springs of the purest water.

There is more woodland in this county than in any other I have examined, and on this account the farmers have neglected the planting of trees too much. I did not find the farms quite as well improved as in Nemaha county, but the county is now becoming thickly settled by actual settlers, who are devoting themselves to the improvement of their farms and the raising of large crops.

It is not an uncommon thing for a farmer to have growing 40 or 50 acres of corn and about the same number of acres of wheat and oats, and not unfrequently as high as 100 or 200 of each.

There is a ready market for all kinds of produce at the highest price. Although nearly all the settlers came into the county poor—many without any money at all—nearly all are becoming moderately rich, and every man with industry and prudence may become independent in a few years. This country may certainly be called the poor man's paradise. There is scarcely a foot of land in the whole county that is not susceptible of cultivation. I have never known a region where there is so little waste land. The underlying rocks of the whole county belong to the age of the upper coal measures, and are composed of alternate beds of limestones, sandstones and clays of almost all colors, textures and compositions. There are several localities along the Missouri river and the larger streams, where there are good natural exposures of the rocks, but as a rule the beds are concealed by the superficial covering of yellow marl or loess, which gives the beautiful undulating outline to the surface, gentle slopes, with only now and then an exposure of the basis rocks. This aids in rendering the investigation of the geological structure of the county more complicated and difficult.

The river counties present better exposures of the rocks than any other counties in the State, and it is partly on this account that I have given them my first attention. Even these exposures are by no means good.

In my last communication I spoke of the coal seam at Aspinwall, Nemaha county; that about 16 feet above the water level of the Missouri a bed of coal 22 to 24 inches in thickness was observed cropping out from the bluff, and a few feet above this in the same range of hills was a second seam six inches in thickness. These beds do not appear again for considerable distance down the river, until we come to Rulo, except at one or two localities near St. Stephen's. At Arago I saw no out-croppings of coal at all and could not hear that any had been observed, but there are some good quarries of limestone, beds of clay, sands, &c. The next marked exhibition of coal is at Rulo and its neighborhood, about two miles above Rulo, on land belonging to Mr. S. F. Nuckolls, of Nebraska City. At this locality Mr. N. has drifted into the bank 100 feet or more, and taken thence over 200 bushels of coal, which has been used by blacksmiths with success. The outcrop was about five inches in thickness, but increased as the drift was extended in the bank to 11 inches, and again suddenly diminished to one inch of good coal, the remainder being composed of impurities or "muddy coal," as the miner called it. The coal which has been thus far taken from this mine sells readily for 35 to 40 cents per bushel. The abrupt termination of the coal seam, or "fault," is undoubtedly due to the sliding down toward the river of the superincumbent beds, a phenomenon which is very common everywhere along the Missouri. Still the irregularity in the thickness of this coal seam is everywhere apparent, vibrating between 4 and 20 inches, thus alternating, exalting and depressing the hopes and prospects of the miner. On the farm belonging to Mr. St. Louis, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Rulo, the same bed of coal has been worked with some success by drifting and a considerable quantity of coal taken out. Mr. St. Louis unwisely sunk a shaft at a higher point on the hill, thinking to cut the coal seam at a more favorable point, the expense attending it ex-

hausting his means at 45 feet. He sunk a drill, however, into the bed of coal and found it 12 feet below the position at the outcrop, showing an extensive inclination of the beds from the river, or toward the west.

This dip may be readily accounted for by the extensive erosion of the rock prior to the deposition of the yellow marl and drift deposits, which erosion has given rise to many perplexing local inclinations of strata. These local dips will not interfere with the miner so much further in the interior of the county. The thickness of the coal bed at this locality is 10 to 12 inches, increasing in one instance to 17 inches. On the Iowa reserve, along the Great Nemaha river, the same bed again crops out in the ravines or banks of little streams, and has been wrought with some success, several hundred bushels of the coal having been taken out from time to time for several years past. The country along the Nemaha is quite rugged, or "rough," as it is termed by the settlers, owing to the several beds of sandstone, and the overlying or cap rock of the coal bed, which prevents the water from forming gentle slopes, as in the case of the more yielding clays or marl beds. This bed of coal is probably the equivalent of the two-foot bed seen at Aspinwall, while the upper six-inch bed is not exposed at all. The rocks in contact with the coal are as follows:

1st. Underlying the coal a bed of light gray fire-clay, full of fragments of plants, as fern leaves, stems of rushes, calamites, &c., the same as occur in the underlying clays in Ohio and Illinois coal-fields. Above the coal there is about four feet of very hard laminated or shaly clay, varying from black to dark ash color, all of which must be removed with great labor before the bed of limestone, or cap rock, as it is called, can afford suitable protection to the miner as he drifts into the bank. Thus the small amount of coal is obtained with great labor, and it is only the great scarcity of fuel that will warrant any labor being expended upon it at all.

We passed over the almost treeless prairie, from Rulo to Falls City, the county seat, about nine miles distant. Some beds of limestone crop out from the hills occasionally, but usually all the basis rocks are concealed from view, and the surface is gently and beautifully undulating. The fertility of the soil is everywhere shown by the luxuriance of the crops. Falls City is located upon high ground overlooking the valley of the Nemaha. There is not a native shrub or tree of any size growing within a mile of the town. Although the same coal-bearing beds formed the underlying basis rocks about Falls City, yet not an outcropping of coal could be found in the vicinity. Some good quarries, however, were examined. Having heard that a boring had been made at Hiawatha, the county seat of Brown county, Kansas, ten miles south of Falls City, I visited that place to ascertain the result. I was informed that a company had bored near that place two hundred and forty feet without success, and that the project had been abandoned; and as the strata in all this region are very nearly horizontal, the same result would follow any attempt at boring at Falls City, to that depth at least. About nine miles southeast of Hiawatha, a bed of coal is worked with considerable success, and many hundred bushels of coal are taken out of the mines and sold annually. Mr. Laycock, a lawyer at Hiawatha, informed me that during the past winter he used about one hundred and thirty bushels of coal, for which he paid fifty cents per bushel; and he found it cheaper than wood, even at that price. He spoke highly of its qualities as fuel. I am disposed to believe that it is the same bed seen along the Missouri, in Nemaha and Richardson counties, although I did not examine it in person. Continuing our course westward to Salem, we observed no marked change in the country; indeed, there is a remarkable uniformity in the character of the country over a large area. The changes that take place are usually the result of some change in the underlying geological formations, and are, therefore, quite gradual. No outcroppings of coal could be found at Salem or vicinity, and it is quite possible that none will be found exposed to the surface in that portion of the county.

except along the Missouri river. I am convinced, however, that boring at a moderate depth, at almost any point, would penetrate the thin bed seen at Rulo. The quarries of limestone, for building purposes, &c., are much finer at Salem than at any other point observed in the county. The town is located upon an elevation on the point of the wedge of land between the two forks of the Nemaha. Forming a part of the town-site is a high hill, with two beds of limestone, both of which form large quarries, which yield an abundance of stone for all economical purposes. All along the Nemaha and its numerous branches are quite well wooded tracts of land, which are held at a high price, though no portion of the county would be called well timbered in any of the States east of the Mississippi.

BLUFF FORMATION.

I have not unfrequently alluded to a superficial deposit of yellow silicious marl, occupying much of the country, and concealing the underlying basis rocks, thus rendering the study of the details of the geology somewhat difficult. The geologist is dependent upon natural exposures of the basis rocks by streams, or by uplifts of the beds by internal volcanic action, or by artificial excavations. Now in a new country there are very few artificial works, and all over the State of Nebraska the beds of rock are horizontal or nearly so. Indeed, it is very seldom that the beds incline to such an extent as to be perceptible to the eye. That there is a general inclination of the beds to the west or northwest is evident, but it is very gradual. This yellow marl deposit, or bluff formation, as it was called in the geological report of the State of Missouri, is found largely developed in the valley of the Missouri, and extends from its mouth to the foot of the great bend above the mouth of White river. This deposit was first noticed by Sir Charles Lyell in his visit to this country in descending the Mississippi many years ago, and he regarded it as the equivalent of the loess of the Rhine. It is called the "bluff formation," because it forms the picturesque hills or bluffs which are seen along the Missouri river, especially on the Iowa side, between Council Bluffs and Sioux City. This deposit was accumulated just prior to the present period, after the surface had received its present outline by erosion, and after the great valley of the Missouri had been carved out. It would appear that one of the comparatively recent geological events was the settling back of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico by a depression of all this western country in such a way that there was a vast fresh-water lake, extending up the valleys of the larger streams for a considerable distance into the interior of the country, generally not more than from 50 to 130 miles. Its greatest thickness is along the Missouri river, where it is sometimes seen in vertical exposures from 50 to 150 feet in thickness. Sometimes the stratification is quite distinct; but, as a rule, no lines of deposition are visible, showing that the materials were brought down into the lake by the myriad little streams, and mingling with the waters of the lake settled to the bottom quietly like gently falling snow. In the drift or gravel deposit underneath are abundant exhibitions of turbulent waters, but never in the yellow marl beds. All this marl is full of nutritious matter for vegetation, and it is probable that it is to this deposit that the inexhaustible fertility of all the river counties of Nebraska may be attributed.

Upon this marl rests the soil, which is usually darker colored, and is composed largely of humus arising from the annual decay of a luxuriant growth of vegetation. The soil on the upland is usually from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and along the bottoms of streams is sometimes ten to twenty feet in thickness. In the yellow marl formation are found numerous shells, all identical with recent species, and most of them living in the vicinity. This shows the modern character of the deposit. There are also some bones of extinct animals as the mastodon, elephant, a species of beaver of huge dimensions, and other

animals, mingled with bones of species now living. Along the Missouri the bluffs formed by this deposit are very steep, and I have seen vegetation growing upon them when the sides had an inclination of fifty degrees. These hills, although furnishing good grass, cannot be devoted to the raising of the cereals; but, as the soil is chemically about the same as that of the loess of the Rhine, which makes that valley one of the finest vine-growing countries of Europe, the same may be inferred of this region, and it is my belief that at some future period these marl hills will produce some of the finest vineyards in America.

Erratic blocks or boulders are most abundant along the river, yet a few are found from time to time half buried beneath the surface. They reveal the fact at once to one acquainted with the rocks of Nebraska that they are foreigners and were transported from Dakota, Minnesota, or the country bordering upon the Rocky mountains. Many of them are red quartzite, comparatively little worn, but now and then are seen masses of the different varieties of granite, gneiss, hornblende, &c., which remind one of the rocks in the mountains. The red quartzite is the underlying rock all over the north, and is the formation in which the red pipe-stone layer of the Indians is located. It is supposed by Professor James Hall to belong to the period of the Huronian system, so largely developed about Lake Superior and Canada.

Fences are made mostly of wood and in the rude way, which indicates either great carelessness or want of timber. Wire fences seem to be the cheapest and best, and are now coming into general use. Alongside of them may be planted the osage orange hedge, and by the time the wire fence begins to yield to decay, a good hedge, which will turn any stock, supplies its place and adds greatly to the beauty of the farm. Most of the energetic farmers appreciate this, and are setting out hedges; but improvements of all kinds must be gradual, from the fact that nearly all the settlers come into the State poor. I believe that in ten years from this time there will be some of the most beautiful farms in Nebraska to be found in the United States. I have urged the farmers to make use of the honey locust, (*Gleditsia tricanthus*), three thorned locust, a native tree which grows finely, and may be so trained as to make an impenetrable hedge. When cultivated as a forest tree it makes very handsome and durable timber for fence posts, railroad ties, &c.

Tree planting has received comparatively little attention in Richardson county, on account of the greater amount of native timber. Along the Missouri and most of the larger streams the wooded portions are extending themselves, so that the area is nearly doubled since the country was first settled. Many groves of fine, healthy young trees, of oak, hickory, elm, cottonwood, black walnut, honey locust, &c., are seen. Some persons are so sanguine as to believe that if the fires are kept out of the prairie the whole country will become covered with forest trees in a few years; but that is certainly an impossibility, and the old tertiary forests can be restored only by the hand of man.

It is my belief that the subject of *peat* will soon attract the attention of the people of this State. But few persons seem to know what it is, or where it may be found. Their ideas of it are founded upon what they have read of the peat bogs of Ireland, where it is composed mostly of a kind of moss, or "sphagnum." Peat is really an accumulation of half-decomposed vegetable matter, formed in wet or swampy places, and may therefore be composed of any plants that are fond of growing in wet places. Underneath the water the vegetable matter, which is composed of the roots and stems of the weed, grass, and rushes growing most abundantly in low places all over the west, undergoes a slow decomposition, or combustion, as it were, so that a sort of imperfect coal is formed, not subject to that pressure by which the true coal is formed. In the State of Iowa, opposite Nebraska, I am informed that peat beds are now worked with success. It is estimated that in Massachusetts alone there are 120,000,000 cords of peat, and an organized company is now operating at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, making

100 tons of crude peat per day, which, when dry, makes 30 tons of fuel, ready for use.

My attention has been directed to several valuable peat beds in Otoe, Nemaha, and Richardson counties, and although the area covered by these wet places is not great in the State, yet I regard it as the most certain source of fuel to the people during the interval that must elapse before the artificial forests will have reached a suitable size to supply the country with timber. There is scarcely a township in the State that will not have a small quantity of peat, which ranks next to coal as fuel. At Falls City I observed some quite extensive beds; also at Salem. There are several kinds of peat, as hearth turf, grass turf, leaf turf, mud turf, pitch turf, &c., and when the people of the State give this matter their serious attention, I have no doubt that various kinds will be found, in a far more abundant supply than I have suspected from my observations. When the annual fires sweep over these prairies, in the autumn, they not unfrequently burn down into the boggy places a foot or two. I shall hereafter make careful observations on this subject, and preserve specimens of the peat, from time to time, as opportunity presents.

Building stone is found in moderate quantities all over the county, but it is by no means as well supplied as some of the more interior counties, especially the second tier from the Missouri. Still there is sufficient to supply the wants of the people, and suitable material for burning to lime.

At Hiawatha, Kansas, a number of buildings are built of a yellow limestone that is composed almost entirely of organic remains. It is a soft but very tenacious rock, and is easily wrought into good and durable building material. This bed undoubtedly forms one of the underlying rocks of this county, though I did not observe it in my examinations. At Hiawatha an excellent cement is made from lime and sand, which, when dry, is as hard as the rock it cements. The materials for brick making, &c., are everywhere without limit. There are a number of good mill sites along the Nemaha; probably all that are needed.

The crops throughout the county are looking very fine, indeed. The grasshoppers have not disturbed the corn, and they have left a good half crop for the farmers. The grass crop is unusually fine; the upland will cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons to the acre, and the bottom 1 to 3 tons.

I have but little time to elaborate these brief reports, merely seizing a little time now and then to write them hurriedly, but they will afford material which can be expanded into the final report. I hope they will at least furnish suitable material to be incorporated into the appendix of your annual report. I shall be glad to get any suggestions that may present themselves to you from time to time.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

This county is equally fertile with Richardson, the latter possessing only the geographical advantage of bordering on the great navigable river Missouri. Its surface is more rolling or undulating, the slopes are more gentle, and, to the eye, it is even more desirable for farming purposes. Both counties are remarkably well watered and well drained by nature, so that there is hardly a foot of land in either that is not susceptible of cultivation. I cannot ascertain that one produces better crops than the other. Richardson county may have more woodland than Pawnee, but the numerous branches of the North and South Nemaha, circulating all over the county, render the land very attractive to the settler and speculator, who have absorbed, already, every acre of land in it.

It is not irrelevant for me to state, in a report which is to convey information in regard to a district of country and promote immigration, that the inhabitants of Pawnee county belong to a superior class, with respect to their industry and morals, and that there is not a locality in the county where ardent spirits are

sold as a beverage. There was an attempt on the part of some person to establish a saloon at Pawnee City. The proprietor was at once waited upon by the ladies of the place and politely but firmly requested to leave the county within twenty-four hours. Of course the prosperity of this beautiful region is decided. Pawnee county lies directly west of Richardson, forming one of the southern tier of counties. It is entirely underlaid by rocks of the upper coal measures, which give a remarkable uniformity of character to its surface. These rocks are composed of alternate beds of clays, sandstones, and limestones, with some thin beds of coal. Although no seams of coal were observed in Richardson county at any distance from the Missouri river, yet soon after reaching the limits of Pawnee county a bed of coal appears, which is creating some excitement among the people. It has not yet been observed along the Nemaha river itself, but on its small branches; but I suppose the reason of this is the great erosion of the underlying rocks in the river valley, and the subsequent deposition of a vast thickness of alluvial material, effectually concealing all the outcroppings. The first locality where the coal appears is about fifteen miles west of Salem, on Turner's branch, on school section township 1, range 12, one and a half miles northeast of Frieze's mill. The following section of the beds is given in descending order:

4. Limestone, somewhat irregular in cleavage at top, but rather massive at base, four to eight feet thick.

3. Bluish black indurated clay, some portion slaty, and filled with fossils, three to four feet thick.

2. Rather pure coal, ten to sixteen inches thick.

1. Yellow plastic clay, passing up into a hard blue clay, upon which the coal lies as if pressed down, twenty feet thick.

No rocks below bed 1 are seen in this immediate vicinity. The coal seemed to be packed closely down on to the clay beneath, like masses of flat rock, as if it had been originally deposited there like a layer of clay or sand. The clay below is quite hard and filled with fragments of fern leaves, stems of the rush-like calamites, like the clay underneath the coal seams in Ohio or Pennsylvania. The under surface of the coal seems to be composed of stems, like grasses, as if the vegetable debris began upon a densely grass-covered surface. The vegetable impressions do not go down into the clay more than an inch or two, and above the seam, where the coal ceases, all traces of vegetable matter disappear and the clay is charged with a variety of molluscan remains. The clay above the coal is very hard, and yields with difficulty to the pick, and the coal is extracted with great labor. Several hundred bushels have been taken out and sold, and the bank of the creek reveals fifteen or twenty openings like that shown by the illustration. This shows the coal seam at the base, the bed of indurated clay above, which is generally three to four feet thick, all of which has to be removed, and the heavy-bedded limestone forms an excellent cap-rock above. At Frieze's mill, still further on, this same bed of coal is again wrought with some success.

On Mr. Boston's farm, township 1, range 12, section 34, several openings have been made; and here the coal seam increases in thickness to sixteen inches. Mr. B. has taken out nine hundred bushels of coal here. He finds a ready market for it at the mine at thirty cents per bushel. This coal seam averages a bushel of coal to a square foot of surface. I have collected abundant specimens of this coal at different localities, and they will be properly investigated for the final report.

This seam is also worked on Lee's branch and on Miners' creek, so that it is now wrought, more or less, over an area of ten miles square, at least. The coal seems to have been worked with more system, industry, and success than in any other portion of the State.

Near Pawnee City there is another small seam of coal holding a higher geo-

logical position, which has attracted some attention. I made a careful examination of all the localities, and found it not more than four inches in thickness generally. On Mr. Jordan's farm, at the water level of Turkey creek, a branch of South Nemaha, this seam increased to eight inches, but so impure and full of sulphure: of iron as to be quite unfit for use.

A company has been organized at Pawnee City, called the Pawnee County Coal Company, with Governor Butler as president, with the object of searching for coal in this district. They had intended to commence boring last spring, but waited for my coming to advise them of the best locality to begin operations. I gave them the best information in my power, but I could not risk my reputation upon any positive statement in favor of the existence of coal at all in this region, or any workable bed in the State.

There are some reasons in favor of the existence of a bed of coal in Nebraska, at a moderate depth beneath the surface, and there are others against it. I am inclined to the belief that the coal measures of Nebraska form a portion of the western rim of the great western coal basin, and that none but similar thin seams to those now cropping out along the Missouri river, and at other localities, will ever be found. But the exact truth can never be determined except by boring. At Des Moines, in Iowa, about one hundred and seventy-five miles east of Nebraska City, a bed of coal six feet in thickness was penetrated at a depth of two hundred feet.

Professor White, of the Iowa geological survey, and Mr. Meek, paleontologist of the Nebraska survey, traced the rock in which this bed of coal is located from Des Moines, across the State of Iowa, to Nebraska City. They made an estimate, by taking into account the general dip of the rocks west or northwest, that this same bed would be reached at from four hundred to six hundred feet beneath the surface at Nebraska City.

According to a section given by Major Hawn of the Missouri coal-fields, there should be a six-foot bed at a depth of five hundred or six hundred feet beneath the surface at Rulo, for the rocks rise from beneath quite rapidly in descending the Missouri. The reasons that cause me to hesitate to give positive encouragement are, the entire want of success in the borings made at Omaha and Nebraska City; the failure, or only partial success, at St. Joseph, Missouri, at Leavenworth City, and all over the northern part of Kansas, where the rocks hold a geological position several hundred feet lower than at either of the points mentioned; the apparent thickening of the coal measure rocks in their westward extension from Des Moines; the fact, also, that Mr. Broadhead, a geologist and civil engineer connected with the Missouri survey, has published a detailed section of the rocks of northern Missouri, opposite Nebraska, and finds about two thousand feet of upper coal measure beds, with only the thin seams of coal already mentioned; also, that in these same upper coal measures, limestones are found thrown up by the Black Hills, and exposed fully all along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, without the remotest indication, even by a slate bed, of coal having existed in them. You will, therefore, readily see why I hesitate to give a positive opinion, and why I am inclined still again to express the opinion given some years ago, that the State of Nebraska borders on the great western coal basin.

I have stated to the members of the Pawnee County Coal Company that a boring may be made eight hundred feet for about one thousand six hundred dollars, which will settle the question, for that depth, for the whole county for all time to come. It would hardly be profitable to go any deeper, and the question would arise whether it would not be cheaper to hasten the building of railroads and the transportation of fuel from Iowa or other neighboring States.

Building stone, limestone, &c., are very abundant all over Pawnee county. Thin beds, from six inches to two feet in thickness, crop out from the sides of the hills in many places, and almost every farm has a quarry.

The best quarry yet worked is located on a farm belonging to Governor Butler, cropping out near the edge of the hill bordering a small stream, about eight miles west of Pawnee City. It is a soft, cream-colored limestone, full of small cavities caused by the decaying out of a small shell, "*fusulina cylindrica*." It is a true *fusulina* limestone, and is a great favorite with masons for building purposes. It is easily wrought into any desirable shape, is very tenacious in texture, and durable. It seems to hold a position about one hundred feet above the water level of Turkey creek, and belongs to the age of the "permo-carboniferous," or intermediate between the upper coal measures and the permian series—the general inclination of the beds being toward the west and northwest. New and more recent beds are continually making their appearance as we proceed towards the west, and this choice bed of limestone has made its appearance here for the first time. It will doubtless be found to extend over considerable area in a southeasterly direction. There is still another bed of bluish limestone cropping out of the hills, which, though useful, is not regarded with the favor bestowed on that just mentioned. It does not dress as nicely—is not as handsome for caps or sills. It is equally durable with the other. There are several beds in the county which are employed, to a greater or less extent, for various economical purposes.

Potters' clay, fire-clay, brick materials, &c., are abundant all over the county.

Peat-beds are found to some extent, sufficient, I think, to attract attention in the future. Near Table Rock, about six miles northeast of Pawnee City, on Elder Giddings's farm, on the Nemaha bottom, there is a low, flat marsh, covering about one hundred acres or more, which will furnish peat of good quality, two feet in thickness or more, on an average, over the whole surface.

Near Pawnee City, there is a small peat-bog on which one can stand and jar the ground for a considerable distance. The surface of this bog is about six hundred feet in length and three hundred in width, and the peat is ten to twelve feet in thickness.

The best peat-beds are those which are formed of the decayed roots and stems of the large rushes and the reed grasses of the country. These bogs are covered with water a large portion of the year, and are the favorite abode of muskrats, which pile up the reeds and rushes for their houses like hay-cocks. Very few people seem to know what a peat-bed is; but their attention once turned in that direction, they will find them quite abundant in this county.

No iron ore of any economical value has been discovered in Nebraska. Even if there were rich beds of ore, the absence of fuel would render them almost valueless.

There is a great amount of sulphuret of iron—"iron pyrites"—scattered through the county, sometimes presenting some beautiful crystalline forms, attracting the curiosity, as well as hopes, of many of the settlers, who have frequently mistaken it for gold.

Mill-sites are numerous along the Nemaha and its larger branches, and some mills are now in process of erection.

The crops are very promising; corn and potatoes are excellent, and the grass-hoppers have left a full half crop of wheat.

The grass land is about the same as in Richardson county, yielding from two to three tons per acre. Tree planting has received but little attention as yet, but many of the settlers are fully alive to its importance. A few hedges have been planted, and fruit trees are attracting some attention. The best of success attends all efforts in that direction. Mr. Hollingshead, of Pawnee City, will have this year 150 bushels of peaches.

Water is abundant all over the county, so that there is scarcely a section of land without a running stream or a flowing spring.

Water is obtained by digging, at moderate depth. Near the streams, in almost all cases, water is reached near the water level in the alluvial formations, and

when the basis rocks are penetrated on the higher elevations, the clay beds act as reservoirs for holding water, and yield a most abundant supply when struck.

I have not seen or heard of a well or spring of poor water in the county, and most wells have a continual supply of from six to ten feet.

For the raising of fine, healthy stock, horses, cattle, sheep, &c., it seems to me that this county is unsurpassed.

GAGE COUNTY.

Leaving Pawnee City we took a course nearly southwest across the open, high prairie, crossing the divide between the valley of the Nemaha and that of the Big Blue. Very few exposures were to be seen for ten miles or more.

The surface is rolling, covered with a heavy deposit of alluvium, so that the underlying basis rocks are concealed from view, even along the little streams.

The soil is very rich and deep, producing from one and a half to three tons of hay to the acre. All the crops look remarkably well. In passing over this divide I saw the first long interval of waterless and treeless prairie, and one that reminded me of the dry plains further west. There was no living water and no houses to be seen for seven miles. The timber is also very scarce, not enough even for the thin settlements.

About seven miles before reaching the Otoe agency a bed of limestone crops out of the hills, forming a sort of terrace about fifty feet above the beds of the streams. This hard bed of rock gives to the country a more abruptly rugged character; the little branches have steeper banks, and there is greater variety to the scenery. There is a belt of land, ten to twelve miles in width, between the Nemaha and Big Blue, that is doubtless underlaid by the more yielding clays and sands of the carboniferous period, and therefore the effect of erosion seems to have been to produce gentle slopes or lawns, as it were, beautiful but monotonous, effectually concealing, down to the water edge of the streams, all the basis rocks.

At the Otoe agency the bed of limestone before alluded to is exposed. It is a cherty limestone, breaking into small fragments. There are one or two layers, six to twelve inches in thickness, of good limestone for buildings. At various localities within two miles of this place I obtained a pretty fair section of the rocks:

7. Superficial deposits of soil and yellow marl.
6. Yellowish white limestone, rather soft, yielding readily to atmospheric influences, 2 feet.
5. Slope, same as No. 3, 6 feet.
4. Yellow fine-grained arenaceous limestone, 18 inches.
3. Slope, supposed to be laminated clay, but covered with grass, 20 feet.
2. Yellow and gray limestone, portions of it filled with seams and nodules of chert or flint.
1. Bluish gray, laminated, calcareous clay, with numerous fragments of fossils, as crinoids, corals, &c., 30 feet above water.

The outcroppings of the rocks form benches or terraces along the streams, the hard layers yielding less readily to erosion. There is an abundance of excellent limestone for all economical uses on the Otoe reserve.

The soil is very fertile all over the reserve, but there is the appearance of the far western prairies to some extent—few springs, and long intervals without wood or water.

The cherty limestone bed extends beyond Blue Spring, and forms the same bluff-like bench along all the streams; it then passes beneath the water level of the Blue. At this point it presents the appearance of mason work, the cherty material forming the cement between the blocks of limestone.

At the Blue Spring there is a fine mill-site, the banks and bottom of the stream

being formed of rock. A fine saw and grist mill is in process of erection at this place. There are building materials of all kinds in this region sufficient for the wants of the settlers.

A section of the rock as exposed at Blue Spring may be of some interest, as they soon pass beneath the water level of the Blue and are seen no more in our examinations westward:

4. Two feet worn pebbles and sand, and the remainder yellow marl, with about ten inches soil. The roots of trees pass all through this bed, fastening into the bed below.

3. Layers of cherty nodule of variable thickness, with intercalations of fine gray sand, *Productus*, *Orthis*, and other fossils, 2 to 2½ feet.

2. Bluish ash-colored argillaceous limestone, easily decomposing on exposure to the atmosphere; will not answer for building purposes; containing great numbers of shells, especially a species of *Productus* of large size, 6 to 8 feet.

1. Greenish, ash-colored clay, breaking into small, angular fragments, and containing an irregular seam of argillaceous limestone, only about twelve inches above water.

Along the Blue the second terrace is sometimes cut by the river, revealing thirty to fifty feet of alluvium. There is about two to two and a half feet of vegetable soil or humus, and the remainder is yellow silicious marl. If any portion of this bed, throughout its entire thickness, is brought to the surface, it produces vegetation, showing that it contains more or less nutriment for plants. The bottom land of all these streams may be said, therefore, to have a soil from five to fifty feet in depth, possessing the highest fertility.

On our road to Beatrice were a number of exposures of limestone. On Bear creek, about four miles east of Beatrice, there is a ledge of limestone fifteen to twenty feet thick, yellow magnesian, full of cavities or geodes. This same bed is seen along the Blue to Beatrice; is cut through by the little branches, so that it forms some of the most important quarries in this portion of Nebraska.

Fine large columnar masses are worked for buildings, a foot or more in thickness, and ten to twelve feet long, a beautiful cream color, soft but tenacious in structure, and easily cut with a knife; can be made very smooth for caps and sills with a jack-plane.

This rock is abundant here, and is in very high favor with masons and builders, and would be superior to the Pawnee City limestone were it not for some small geode cavities which mar its beauty.

The following is a general section of the rocks around Beatrice:

6. Dark-brown ferruginous sandstones, of variable color and texture, used for buildings; contains many leaves of plants—50 to 60 feet.

5. Yellowish-gray sandstone, soft, easily crumbling and wearing away, exposed on Blakely's run, two miles west of Beatrice—30 to 50 feet.

4. Slope in most places, but composed of variegated clays of doubtful age—potters' clay—40 to 50 feet.

3. Loose layers of yellow limestone, full of geode cavities, porous, spongy.

2. Yellow, rather compact limestone, good for building purposes—2 to 2½ feet.

1. Dark gray argillaceous limestone, becoming light gray on exposure, filled with geodes, with cavities full of crystals of carbonate of lime. This bed is at times massive, heavy-bedded limestone, of a beautiful cream color—10 feet.

Beds 1, 2, and 3 of the above section are undoubtedly of permian or permian-carboniferous age, though they contain fossils common to both permian and carboniferous rocks.

Bed 4 is of doubtful age. Beds 5 and 6 are exceedingly interesting in a geological point of view, from the fact that they represent a new geological formation not before seen east of this point.

Bed 4 seems to form a sort of transition bed between the permian and cretaceous formations. The permian rocks pass beneath the water level at Beatrice

westward, and over a belt ten to fifteen miles wide, in a northeast and southwest direction; the brown sandstones prevail to the exclusion of all other rocks.

The village of Beatrice is pleasantly located on a second terrace in a bend of the Big Blue, and is a prosperous place, surrounded with a thickly-settled farming region, and bids fair to become an important inland town. It contains thirty or forty houses, several stores, a saw and grist mill, &c.

The soil of Gage county does not equal that of Pawnee county, or the counties along the Missouri, as a whole. The bottom lands are excellent, but the upland soil is thin. The grass is less luxuriant and the timber along the streams less abundant. For wheat, however, this soil, composed as it is largely of the eroded materials of the cretaceous sandstones, contains a large amount of silica and seems to be most favorable. A bushel weighs more than that of the river counties, but the corn and other kinds of grain are not quite as good. Yet too much cannot be said in favor of Gage county as an agricultural and grazing region. No coal will ever be found there, and the sooner the farmers commence planting trees the more prosperous and happy they will be.

Comparatively little peat will be found in the county, so that the question of fuel must be determined by the intelligence and industry of the people. If they plant trees now they cannot suffer for fuel, for before that which they now have is gone the planted forests will be ready for use.

In regard to fruits, garden vegetables, &c., the same may be said of Gage county as of the other counties before described. Success will attend all well-directed efforts that way.

There are several fine springs of water in this county, but they are not numerous. Good water is always obtained by digging wells, and the depth beneath the surface generally depends on the elevation above the principal water-courses. Wells vary from twenty to sixty feet in depth. Near Blue Spring Mr. Tylor dug a well twenty-five feet deep through the yellow marl to a point on a level with the bed of the Big Blue river, or perhaps a little below it, and obtained a copious supply of water which never fails. At the village of Blue Spring a well was dug on an elevated terrace fifty-five feet through clays and quicksands without passing through a particle of rock—all alluvium or superficial deposits. At the depth of fifty-four feet the bones of a mastodon were found. At another locality a well was dug forty-four and a half feet through alluvial marl and gravel to a bed of clay on a level with the bed of the Big Blue, and the water flowed in and now continues permanently eight feet in depth.

The excellence of the water in springs and wells in this county is a most important feature in a sanitary point of view.

There are no minerals that can be worked to advantage in this portion of the State. In the cretaceous sandstones there are large masses of limonite, (hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron,) but they are so full of silicious matter that they can never be of much value. Even if there was an abundance of iron in this county, there is no fuel to prepare it for use. Every county bears testimony to the statement that Nebraska is wholly an agricultural and grazing State. For building stone, gravel, lime, different kinds of clay, materials for making brick, &c., this county compares favorably with any others in the State.

Most of the settlers came into the county poor and have not yet commenced planting fruit and forest trees to any extent.

Very little attention has been paid to hedges, but all the cereals are most excellent, and the grasshoppers passed by without doing much damage, and the harvests of this autumn will be the best known since the State was settled.

There are many fine horses and cattle in the county; very few sheep as yet.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Nebraska legislature of 1866-'67 united the two counties of Jones and Nuckols under the name of Jefferson. Leaving Beatrice we took a southwest

course across the divide between the waters of the Big Blue and those of the Little Blue. The first branch we came to and the first living water that we saw was at Rock creek, a branch of the Little Blue, twenty miles distant. We travelled at least eighteen miles over the almost waterless and treeless prairie; about fifteen miles of our journey without any water at all.

There were no exposures of rock, but a broad level prairie much of the way, too flat to possess a suitable drainage. I knew, however, that the underlying basis rocks were cretaceous, probably the loosely aggregated sands: one seen on Blakely's run, near Beatrice. The configuration of the surface everywhere would indicate that the rocks beneath were of a texture to yield readily to atmospheric influences and the little ravines and valleys were grassed down to the edge of the water.

All the land that we passed over was clothed with a thick covering of grass, the soil appeared to be fertile, and the great proportion of silica in the soil, derived from the erosion of the cretaceous sandstones, would render these broad, level prairies admirable for wheat. Although the grass is so abundant and nutritious, I fear the lack of living water will prevent certain portions of this region from being useful for stock-raising. It seems to me too flat and wet at certain seasons for sheep to prosper well. There is an interval of about eighteen miles between Big and Little Blue rivers along this road without a dwelling. On Rock creek the settlements begin to grow numerous again, and nearly all the bottom land of the Little Blue is taken up by the actual settlers. There are some excellent farms here, and the crops the present season are very bountiful.

On Rock creek, a little branch six or seven miles long, we saw the first exposure of rock—the red sandstones of the Dakota group. Along the Blue for eight or ten miles quite precipitous ravines are formed by this rock, as shown by the illustration.

Fig. 1 shows a bluff or projecting ledge of sandstones along the Little Blue, and Fig. 2 represents one of the many rugged ravines near the mouth of Rock and Rose creeks. The clays, sand, and sandstones of the Dakota group extend down the Little Blue to a point about two miles below the south line of Nebraska, and of course influence the agricultural character of the entire region.

The soils of a district are generally composed, to a greater or less extent, of the eroded materials of the underlying basis rocks. The sandstones of this formation being largely composed of silica, the soils and sub-soils are largely formed of silica also; and the consequence is that wheat and oats grow remarkably well, but corn crops are not as good.

The wheat raised in the district underlain by the sandstones of the Dakota group is said to weigh more per measured bushel than that from any other portion of the State.

These districts also produce most excellent nutritious grass, and the hills, though covered with a thin soil, would be superior for sheep grazing. Indeed, as we go west of this latitude, the uplands are more suitable for stock-raising. The water, though somewhat scarce, is most excellent, and the climate healthy. A section of the rocks along the Little Blue, below the Big Sandy, would be as follows, descending:

5. Yellow and dark brown rust-colored sandstones of the cretaceous or Dakota group, so well known in many other portions of the west. A few dicotyledonous leaves were found. This bed is of irregular thickness—from 50 to 100 feet.

4. Moderately coarse, yellowish-white sand, with irregular laminae of deposition—50 feet.

3. Dark-colored, arenaceous, laminated clays, with particles and seams of carbonaceous matter. All through are beds of carbonaceous clay, 18 inches to 3 feet thick—much sulphuret of iron and silicified wood—30 to 50 feet.

2. Variegated arenaceous clays; the slopes exposed are so great that I can-

not give the exact thickness; probably 50 to 70 feet. Some seams of excellent potters' clay.

1. Dark bluish shaly clay, upon which the foundation of Mr. Jenkins's mill rests. It is, undoubtedly, perminian or permo-carboniferous, but is not exposed to view by natural excavations until we reach a point south of the Nebraska line, near Marysville, Kansas.

The dark bed in division 3 of the above section has been regarded by the settlers with a good deal of interest as indicating the proximity of a workable bed of coal. I gave all the exposures a careful examination, and found them of no possible value.

Large masses of iron pyrites, some with brilliant crystalline forms, were found; others mixed with bits of charcoal and large masses of petrified wood, showing the vegetable structure with great distinctness.

Bones of some extinct saurian animal are frequently found in these beds. In the sandstones of the upper bed many impressions of leaves similar to those of our existing forest trees are found. They comprise the cinnamon, fig, laurel, sycamore, sassafras, magnolia, and many others belonging to genera common to both tropical and temperate climates, but all belonging to extinct species.

Indeed, the cretaceous period marks the dawn of the existence of dicotyledonous trees, or those similar to our existing forest, fruit, or ornamental trees on our planet, and consequently forms a new and most important era in the progress of American geological history.

I shall have more to say in regard to them in my description of the geology of other counties.

These sandstones continue up the Little Blue until we arrive within four miles of the mouth of the Big Sandy, when masses of a whitish limestone make their appearance on the summits of the hills, and eight or ten miles west of the Big Sandy these rocks assume an important thickness.

They are composed of a bivalve shell, (*Inoceramus problematicus*), which is as closely packed together in these rocks as if they had been submitted to pressure, with enough carbonate of lime to cement the shells together. The settlers find it useful for building stones, but more useful for converting into lime. It is a chalky shell limestone, and burns into the best lime of any rock in the State. Whether it will be found in great quantities either in the valley of the Little or Big Blue rivers remains still to be determined.

On account of the hostility of the Indians in that region, I did not think it safe or prudent to extend my examination more than about eight miles above the mouth of the Big Sandy.

The same rock occurs on Swan creek, Turkey creek, and the Big Blue above the mouth of Turkey creek. This rock was first studied on the Missouri river, and first appears capping the hills about 30 miles below Sioux City, Iowa, and extends to the foot of the Great Bend, near Yankton, the capital of Dakota Territory. It occupies the whole country, to the exclusion of all other rocks, and a portion of it assumes the appearance of chalk. It has been hitherto supposed that the chalk of commerce is not found in any portion of America, and although this rock has the appearance and nearly the chemical composition of impure chalk, the formation itself has not yet been clearly shown to be the geological equivalent of the true chalk beds of Europe.

On the Missouri river this formation covers an area about 200 miles wide and 400 long. The cretaceous rocks in the valley of the Missouri were, several years ago, separated into five divisions by Mr. Meek and the writer, and were for a long time designated by numbers, as 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In a paper published in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, December, 1860, we published a general section of the cretaceous rocks of the northwest. The sandstones which we have referred to in this report we designated the Dakota group, or Formation No. 1, because these

rocks were then supposed to reach their largest development along the Missouri river near Dakota Territory; Formation No. 2 was called the Fort Benton group, having its greatest thickness adjacent to Fort Benton, near the sources of the Missouri river.

Formation No. 3 was named the Niobrara division, from the fact that it is most conspicuous near the mouth of the Niobrara river. These three divisions constitute the lower series of cretaceous rocks in the west, and are supposed to be the equivalent of the lower or gray chalk and upper green sand of British geologists.

Formation No. 4 we called the Fort Pierre group, because it reaches its greatest thickness near this post along the Missouri river.

Formation No. 5 was called the Fox Hills beds, from the fact that they form a conspicuous range of hills between the Big Cheyenne and Moreau rivers. These two groups of rocks constitute the upper cretaceous series of the west, and are regarded as the equivalent of the upper or white chalk and the Maestricht beds of Europe.

This brief description of the nomenclature of the cretaceous rocks of the west is considered necessary in this place, from the fact that I shall be compelled to refer constantly to the various subdivisions in all my future reports.

The limestone rocks referred to as exposed on the high hills near the Big Sandy, and on the upper portions of the Big Blue and its tributaries, belong to cretaceous Formation No. 3, or the Niobrara division—Formation No. 2, or the Fort Pierre group, I did not see exposed to view in this region with certainty.

The foundation of a saw-mill on the Little Blue, about four miles above the junction of the Big Sandy, rests upon a dark pudding-stone, which I suspect belongs to this group, but it cannot be of very great thickness. About a mile above the mill, 50 or 60 feet of a dark gray calcareous shale occurs, holding a position beneath the true limestone, which I suppose belongs to the Niobrara division, but which may possibly be included in the Fort Benton group. I would remark just here, that paleontologically Formations Nos. 2 and 3 are embraced in one division, and Formations 4 and 5 also—the fossils of one group of rocks passing up into the other.

As a general rule, all these formations are lithologically distinct. The soil of the valleys of the streams in Jefferson county is excellent, and produces abundant crops. Some of the most productive and highly cultivated farms which I observed in the State were seen in the valleys of the Little and Big Blue rivers and their tributaries.

The belt of country underlaid by the sandstones of the Dakota group runs northeast and southwest, extending through the States of Kansas and Nebraska into Iowa and Minnesota, and is about 40 to 50 miles wide. In this group there is about 40 to 50 feet of yellowish-white friable sandstone, the small particles of quartz scarcely adhering together, which I am confident will yet be made of great economic importance. The sand, which is very abundant, could be used in plastering, in the manufacture of bricks, and more especially in the construction of the patent concrete which is so popular in some portions of this country and Europe.

The soil is largely composed of silica from this rock, and thus it seems to be well adapted to the production of valuable crops of wheat, the berry being more plump than that raised on any other geological formation in the State.

On the more elevated prairie the soil is thinner, and we miss the yellow marl deposits which cover the first two tiers of counties along the Missouri. Still the grass is short and nutritious and the surface is dry and covered with a great variety of small pebble stones, rendering this district a most excellent one for sheep raising.

There are many fine springs of the purest water scattered through the county.

but there are extended intervals between them, and there are many entire townships of land with no permanent living water in them.

Iron is found in considerable quantities in the sandstones, but there is no fuel to render it useful. There is only a narrow fringe of trees along the streams, and no workable bed is even within the range of probability.

There are a few good mill-sites, and several valuable saw and grist mills are now in process of erection.

There is really no fine valuable building rock in Jefferson county. From Beatrice for 30 or 40 miles up the valley of the Big Blue, only the rusty sandstones of the Dakota group are found, and these are exposed only in a few localities.

The same sandstones prevail in the valley of the Little Blue from the Nebraska line to the mouth of Big Sandy.

Even the whitish limestones of the Niobrara division, which are quite abundant west of the sandstone belt, although excellent for lime, are not tough and hard enough for building stone; so that no portion of the county can be regarded as well supplied with economical rocks.

Still, in the absence of the massive limestones of the carboniferous beds further east, these cretaceous sandstones and limestones will prove of much service. The ease, however, with which these rocks yield to atmospheric influence has given a most beautiful outline to the surface of most of the county.

The wide bottoms and gently sloping hills along the Big Blue and its tributaries can hardly be surpassed for their monotonous beauty. The high prairies are gently rolling, yet well drained.

I was not a little surprised at the advance of settlers so far westward. The valleys of the two Blues are nearly all occupied by the actual settlers. There are a large number of Germans who have taken farms in this county. Six years ago they came into this region and took possession of these homesteads, many of them without any money at all; now they have highly cultivated farms, with 20 to 40 acres of wheat that will average 30 bushels to the acre; oats, 40 to 50 bushels; corn, 60 to 70 bushels; a large number of fat horses and cattle, with everything comfortable around them.

By their industrious and frugal habits these Germans have made for themselves an independence in the short space of six years.

Surely the great west, with its broad fertile acres, to be had almost for the asking, through the generosity of our government, is the poor man's paradise.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE OTOR INDIANS.

In our wanderings over the State of Nebraska we came to the Otoe reserve, and pitched camp near the hospitable mansion of the agent.

In the absence of Major Smith we were most pleasantly entertained by Mr. Moore, the farmer for the Otoe Indians. It occurred to me that I could not occupy my time better, in the brief space allowed me to remain here, than in securing, as far as possible, such information as suggested itself, in regard to the present condition of this once powerful tribe of Indians, now fast dwindling away.

The Otoe reserve is located on the Big Blue river, mostly in the southern portion of Gage county, but extending into Jefferson county. It occupies a surface $10 \times 24 = 240$ square miles = 153,600 acres of the finest land in southern Nebraska. The Big Blue, one of the most beautiful of the inland streams, with several of its most important branches, passes through it. Like all other portions of the State, there is, comparatively, little timber, yet as much as on other streams. Some of the branches have the most desirable farms bordering on them. They occupy a small village bordering on the Blue, and are not distributed over the reserve. The land is not divided out to them, but they are all aggregated together in a village of mud huts. They seem to have no idea of individual independence, but have all things in common, as it were.

They have now about 300 acres in corn in good condition, which will prevent them from starving if judiciously cared for by the agent and farmer. It seems hardly possible that a tribe with over 150,000 acres of this tillable land should have no more than 300 or 400 acres in cultivation. These Indians have the same lazy, improvident habits of the wild Indians further west, and the result is that there is at least from three to four months of the year that they are in a pitiable state of starvation. Last spring they ate all the cats and dogs within their reach; horses, cows, or sheep, that had been dead for ten or twelve days, and were in a complete state of putrefaction, were eagerly devoured by them. Anything, however filthy or decayed, that had ever been in the form of food, was eagerly devoured; and yet no lesson is taught them by such severe experience, for nothing could be easier than to place themselves beyond the possibility of want. Even at this time they have nothing to eat but corn, which they cook by boiling in the kernel. Most of the tribe, both men and women, have gone on a hunt at this season to the Republican, where buffalo are said to be plenty. They usually prepare about 500 robes annually, for which they get \$5 to \$7 apiece. The meat they dry for winter use.

There are now about 430 persons in the tribe, men, women and children, a small remnant of a once powerful tribe. They persist in living in filthy, ill-ventilated mud huts, which at night they close up as tightly as possible, so that they are swept off annually by various diseases, and those that remain are deficient in energy and strength.

Two or three of the families live in rude board houses, but they are not pleased with them, preferring their rude huts.

There are three groups of huts occupying three different elevations on the same ridge, representing three different bands, which are governed by sub-chiefs. The head chief is quite a shrewd man. Some one asked him, when the agent and farmer first came, how he thought he would like them. He at once replied that he could tell that better when he had seen their table; so they made the head chief and his principal men (eight in number) a feast; and they prepared themselves to do justice to the agent's dinner by a three days' fast previously—one hundred pounds of mutton, bread and coffee in proportion—and they made way with it all. Their powers of endurance are exhibited in as marked a manner in devouring food as in abstaining from it. It is a rule with them to eat all that is set before them, however much it may be.

The Indians have a saw-mill and grist mill all under one roof, and a great amount of lumber is sawed and grain ground for the inhabitants of the neighboring region, the avails of which are supposed to go into the Indian fund.

The dirt huts have a diameter of about thirty feet. They are formed by placing a circular row of upright posts in the ground and then fastening to the tops of these horizontal poles, and to these horizontal poles are fastened the poles that form the roof, all slanting towards the top, at which point a round hole is left, two feet in diameter, for the smoke to pass out, then this frame-work is covered over with sods and dirt. The fire is placed in the centre in a circular depression of about six inches deep and four feet in diameter. All around the inside of the hut are board bunks of the rudest kind, usually designed for two persons. Upon these are spread skins or blankets, which serve them for beds. I have seen ten of these in a single hut. On the sides and posts are suspended a great variety of articles—cooking utensils, clothing, the hunting apparatus, &c., which constitute the furniture of the dwelling.

The entrance is about ten or twelve feet long, and is protected by a thick sod covering. Sometimes twenty or thirty persons sleep at night in these huts, every avenue for the admission of fresh air closed up, so that it can hardly be expected that their children will grow up healthy.

Many of these Indians have been educated to some extent at the mission

school, but all that has been taught them, and all that they have seen of the superior comfort of the whites around them, has had no influence in changing their mode of life. They seem to be destitute of the desire for improvement and averse to change, preferring their ancient habits and customs. If they can avoid it they will not travel in the roads made by the whites, but follow their old trails.

A few of the half-breeds live in bark huts. In August, when the heat is excessive, and when the fleas and other vermin become too abundant, they go down by the river in the timber and erect temporary bark huts, and live in them until cold weather commences.

Not far distant from the village are the graves of their dead. In this matter, also, they adhere to their ancient customs. They dig a hole in the ground just about large enough to receive the body, and then pile a mound of earth on it from two to four feet high, and if the deceased possessed a horse, it is killed at the grave, so that the spirit need not be compelled to walk to the celestial hunting-grounds. When the flesh of the horse decays the skull is usually placed upon the grave.

There are, also, two oak trees near the burial ground in which were a large number of bodies, some in small board coffins, and others in the original wrappings of skins and blankets; these were piled one across the other, as many as could rest in the tree.

The Indians have great veneration for their places of burial, and are always loth to leave the graves of their ancestors. They have attempted to protect them by means of permanent graves.

On a high hill across Plum creek may be seen the nicely fenced graves of two native interpreters of this tribe, who were killed by them some years ago. It is supposed that while on their annual hunt they committed some depredation on white people which they wished to have kept a secret. These interpreters were privy to it, and being on most friendly terms with the white men, the Indians suspected they intended to expose them. They were shot in a ravine in the night near the same spot, and within two days of each other.

We-ha-ta, "Wild-fire," was the presiding genius of our camp. He considered himself specially commissioned to look after our interests in return for his board and that of his family. He wore a turban about his head and a huge necklace of bears' claws around his neck, and conducted himself with all the dignity of a chief.

As I have before mentioned, these Indians possess a reservation covering over 150,000 acres of land. They do not make use of 2,000 acres. They are now surrounded with white settlers who are bitterly prejudiced against them, and the Indians do very little to remove that prejudice. On the contrary, depredations are committed not unfrequently which are attributed to them, for which they must suffer, in the estimation of the white settlers, whether guilty or not.

Situated as they are at present, they are like a small tree under the shadow of a large one; they will dwindle away slowly and soon become extinct.

If the agents of the government that are sent among them would do their duty, and they (the Indians) would put forth a proper amount of industry and energy, they might become very comfortable and prosperous, even rich; but they are constantly deteriorating, and they now possess none of the warlike, manly qualities which are exhibited by some of the wild tribes further west. They are a filthy, begging, lying, thieving race, lazy and improvident in the extreme, doing nothing that can possibly gain the respect of any white man. It would be better for both Indian and white man if all these wild tribes that are located in Kansas and Nebraska could be removed far west, where they would be prevented from contact with the whites.

The study of the language of the different Indian tribes of the west is one of peculiar interest to the philologist. In my memoir on the "Ethnography and Philology of the Indian Tribes of the Missouri Valley," in the possession of the Commissioner, I have attempted to give some illustrations of the languages of the tribes roaming about the sources of the Missouri. I hope, at some future period, to prepare a second part, containing examples of the languages of the different tribes along the lower Missouri. I have prepared these notes to aid me in making out their history.

The language of the Otoes belongs to the Dakota group, which comprises a large number of tribes: Iowa, Otoe, Missouri, Winnebago, Kansas, Osage, Quapaw, Omaha, and Ponka, of the lower Missouri. All the different bands of the Dakotas, Sioux, Crows, Minnetarees, Mandans, and the Aesinneboins of the upper Missouri, belong to one group, and the careful student will discover a relationship more or less close in all their dialects; yet most of the tribes cannot understand each other, and interpreters are required for each.

The Rev. William Hamilton, of Bellevue, Sarpy county, who lived many years among the Iowa and Otoe Indians as a missionary, has written a very good grammar of their language, a copy of which I was able to procure.

NOTE.—I forgot to mention the Green Corn dance. This is going on every evening at this season of the year, as the corn is becoming fit for roasting. They build a fire in the centre of the lodge, and dance around, keeping time with a rude thumping on a gong. Their women and children all join in the dance.

I found two old village sites, one at Blue Spring, on the Big Blue; the foundations of the huts can be distinctly seen by the greater growth of weeds, and old pottery and arrow-heads have been found there. I think it was once the village of the Pawnees. At another locality, between Turkey creek and Big Blue, at their junction, a most beautiful locality, some specimens of pottery were dug up three feet under ground. It is plain there was a village here many years ago; how far back in the past it is impossible to tell. Some information may be obtained from the tribe, perhaps.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

The north branch of the Great Nemaha river runs nearly diagonally through Johnson county, in a southeasterly direction. It is the only important water-course in the county, and its value to the inhabitants cannot be overestimated. The entire county is underlaid by rocks of the age of the upper coal measures; hence the geology is comparatively simple.

There are very few exposures along the Nemaha and its branches, and the high divides on either side present only rolling prairies covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, exhibiting every evidence of remarkable fertility, but having no timber and comparatively little living water.

From Beatrice our course was nearly northeast, passing over the divide between the waters of the Big Blue and those of the Nemaha. This divide, as usual, was treeless and nearly waterless for eighteen miles; yet, either to the right or to the left of our road, water and small trees could have been found within five or six miles. The grass was excellent, showing a fertile soil, and the surface was monotonously beautiful to the eye, but not an exposure of the underlying rocks could be seen.

On Yankee creek, a branch of the Nemaha, the first exhibition of the rocks was observed. A few limestone quarries were opened for obtaining building materials. The beds are thin, not more than from six to twelve inches in thickness, intercalated with beds of clay and sand. The surface is rather rugged, some abrupt hills, but usually clothed with grass down to the water's edge.

At Tecumseh a thin seam of coal has been opened, and is now worked with some success by Mr. Beatty. The drift is very similar to that before described

in my report of Pawnee county, and extends into the bank about 100 yards. Mr. Beatty has taken out about 1,000 bushels of coal, which he sells readily at the mine for twenty-five cents per bushel. It is undoubtedly the same bed that is opened on Turner's branch and at Frieze's mill, in Pawnee county, but it is not quite as thick or as good; it contains large masses of the sulphuret of iron and other impurities. The coal seam here varies much in thickness, from ten to fifteen inches. The cap-rock is a bed of limestone not more than two or three feet in thickness. A well was sunk in the village of Tecumseh sixty feet; a drill was driven down through rock and hard clay a few feet further, and passed through what the workmen thought to be three feet of good coal. This discovery created much excitement at the time, and increased the demand for the public lands in Johnson county. It afterwards turned out to be the same seam of coal worked by Mr. Beatty on the Nemaha, and was only eleven inches in thickness. The prospects, therefore, for workable beds of coal in Johnson county are no better than in the neighboring counties already examined. The evidence against any important bed of coal being found within the limits of Nebraska diminishes in force continually. I have already presented a portion of the evidence in former reports. The fact that all efforts in searching for coal in neighboring districts have resulted in failures, renders the prospect very doubtful. All the rocks at St. Joseph, Missouri, Leavenworth and Atchison, Kansas, hold a lower position geologically; yet borings have been made about 500 feet at Atchison and St. Joseph, and a shaft has been sunk about the same depth at Leavenworth, resulting in the discovery of a bed of very impure coal three feet thick, quite unfit for use. The evidence is quite strong that, as I have before suggested, Nebraska is unfortunately located on the western rim of the western coal basin, and that no workable bed will ever be found in the State at a reasonable depth.

Tecumseh is the county seat of Johnson county, a small town located on the elevated prairie near Nemaha river. The following sketch will give some idea of its size, as well as the surface of the surrounding country:

From Tecumseh to the source of the Nemaha, about forty-five miles, I did not discover a single exposure of rock, and I could not ascertain that any had ever been observed by the settlers. We must conclude, therefore, that building materials in the shape of rock are not well distributed over the country; indeed, I do not know of any one in which I observed less.

The soil is very fertile, however, and in that respect will compare favorably with any in the State. In what are called the alluvial clays, near Tecumseh, were discovered some interesting remains of extinct animals, which appeared to have been abundant all over the west at that period. Just over the cap-rock of the coal seam, in stripping away the alluvial clays, Mr. Beatty discovered two molar teeth of a mastodon, in a fine state of preservation, one of which I was fortunate enough to secure.

About six miles west of Tecumseh, Mr. Caldwell, in digging a cellar, unearthed a fine molar tooth of an elephant, which probably belongs to the well known species *Elephas americanus*. This huge animal seemed to have ranged all over America, east of the Mississippi, and of late years its remains have been found in California and Colorado. This is the first specimen ever found in the Missouri valley, to my knowledge.

In 1858 I was fortunate enough to discover the remains of a number of species of extinct animals, in some pliocene tertiary deposits on the Niobrara river, and among them was a species of mastodon which Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, described as *M. minimus*, and an elephant a third larger than any ever before known, extinct or recent, *Elephas imperator*. These two species have never been found at any other localities, and were geologically much older than those first mentioned.

There are many fine farms in this county, and some of them are under a good state of cultivation. The best one I saw is improved by Mr. Luke Corson, about one and a half miles from the village of Tecumseh. He has planted with success almost all the common varieties of forest trees of this latitude, and his experiments in all kinds of hardy fruits have been eminently successful. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, apricots, plums, blackberries, strawberries, gooseberries, and currants, have been raised in great perfection.

He has surrounded his farm with the willow hedge, which, in his case, has been remarkably successful. The willow makes a most beautiful hedge to the eye. Five years ago he put the cuttings three or four inches long in the ground, and now these willow trees are fifteen feet high, and often four to six inches in diameter at the base, and in most cases as a fence it is capable of turning cattle. Although fully as handsome in its appearance to the eye, it does not equal the osage orange hedge as a fence. The attention of farmers in this county has been directed to the importance of planting hedge fences as soon as possible. One gentleman put out fourteen miles of osage orange hedge this season; another two and a half miles, and there is probably from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles of young fence in Johnson county at this time.

Building materials, as clays, sands, &c., with the exception of limestone, are abundant. The water is excellent all over the county, and on the Nemaha there are some good mill sites. Peat is found in limited quantities. Fuel is scarce, and must be supplied by the planting of forest trees.

In conclusion, I would say that there is no county in the State with better farming land, or land more suitable for the cultivation of trees and fruits, and its position will depend entirely upon the industry and skill with which these, its only resources, are developed.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON LANCASTER AND CASS COUNTIES.

From the sources of the Nemaha river we simply pass over a somewhat elevated prairie, which forms the divide between that stream and the head branches of Salt creek.

Like the Nemaha, in Johnson county, Salt creek passes diagonally through Lancaster county, in a northeasterly direction. It empties into the Platte river about thirty-five miles above its mouth. This creek, with its branches, forms the entire drainage of the county.

The southeastern portion of Lancaster county is underlaid by rocks of the permian or permo-carboniferous age. The basis rocks of three-fourths of the county are the rusty sandstone of the cretaceous formation, No. 1, or Dakota group. After passing the divide from the sources of the Nemaha to those of Salt creek, we find no exposure of the underlying rocks. At Mr. Mills's farm, about twelve miles down the valley, are some exposures of the permo-carboniferous rocks, occupying an area of about five miles square. The entire thickness of the rocky strata here is ten to fifteen feet, arranged in layers six inches to two feet in thickness.

In abstracting the rocks from the quarry the fracture is so regular, breaking into massive square or oblong blocks, and the texture so fine, compact, and of light cream color, that they are highly esteemed by builders, and make beautiful as well as durable houses. There are quite a number of large dwelling-houses (made of this stone) in the vicinity. It works quite easily. The finest springs of water in this country issue from this rock.

There are five or six of these quarries opened at this time, but the principal one occurs on the farm of Mr. S. B. Mills.

These fine quarries must become of great value to this county, for they yield

the only good building material for thirty to fifty miles north, south, and west, and from ten to twenty miles east, of the place.

The rusty, rather soft, friable sandstones of the Dakota group are used, to some extent, for dwelling-houses. It presents an exceedingly sombre and unpleasant appearance to the eye, and possesses no elements of durability. It can be relied on only in the absence of other building material. About twelve miles below these quarries, near the salt basins, Lincoln, the capital of the State, is located. Pretty good water is obtained here by digging, but there is a liability even then to strike brackish water, on account of the proximity to the salt lands.

From a point five miles above Lincoln to a point five miles above the mouth of Salt creek, there is a scant supply of building material, of timber, and of fresh water; so that it can be seen at a glance that this valley is not as desirable as many other portions of the State.

Near Miss Warner's, about ten miles above Lincoln, a well was dug on the high hills, bordering the valley, to the depth of sixty feet, without striking rock. At Yankee Hill, two miles above Lincoln, a well was dug sixty-six feet, without reaching the basis rocks.

These facts show the great thickness of the superficial alluvial deposits of this region, and also the skeleton form of the surface prior to the deposition of these deposits. I shall treat more fully on this subject at a future time.

The sandstones of the Dakota group are quite largely developed in this region, and exhibit their usual variability of texture and color. The prevailing color is a deep drab rusty brown, sometimes yellow, or nearly white. Some layers contain many impressions of dicotyledonous leaves. I was unable to find as large and perfect impressions as I have collected at many other localities.

So far as the surface of the country is concerned, in Lancaster county it may be regarded as remarkable for its beauty.

It is always gently rolling, well drained, and from elevations the views are very fine, forming most excellent building sites.

When the soil is not influenced by salt springs, it is equal to any in the State, but in an agricultural point of view there is no doubt that Salt creek, with the numerous salt springs that issue forth near it, is a disadvantage to the valley.

That portion about two miles above Lancaster does not seem affected by the salt. The farm of Mr. S. B. Mills, of over one thousand acres, about ten miles above the county seat, is one of the most fertile and valuable in the State. Although the salt springs in this county may eventually be of some value to the State in the production of salt, yet I am convinced that if there was not a salt spring of any kind in the county, the difference in the value of the lands for agricultural and grazing purposes would much more than balance all income that will ever arise from the salt springs.

In that case Salt creek, instead of being almost useless, or rather an impediment, would be a fine fresh water stream, making it one of the finest stock counties in the State.

The surface of the uplands lies very beautifully, is very attractive to the eye, but there is scarcely any timber in the county.

The soil is excellent, and forest trees may be planted with success whenever settlers choose to do so, though very little has been done as yet.

Cass county is the best settled county in the State. It is covered with fine farms and many of them begin to show their capacity not only in the production of the grains, as wheat, oats, and corn, but also of fruits, forest trees, hedges, &c. Along the Platte valley as well as the Missouri the surface is rough, the hills being sometimes very steep and the ravines deep and numerous; but the soil is of inexhaustible fertility and well watered with streams and multitudes of springs of the purest water.

In all that pertains to successful agriculture and the raising of all kinds of stock, I could not conceive of a more desirable district.

There are rock quarries enough in Cass county to supply all that portion of the State south of the Platte if it could be equally distributed.

On the Platte, near the northwest corner of the county, a yellow magnesian limestone is obtained, which is regarded with great favor as a building stone. It is very durable, with a tenacious texture, but so soft that it can be cut with a knife or plane, thus rendering it easily worked for caps or sills, &c.

I have not observed this bed of rock in any other portion of the State. The geological formations in this county are the upper carboniferous beds, capped along the west and southwest portions with the sandstones of the Dakota group. The coal measure rocks appear near the edge of the water at the mouth of Salt creek near Ashland, the county seat of Saunders county. East of this point for twenty to twenty-five miles the red sandstones occupy the hills along the Platte, but the limestone continues to rise higher and higher and assume more importance.

The sandstones disappear entirely about ten to fifteen miles west of Plattsmouth.

In both the sandstones and limestones extensive quarries have been opened; the sandstone is used for all ordinary purposes, while the limestones are made into the walls of buildings and for ornamental purposes. Some fine dwelling houses have been made of these limestones.

The quarries of sandstones have been wrought to considerable extent, and the stone is used for cellar walls, wells, and some other purposes where nice work is not required.

The cretaceous rocks of Cass county are composed of the same beds of clays, sands, and sandstones before observed in formations of the same age in the valley of the Little Blue river.

About twenty-five miles west of Plattsmouth a bed of fine argillaceous grit is exposed, which was regarded by the settlers as gypsum. It may become of some economical value at some future time as fine clay for mingling with other earths in the manufacture of bricks. On the Weeping Water, an important stream near the central portion of Cass county, are some heavy beds of limestones, which are of great economical value for building purposes.

The limestone is readily burned into lime, and numerous dwelling houses, mills, &c., are constructed of this rock.

These alternato beds of limestones, sands, and clays give to the surface of the country bordering on the Weeping Water an unusually rugged character. The bottoms of the little streams are narrow, the soil is good, water excellent, and the valley is well settled and prosperous.

Near the mouth of Stone creek, section 12, range 10, township 10, indications of coal were observed, and Mr. E. L. Reed, residing at Weeping Water, sunk a shaft through the following beds:

9. Sandstones which form the bed of the creek, 10 feet.
8. Slate and clay, 3 feet.
7. Coal, 9 inches.
6. Whitish fine clay, 3 feet.
5. Crystalline quartz, 3 inches.
4. Bluish clay, 4 feet.
3. Whitish fine clay, 6 feet.
2. Red clay, 3 feet.
1. Soft white limestone, —.

The coal above, although so thin a seam as to render it unprofitable for working, is of good quality, and is useful to the blacksmiths in the vicinity.

We must therefore conclude that neither in Lancaster nor Cass counties will

there ever be found any thick beds of coal, but in the valleys of all the streams and in numerous other localities there are low, boggy places which seem to promise peat, especially on the broad, low bottoms of the Platte.

I am continually more and more impressed with the importance of this material as an article of fuel for the people of Nebraska, and I am confident that before many years it will become an object of earnest pursuit and of great profit.

The red sandstones of the Dakota group contain a considerable quantity of iron ore, but the absence of fuel renders it unavailable, so that exclusive of the common building materials these counties may be said to have no mineral resources. Their wealth lies in their inexhaustible soil, which is this year producing most luxuriant crops.

Wheat yields thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats forty to fifty, and corn sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre; and in this respect it is easy to predict for Nebraska a remarkable destiny in the future.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SARPY AND DOUGLAS COUNTIES.

Sarpy county borders on the Platte river and the Missouri, and thus has a large share of bottom land as well as the rather rugged or hilly portions along those streams. It has superior advantages over the more northern counties in its numerous quarries of limestone, which are destined to prove of great value.

Already do the quarries along the Platte and the Papillion furnish the greater portion of the lime and building stone used at Omaha, but most of the rock needed for the contemplated railroad bridge across the Missouri must of necessity be obtained there.

The basis rock which underlies the surface of the greater portion of Sarpy and Douglas counties is carboniferous limestone. These limestones are evidently of the age of the upper coal measures, as their fossil remains indicate.

The western portions of the counties are occupied by the rusty variegated sandstones of the Dakota group. The soil is of great fertility, seeming to be composed of a mingling of the eroded materials of the sandstones and limestones with the yellow marl of the loess deposit, which covers the surface of the country here to a greater or less depth.

The result is a surface soil eminently adapted for the growth of all the cereals, as wheat, oats, and corn. The scenery is beautiful indeed; the rolling or undulating character of the country, while it relieves the monotony, does not obstruct the vision, so that objects may be seen with distinctness ten to twenty miles on every side.

The river bottoms, especially through Missouri and the Platte, are of inexhaustible fertility. With a soil not unfrequently ten to thirty feet in depth, they sustain a most luxuriant vegetation, while during the greater portion of the year the broad upland prairies are clothed with grass and flowers of great variety and beauty.

The yellow silicious marl covers the greater part of Douglas county, so that the limestones are exposed only in a few localities.

Near Omaha City a few beds are revealed at the water's edge, perhaps ten to fifteen feet, and over these layers is a deposit of gravel and marl one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in thickness.

At Florence, about five miles above Omaha, these limestones are again seen at very low water in the bottom of the Missouri, but as a rule the rocks of the country are concealed from view by this great deposit of marl. In consequence of this fact the limestone quarries along the Platte assume a far greater importance and value.

There is a quarry of limestone at Bellevue Landing, near Sarpy's old trading post, which has been wrought for many years; but the most valuable layers of

the rock are not visible in time of high water. Watson's quarry, on the Papillion, three miles west of Bellevue, has been worked for many years, and contains several layers of valuable rock for building purposes. This quarry is a source of considerable revenue to the owners, and the materials are taken to Bellevue and Omaha in great quantities.

The following is a section of the beds, in descending order:

6. Vegetable soil, two to four feet thick, with a few stray water-worn rocks.
5. A bed like No. 3, with fragments of fossils capped with loose layers of limestone, eighteen inches to two feet thick.
4. Three inches of light yellow clay—a hard layer.
3. Yellow, indurated, calcareous clay, full of shells; ten inches.
2. Several layers of hard limestone, very compact with *Crinoids*, *Corals*, *Chonetes mucronata*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Productus*, &c.; six feet.
1. Greenish-yellow clay, underneath the most valuable and massive bed of limestone, as shown in the illustration; twenty inches thick. Below this there is a layer of yellow limestone eighteen inches thick.

Bed 2 in the section is the one that produces the valuable rock for building purposes. The organic remains determine at once the geological position of the rocks.

About six miles above the mouth of the Platte I observed a large number of boulders or erratic rocks scattered over the hills, composed of granite and red quartzite. These were undoubtedly transported hither by glacial action; and the rocks themselves come from the north and northwest—from Dakota, Minnesota, and perhaps from the region of Lake Superior, where the rocks abound. Near this point, also, a ledge of rusty sandstone of cretaceous age was seen capping the hills. Its character has been described before, as a dark, ferruginous, coarse-grained, micaceous sandstone, but sometimes becoming a tough, close-grained, compact, silicious rock, or quartzite. It is very difficult to find rocks of this group resting directly upon the beds below, from the fact that in almost all cases a grassy slope intervenes, and it became a matter of much importance to find the junction of the two great formations, or ascertain what beds come between.

In 1857, while making an exploration of this region, I was so fortunate as to discover this apposition of the two formations, and the results were published in a memoir in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society in 1862. The section taken at that time was observed near the old Otoe village, about eight miles above the mouth of the Platte river.

The cretaceous rock set directly upon the limestone, although we know what a vast thickness of beds of various ages are absent. This illustrates what Professor Rogers has denominated, in his Geology of the State of Pennsylvania, an unconformable sequence of beds; that is, the eye will observe no apparent want of conformity, the lowest bed of one formation reposing upon the highest of the other, as if no interval had occurred during the deposition. The section, in descending order, is as follows:

1. Gray, compact, silicious rock, passing down into a coarse conglomerate, an aggregation of water-worn pebbles, cemented with angular grains of quartz; then a coarse-grained micaceous sandstone—twenty-five feet.
2. Yellow and light gray limestone of the coal measures, containing numerous fossils—*Spirifer cameratus*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Fusulina cylindrica*, with abundant fragments of coral and crinoid remains—twenty to fifty feet. A, quartz rock; B, conglomerate; C, coarse micaceous sandstone; D, carboniferous limestone.

This conjunction of the two great formations at this point is quite instructive. We see the tremendous effects of erosion prior to the deposition of the sandstones, in the fact that hundreds of feet of limestones must have been swept away.

In Kansas, near Fort Riley, there are several hundred feet of permian and

permo-carboniferous rocks, not a trace of which can be seen in this valley. Even in the Salt Creek valley, above Lancaster, there is one hundred feet or more of rocks that do not appear here; and yet I can see no good reason for not supposing that all these rocks were deposited here in the great oceans of the coal period, but have been worn away and ground up into materials for rocks of more recent date by the waters of subsequent oceans.

Then, again, between the coal measures and the cretaceous rocks, as shown in the illustrative section, the two great ages, triassic and jurassic, are not represented at all.

We have reason to believe that rocks belonging to these eras were even deposited here, and yet every trace of them has been washed away.

In Kansas, on the Smoky Hill fork, there are a series of variegated beds of clays and sands interposed between the permian and cretaceous, which we believe belong to the triassic or jurassic period, or both. Along the eastern slope of the Laramie, Big Horn, Wind River mountains, and the Black Hills of Dakota, the red beds of the triassic and the marls and marly limestone of the jurassic eras are developed to a thickness of several hundred feet, while on the Platte not a trace of them is to be seen.

The evidence seems to me to be clear that beds of greater or less thickness, belonging to all these periods, once existed in this region, and that they have been swept away by the erosive action of water.

This subject, which is one of the most interesting as well as important in the geology of the west, will be discussed more fully in the final report.

Like all other portions of the State, the interest in the discovery of workable beds of coal in this region is very great. Along the Platte a seam of carboniferous shale crops out, occasionally twelve to eighteen inches in thickness, and wherever it occurs it is regarded by the settlers as a sure indication of coal. I have examined all the indications with care, and I see no evidence of any coal at a reasonable depth. I hold the same opinion now that I expressed in a scientific paper in 1858, that I was "inclined to the belief that it was a geological impossibility for a workable bed of coal to be found within the limits of the Territory of Nebraska. A bed of coal, to be really valuable for economical purposes, should be at least three feet in thickness; and even then it would not prove profitable, if a large amount of labor were required in opening the mine."

The several beds of limestone have been open for twenty-five or thirty miles along the Platte, and the greatest abundance of the best building material can be procured. Duclos's quarry, on the farm of Mr. J. I. Paynter, township 13, range 13, section 27, there is the following section:

6. Yellow marl, a superficial recent deposit.
 5. Yellow clay, full of white lumps, like magnesia pebbles.
 4. Three or four layers of limestone, excellent for building purposes, varying from ten to fifteen inches in thickness each; five feet. This bed is most extensively quarried; the rock is a great favorite with masons. Its upper surface has been smoothed by glacial action.
 3. Slope; doubtless intercalations of clay and thin beds of rocks; thirty feet.
 2. Heavy layers of limestone, yellowish white, full of organic remains, as *S. cameratus*, *Productus*, *Athyris*, *Fusulina*, &c.; ten to fifteen feet.
- Although this rock is not quite as good as that in bed four, yet it is much used for lime and for building purposes.
1. Slope; probably same as bed 3, twenty-five feet above the bed of the Platte. The surface of bed 4 exhibits some very remarkable phenomena, which I have observed in very few localities in the west, and nowhere except in this region. It has been so thoroughly smoothed by glacial action, that the upper layer can be quarried out and used for caps and sills, without any further finish to them, and the process seems to have been carried on with wonderful

uniformity, for the upper surface seems to be as level as it could be wrought with a plumb-line.

There are a few small grooves or scratches on the surface, and by means of a surveyor's compass I ascertained with a good degree of precision the direction, which was generally 27° east of north.

There were some exceptions, as can be seen in the illustration, which is an exact copy from the rock. The variation of the needle here is about $11^{\circ} 45'$. The whole process here seems to have been a smoothing one, with a few small pebbles, perhaps, in the bottom of the glacier.

The following illustration will show the character of the scratches, and the fact, also, that there are indications of two sets; the scratches crossing each other at different angles.

I will now quote two or three paragraphs from a memoir published in 1862, which had a very limited circulation, and is now out of print:

"Near the mouth of the Elkhorn the sandstone presents much the same character as before described. At this point it reaches nearly to the water's edge, showing that the dip of the formations in this region is toward the north-west. Here formation No. 1 is at least eighty feet in thickness, about fifteen feet of carboniferous limestone being exposed beneath. The latter soon passes beneath the water-level of the river, and the sandstone occupies the country.

"The bottoms along the lower Platte are quite broad, and extremely fertile, possessing a rich soil, and admirably adapted to the wants of the farmer. Fine crystal springs issue from the limestone banks; a sufficiency of timber skirts the river or clothes the bluffs; the climate is quite dry and healthy, and if it were not for the extreme cold of winter, this region would be one of the most desirable agricultural districts in the west.

"The timber of the uplands consists chiefly of ash, elm, oak, soft maple, box-wood, &c., while along the bottoms the cottonwood forms nine-tenths of the woodlands. The land, when in a state of nature, supports a most luxuriant vegetation, and when cultivated by the farmer, brings forth very abundant crops.

"The valley of the Elkhorn is similar to that of the Platte, and the land is at this time mostly taken up by the actual settler. The bluffs are formed of sandstone, No. 1, often presenting lofty vertical walls, which, from the yielding nature of the rock, are of great service to the Indian upon which to record his hieroglyphical history."

On my return to Bellevue, I passed over the upland prairie, several miles north of the Platte. Already nearly every valuable claim was occupied by the persevering pioneer, and, as far as the eye could reach, the plain was dotted over with farm-houses, giving it much the appearance of an old settled country. Very little timber, however, is to be seen, except that which skirts the small tributaries of the Platte. The soil upon which the surface is composed is of a rich vegetable mould, the result of the annual decay of a luxuriant vegetation, underlaid by a yellowish silicious marl, and is admirably adapted for the cultivation of all kinds of cereal grains, and for grazing purposes.

When the prairie turf is broken up by the plough, and allowed to decay, the land becomes like a garden. The soil is so loose that it is tilled with great ease, but, from this very fact, is liable to suffer extensively from the wash of the heavy drenching rains of May and June.

The crops of wheat, oats, and corn, in both of these counties the present year, show unmistakably the very great capacity of the soil, thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat, fifty to sixty of oats, sixty to seventy-five of corn per acre, being a no uncommon yield, and the present season there will be even more than the average yield of former years.

Grass is also fine everywhere, each acre averaging from one and a half to three tons per acre.

GEOLOGY OF NEBRASKA NORTH OF THE PLATTE RIVER.

With the exception of a small portion of Douglas and Sarpy counties, bordering on the Missouri and Platte rivers, the whole State of Nebraska north of the Platte river is underlaid with rocks belonging to the great geological eras, cretaceous and tertiary.

The cretaceous rocks make their appearance in their eastward extension in rather thin beds, capping the summits of the hills, and only the more compact layers, resisting the eroding effects of water or atmospheric agencies, remain to indicate its boundaries and extent. I am inclined to the belief that the rusty sandstones of the Dakota group once extended in full force directly across the Missouri into Iowa, and that the sandstones recently discovered by Dr. White on the Nishnabotna river form a portion of the series, disconnected only by the wearing away of the intervening rocks. There is no doubt that the greater portion of northwestern Iowa is underlaid by rocks of the Dakota group.

The green color on the geological maps of Nebraska in process of preparation will show the eastern boundaries of this group with accuracy. The limestones early begin to disappear north of the Papillion river.

At Sarpy's old trading post, near Bellevue landing, some thin layers of rock occur in the hills, and a thin seam of coal has been found, and at low water two or three layers of rock are revealed which can be made useful for building purposes.

At Omaha five to ten feet of limestones are revealed near the water's edge. The rock is grained to considerable extent; but from the fact that Omaha is almost entirely supplied with rocks and lime for building purposes from the Platte, we may infer that the quarries at Omaha are not extensive. The cost of stripping the vast thickness of superincumbent gravel and yellow marl at Omaha must render the working of this quarry very expensive.

The next exposure is at Florence, where the limestones are seen only at low water.

The last exhibition is at Rockport, near De Soto, where at very low water the limestones are seen at the edge of the river, but at neither of the localities above named are there quarries of any special value.

Along the Missouri bluffs there is no exposure of the underlying rocks again until we reach Tekama, Burt county. Here the nuclei of all the hills are sandstones and clays of the Dakota group. From Florence to Tekama, the bluffs or hills bordering on the Missouri are very rugged and high, but are composed entirely of drift gravel at the bottom, and a great thickness of yellow marl at the top—indeed, this yellow marl or loam is not unfrequently fifty to one hundred feet in thickness. It is so soft and yielding in its nature that little temporary streams flowing down the bluffs wear out immense gorges one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in depth. The sides of these hills along the Missouri bottom, on the Iowa as well as Nebraska side, are often very steep with angle of descent of 30° to 40° , and I have seen vegetation clinging quite thickly to their sides when the descent was 50° to 55° , although the great geographer, Ritter, says that the grade at which it is possible for earth to cling is 45° . At Tekama are some exposures of the sandstones of the Dakota group, but mostly so soft and friable as to be of little value as building material.

In the absence of all other rocks the inhabitants quarry out the harder portions and use them. Underneath the sandstones are the usual variegated clays and sands, red, white, gray, and drab, with nodules of the sulphuret of iron. In the sandstones above there is quite a variety in the texture of the rock. Sometimes there are thin intercalations of clay; then little pockets, as it were, of clay enclosed in a thin shell of iron; then the thin layers are oblique, as if the waters in which the sands were deposited were in currents, or in a disturbed condition. Indeed it would hardly be possible to describe all the varied conditions which

this rock presents. Between Tekama and Decatur, a distance of about sixteen miles, there are frequent exposures of the sandstones and clays, but none worthy of special notice until we reach the vicinity of the little town of Decatur, near the border of the Omaha reserve. Here some harder layers of rock are exposed which are used for the foundations of buildings and other economical purposes. There is one layer of quartzite.

There are also thin seams of iron ore, which, when broken with a hammer, give forth a sound much like that from old pot metal. It is really pretty fair iron ore, but quite silicious and impure, and even if this ore was of the best quality, and in great abundance, there is no fuel in the county to render it of any value.

At the Blackbird mission, on the Missouri, eight miles above Decatur, the bluffs of sandstone are quite conspicuous, and often present very high mural fronts, upon which the Indians have carved many rude pictures, doubtless portions of their hieroglyphical history. At this locality are quite numerous layers from one to four feet thick, of a very compact massive quartzite, the hardest and most durable rock in the State. It has the appearance of a metamorphic rock, so very hard and close-grained is it. The harder portions have been quarried out and used for the construction of a very large three-story building for the mission school.

As the construction of several railroad bridges across the Missouri are contemplated, no rock in the State would be so unyielding and durable for abutments as this, providing enough of it can be found. It seems to assume a concretionary form in the sandstone, and is of very uncertain thickness and extent.

About two miles above the mission the hills are cut by the river so as to reveal vertical bluffs, the rocks of which, in the distance, have a yellowish white appearance, and from this fact are usually called chalk bluffs. The sandstone is massive, almost without stratification, and very friable and soft.

4. Yellow marl; recent; ten to fifty feet.

3. Eight inches of earthy lignite resting upon twelve inches of yellowish drab arenaceous clay, underlaid by eight inches impure lignite.

2. Massive yellow sandstone, with some thin intercalations of clay, soft and friable, readily yielding to the erosive effects of water, sixty to eighty feet thick.

1. Yellow plastic unctuous clay, toward the top becoming a grayish blue; contains flat argillaceous concretions two feet.

This is, perhaps, the finest and largest exposure of the rocks of this group along the river. The mural exposures of soft sandstone present good surfaces for the Indian to make use of to write his rude history, and on the chalk bluffs there are many of these hieroglyphics in positions totally inaccessible to the Indian at the present time. None of them now living know anything about them, and it is supposed that they must be very ancient, and that since they were made great changes must have been wrought in these bluffs by the waters of the Missouri. These markings are at least fifty feet above the water and fifty feet or more below the summit of the bluff, so that they must have been made before the lower portion of the bluff was washed away by the Missouri. It seems strange that none of these hieroglyphical writings which occur quite often on the chalk rocks of the Niobrara group, higher up the Missouri, are known to any Indians now living. Manuel's creek is called in Dakota language the creek where the dead have worked, on account of the markings on the rocks.

The above illustration conveys an idea of the sandstones of the Dakota group as they front the Missouri, and shows the wearing away of the material of the rock underneath during high water. This erosion is continued for a series of years until the superincumbent rocks fall down and are washed away by the river. Near the mouth of Omaha creek are some very high vertical bluffs of sandstone, from which some rock has been taken for building purposes. It is useful, since no better can be found in the vicinity. For a considerable distance

along the hills opposite Sioux City, beds of the gray quartzite are found, which are worked to considerable extent, and furnish a very good supply for the inhabitants. A few impressions of plants and a few fossil shells were found here. Near Sioux City, on the Iowa side of the Missouri, is a high cut bluff extending to the mouth of the Big Sioux river.

Here was formerly a large exposure of the rocks of the Dakota group, and these rocks exhibited well their variegated texture and composition. The color seems to differ, depending upon the amount of ferruginous matters in them. Only about twenty feet of the different layers are exposed, and only about five feet hard enough for building purposes.

This quarry has been wrought for twelve years or more, and at this time seems to have given out, for very little suitable building stone can be found, mostly loose sandstone and clay. In former years I have obtained impressions of dicotyledonous leaves, as *salix*, *laurel*, &c., with some fossil shells of the genera *Pharella*, *Azinea*, and *Cyprina*, which are either estuary or marine in their character.

Near the northern boundary of the Omaha reserve, traces of a whitish chalky limestone, almost entirely made up of the shells of a species of *Inoceramus* make their appearance on the high hills. This rock indicates the first appearance of the cretaceous division.

Number 3, or the Niobrara. In passing northward, as we continue up the Missouri we find this formation becoming more and more conspicuous until opposite Sioux City it is 50 to 100 feet in thickness. It is of much value to this region of the country, on account of its qualities as lime, and it supplies a large district with that valuable material. Omaha is largely supplied with lime from the region of the Platte. Between Omaha and the northern boundary of the Indian reservation, a distance of eighty miles or more, extending southward to the Platte, near Columbus, there are five or six counties entirely destitute of limestone. This limestone of the Niobrara group becomes very valuable therefore, and it will be from this upper district that the counties underlain by sandstones of the Dakota group must obtain their supply of lime. Number 2, or Fort Benton group, seems to be wanting until we reach a point near the mouth of Iowa creek. This is a thin bed, not over 40 feet in thickness at any one point, and is characterized by black plastic clay filled with beautiful crystallized sulphuret of iron. It is pretty well exposed below the mouth of Iowa creek, where the Missouri cuts the bluffs, and here we see all the rock in their order:

4. Yellow marl, a recent deposit.

3. Niobrara group, layers of white and yellow chalky lime, passing down into gray marly rock.

2. Black plastic clay, with hard layers, containing *inoceramus*, a species of *Ostrea*, like *O. congesta*, remains of fishes, many crystals of sulphuret of iron, senile, &c.

1. Dakota group, sulphuret of iron, fragments of wood, impressions of leaves, willow, laurel, &c.

Near the mouth of the Niobrara river the black shaly clays of the Fort Pierre group begin to make their appearance on the hills over the Niobrara division, so that within the limits of Nebraska proper we have four out of five of the important divisions of the cretaceous rocks of the west.

Near the mouth of Iowa creek there seems to be a bed of impure lignite in the Fort Benton group or in the transition between the Dakota and Fort Benton groups. This bed, which has been worked to a considerable extent, and the coal used by blacksmiths in this vicinity with some success, does not seem to be the same as that seen along the Indian reserve, which is undoubtedly in the sandstone of the Dakota group.

I am inclined to the opinion that this bed of lignite near Ponka City is a local

bed, or at least restricted in its geographical extent, and is the result of an accumulation of drift-wood in an estuary of the cretaceous sea.

I am informed that it is seen over on the Elkhorn river about 35 miles west of this point.

Mr. Clark tells me that he dug twelve or fifteen feet below this bed and struck another seam of coal much better than the one cropping out. The lower bed must be the one in the Dakota group. Lithologically it is impossible to draw a line of demarcation between these formations here. Number 1 passes so imperceptibly into number 2, and number 2 into number 3, that there is no break, and yet their principal characteristics are very distinct. The first is a sandstone; second, a black plastic clay; third, a chalky limestone; and yet I cannot tell the exact point where one commences and the other ends.

The impressions of leaves have ceased to appear before the close of the Dakota group. The sandstones of the Dakota group occupy the whole country along the Platte from the mouth of the Elkhorn to a point some twenty miles beyond the entrance of the Loup fork. The intermediate counties between the Missouri and Platte have very few exposures of rock of any kind, so that quarries in this region, even though the rock is of inferior quality, are much prized.

The tertiary beds which make their appearance along the greater portion of the Niobrara, and really occupy a very large portion of western Nebraska, do not furnish much good building-stone. In order that the general geology of all this region may be better understood, I will give a general section of the cretaceous and tertiary rocks of the Missouri valley, which was first published by Mr. Meek and myself in the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia. I have made such changes as the present state of our knowledge of this region requires, which are not of great importance.

The accompanying profile, also, along the Missouri river, from Fort Benton to the southern line of Nebraska, will show the basin-like character of the geological formations, and especially the subdivisions of the cretaceous rocks, and their relations to the tertiary.

General section of the cretaceous rocks of Nebraska.

Divisions and subdivisions.		Localities.	Thickness.	
UPPER SERIES.	Fox Hill beds—formation No. 5.	Gray ferruginous and yellowish sandstone and arenaceous clays, containing <i>Belemnites</i> Bulbosa, <i>Nautilus</i> Dekayi, <i>Ammonites</i> placenta, <i>A. lobatus</i> , <i>Scaphites</i> conradi, <i>S. Nicollet</i> , <i>Baculites</i> grandis, <i>Busyon</i> Bairdi, <i>Fusus</i> Culbertsoni, <i>F. Newberryi</i> , <i>Aporthais</i> americana, <i>Pseudo-buccinum</i> Nebraskaensis, <i>Mastra</i> Warrenana, <i>Cardium</i> subquadratum, and a great number of other molluscan fossils, together with bones of <i>Mosasaurus Missouriensis</i> .	Fox hills, near Moreau river, near Long lake, above Fort Pierre, along base of Big Horn mountains, and on North and South Platte rivers.	500 feet.
	Fort Pierre group—formation No. 4.	Dark gray and bluish plastic clays, containing near the upper part <i>Nautilus</i> Dekayi, <i>Ammonites</i> placenta, <i>Baculites</i> ovatus, <i>B. compressus</i> , <i>Scaphites</i> nodosus, <i>Dentalium</i> gracile, <i>Crasatella</i> Evansi, <i>Cucullaea</i> Nebraskaensis, <i>Inoceramus</i> Sagenia, <i>I. Nebraskaensis</i> , <i>I. Vanuxemi</i> , bones of <i>Mosasaurus Missouriensis</i> , &c. Middle zone nearly barren of fossils. Lower fossiliferous zone containing <i>Ammonites</i> complexus, <i>Baculites</i> ovatus, <i>B. compressus</i> , <i>Helicoceras</i> mortoni, <i>H. tortum</i> , <i>H. umbilicatum</i> , <i>H. eschleatum</i> , <i>Ptychoceras</i> mortoni, <i>Fusus</i> vinculum, <i>Anisomyon</i> borealis, <i>Amauropis</i> paludiniformis, <i>Inoceramus</i> subulatus, <i>I. tenuilineatus</i> , bones of <i>Mosasaurus Missouriensis</i> , &c. Dark bed of very fine unctuous clay, containing much carbonaceous matter, with veins and seams of gypsum masses, sulphuret of iron, and numerous small scales of fishes, local, filling depressions in the bed below.	Sage creek, Cheyenne river, and on White river, above the Mauvaises Terres, Fort Pierre, and out to Bad Lands, down the Missouri, on the high country, to Great Bend. Great bend of the Missouri, below Fort Pierre. Near Bijou Hill, on the Missouri.	700 feet.
	Nielbrara division—formation No. 3.	Lead gray calcareous marl, weathering to a yellowish or whitish chalky appearance above, containing large scales and other remains of fishes, and numerous species of <i>Ostrea congesta</i> attached to fragments of <i>Inoceramus</i> , passing down into light yellowish and whitish limestone, containing great numbers of <i>Inoceramus problematicus</i> , <i>I. pseudomytiloides</i> , <i>I. aviculoides</i> , and <i>Ostrea congesta</i> , fish scales, &c.	Bluffs along the Missouri, above the Great Bend, to the vicinity of the Big Sioux river; also below there, and on the tops of the hills.	200 feet.
	Fort Benton group—formation No. 2.	Dark gray laminated clays, sometimes alternating near the upper part with seams and layers of soft gray and light-colored limestones, <i>Inoceramus</i> problematicus, <i>I. tenuirostratus</i> , <i>I. latus</i> , <i>I. fragilis</i> , <i>Ostrea congesta</i> , <i>Venilia</i> mortoni, <i>Pholadomia</i> papyracea, <i>Ammonites</i> mullau, <i>A. percarinatus</i> , <i>A. vesperinus</i> , <i>Scaphites</i> Warreni, <i>S. larvæformis</i> , <i>S. ventricosus</i> , <i>S. vermiformis</i> , <i>Nautilus</i> elegans, &c.	Extensively developed near Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri; also along the latter from ten miles above James river to Big Sioux river, and along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, as well as at the Black Hills.	800 feet.
LOWER SERIES.	Dakota group—formation No. 1.	Yellowish, reddish, and occasionally white sandstone, with, at places, alternations of various colored clays, and beds and seams of impure lignite; also silicified wood, and great numbers of leaves of the higher types of dicotyledonous trees, with casts of <i>Pharella</i> ? <i>Dakotensis</i> , <i>Axinea</i> Siouxensis, and <i>Cyprina</i> Arenarea.	Hills back of the town of Dakota; also extensively developed in the surrounding country in Dakota county, below the mouth of Big Sioux river, thence extending southward into northeastern Kansas, and beyond.	400 feet.
				Eq. Lower or gray chalk (and upper G. sand) of British geologists. (Turroulen and cenomanien of D'Orbigny.)
				Eq. Upper or white chalk and Maastricht beds. (Senonian, D'Orbigny.)

DAKOTA GROUP.

Although we have hitherto regarded this as a distinct group of cretaceous rocks, with a strong physical line of separation from the group above, I now think the evidence is clear that it passes imperceptibly in its lithological relations up into the Fort Benton group, without any break in time.

In the hills back of Dakota City there are repeated exposures which show the transition layers between the two sandstones of the one and the dark plastic clays of the other. The fossils, however, so far as we now know, are distinct, and for the practical purpose of investigating this rock they may be regarded as distinct groups.

We have referred the rocks of the Dakota group to the cretaceous epoch, from the fact that they have yielded numerous species of dicotyledonous leaves. Among these leaves, Dr. Newberry and Professor Heer have identified those of trees belonging to the genera *Populus*, (poplar,) *Salix*, (willow,) *Alnus*, (alder,) *Platanus*, (sycamore,) *Liriodendron*, (tulip,) *Ficus*, (fig,) and many others. In the history of geology, no dicotyledonous leaves have been found in fossil condition in rocks older than the cretaceous era. As they are found here in beds lying underneath rocks containing well-known cretaceous fossils, their age is beyond a doubt.

The discovery of these vegetable impressions in sandstones of the cretaceous period at this locality has afforded to geologists an instructive lesson. A geologist of high character, and one of the best botanists in Europe, Professor Heer, declared these plants to be of tertiary age, and even identified some of them with plants already known in the Old World in tertiary rocks.

In 1863, Professor Capellini, of the University of Bologna, Italy, and Professor Marcou, of Switzerland, made a journey up the Missouri river to study these rocks, and to settle this vexed question.

The results of their labors were published in the French and Swiss geological journals. The article of Professor Capellini was first translated by me in this country for Silliman's Journal.

Professor Capellini, in a short but very interesting article, confines his observations mostly to the rocks of the Dakota group, and remarks that he does not hesitate to regard the observations of American geologists as entirely just; the following remarks close the article of Professor O:

"After all we have observed in relation to the environs of Sioux City, it is easily seen that a stratigraphic series, so complete, throws a clear light upon the isolated facts first noticed at Tekamah and Blackbird Hill, and indicates the exact position of the rocks with dicotyledonous leaves, analogous to the tertiary leaves of Europe, but belonging in reality to the chalk.

"It may be estimated that the thickness of these cretaceous strata in the environs of Sioux City is about forty metres. They may be divided into two distinct parts, one rich in leaves, a fresh water formation; the other truly chalky, with fishes and *inoceramus* of marine origin. Both are probably not older than the chalk of Maestricht.

"This has been my opinion from the time I admitted that the dicotyledonous leaves of the Big Sioux and Tekamah were cretaceous.

"Once the age of the Mollasse with leaves established by the aid of the stratigraphy and the animal fossils, it would be interesting if it were possible to arrive at the same results by the vegetable remains. On this account Professor Heer came to my aid and investigated the specimens I collected in my explorations. More than a dozen species were recognized among the leaves from Tekamah, Blackbird Hill and Big Sioux, but it was especially the first locality which furnished the best specimens.

"We are convinced that when observations are exact and determinations

made from careful examination of specimens, there is never any disagreement between stratigraphical and paleontological laws."

The remarks of Professor Heer, which preface his descriptions of the fossil plants by Professor Capellini, are so interesting and important that we copy them entire.

"The collection of Mr. Capellini contains sixteen species; four are badly preserved, twelve are determinable; nevertheless, of the latter several are but fragments, so that their determination is difficult and not sufficiently positive. This is especially the case with Phyllites, which I have referred to the genera *Platanus* and *Andromeda*.

It is certain that all the leaves found by Mr. Capellini are dicotyledonous, and with great probability one may be referred to the genus *Ficus*, one to *Salix*, one to *Diospyrus*, two to *Populus*, and two to *Magnolia*, although there are no accompanying fruits or other parts to confirm these determinations. These genera are yet living, and they are also found in the tertiary formations.

If we compare these plants of Nebraska with the cretaceous plants of Europe, we find no identical species among them. I sent drawings of them to Dr. Debey, of Aix-la-Chapelle, who discovered in that locality a cretaceous flora. He has written to me that he has not found one species identical. Even the greater part of the genera are different. There is but one *Cissite*, (*C. aceroides*, Debey,) which recalls slightly the *C. insignis*. (Plate 4, Fig. 5.) The cretaceous plants of Henant, Belgium, those of Blankenburg and Quedlinburg, are also very different.

Professor Schenck has recently sent to me a collection of plants of Quedlinburg for determination. Besides conifers and fern characteristic of the chalk, it contains dicotyledonous leaves, but no forms like those of Nebraska. The cretaceous flora of Moletein, Moravia, which I have lately studied, exhibits more resemblance. It contains two species of *Ficus*, which much resemble the *Ficus* of Nebraska, two superb species of *Magnolia*, one with a fruit cone.

There is a relationship between the flora of Nebraska and that of the upper chalk of Europe, although identical species are wanting. But to the present time no characteristic genus of the cretaceous flora of Europe has been found in Nebraska.

If we compare the plants of Nebraska with the tertiary plants we find no identical species, but seven genera (*Populus*, *Salix*, *Ficus*, *Platanus*, *Andromeda*, *Diospyrus*, and *Magnolia*) are miocene, and likewise living.

It then appears that the Nebraska flora is related more to the tertiary than to the cretaceous flora of Europe, a fact which struck me when I first saw drawings of the former. But it should be remarked that we know but a very small number of American species, and on the other hand the European cretaceous flora has more relationship with tertiary flora than I at first supposed. I have found in the cretaceous flora of Moletein, Moravia, species of *Ficus* and *Magnolia* which resemble tertiary species; a *Myrtacea*, which is a near neighbor to the *Ucalthus rhododendroides*, (Mass.) of Mt. Bolca, a *Juglans* and a *Laurinea*, which have their analogues in the tertiary flora; a *Pinus* and two other conifers which belong to the genus *Sequoia*, which was extensively distributed in Europe and America in the miocene epoch, and which is now only found in California.

As the cretaceous fishes are more nearly related to the tertiary than to the jurassic fishes, the upper cretaceous flora is also entirely different from the jurassic and more nearly allied to the tertiary floras, and it appears that in America the relation between the tertiary and cretaceous flora is yet more intimate than in Europe.

It is remarkable that the plants of Nebraska (as *Magnolia* and *Liriodendron*) present relations with the existing flora of America, whilst the cretaceous flora of Europe has more of an Indo-Australian character. It thus appears that since

the cretaceous epoch the American flora has not undergone a change so great as the European flora. While the cretaceous flora of Europe is entirely different from the existing European flora, that of Nebraska contains eight genera yet found in America, and it is the more remarkable that the greater part are yet found in a country under the same latitude."

Professor Heer describes the following species of plants from this group in this memoir:

Populus litigiosa, (?) *Debeyana*, *Salix nervillosa*, *Betulites denticulata*, *Ficus primordialis*, *Platanus*, (?) *Newberryana*, *Proteoides grevilleiformis*, *P. daphnogenoides*, *P. acuta*, *Aristolochites dentata*, *Andromeda parlatorii*, *Diospyrus primaevus*, *Cissites insignis*, *Magnolia alternans*, *M. Capellini*, *Liriodendron meekia*, *Phyllites vanonæ*.

One instructive lesson is derived from the mistakes of these eminent men, that in the progress of geological development, America was almost or quite one epoch ahead of Europe—that the fauna and flora of the cretaceous period in this country was really more nearly allied to those of the tertiary period in Europe, and that, geologically speaking, America should be called the Old World and Europe the New. This point will be again alluded to in our remarks on the tertiary rocks.

Again, there is evident simplicity in the form and ornamentation of these leaves, which marks the dawn of the appearance on this planet of trees like our forest, fruit, and ornamental trees.

The beauty of foliage in our present dicotyledonous trees is largely due to the serrations and various forms and patterns which they present, but, so far as my observations have extended, the reverse is the case with this cretaceous vegetation for the most part—thus slowly progressing through the tertiary period from simplicity up to greater complexity and beauty.

The question would arise naturally, have any remains of land animals been found in this group mingled with these vegetable impressions? None have yet been observed along the Missouri at this locality, and as they have now been studied with considerable care, we may never find any. That land animals did exist we cannot doubt, for the forests which furnished these leaves could not have existed far away.

The leaves are so perfect that they could not have been transported to a great distance before they were imbedded in the sand. On the eastern slope of the Big Horn mountains there are a series of beds which hold a position between the jurassic beds and the Fort Benton group, which I have referred to the Dakota group.

Here occur beds of impure earthy lignite, large quantities of silicified wood and uncharacteristic bones, which Dr. Leidy thinks belonged to some huge saurian. No remains of strictly land animals have ever been found.

The geographical extension of this group of rocks outside of this State has been found to be very extensive. The belt of country occupied by them in Nebraska runs nearly southeast and northwest, and is from 60 to 80 miles wide, extending far south into New Mexico, and possibly further and northward into Iowa and Minnesota, and probably far up into British America. It is believed also to occur all along the Rocky mountains, although as yet no positive proof from fossils has been obtained.

There are a series of beds between well-known cretaceous and jurassic rocks in those regions, which have been regarded as belonging to the Dakota group; also, near the sources of the Missouri are a series of beds differing from any other yet described, containing many species of shells and a bed of lignite, which seems to belong to this group. These latter beds need more careful study before the position can be positively fixed in this section.

Along the Atlantic coast, especially in New Jersey, the lower cretaceous beds seem to be lithologically similar, in containing numerous dicotyledonous leaves, so that it is now regarded as the equivalent of the Dakota group of the west.

It is, therefore, evident that this formation is very widely distributed, perhaps even east and west from one ocean to the other.

FORT BENTON GROUP.

This group bears the above name from the fact that it is largely developed in the vicinity of Fort Benton, near the sources of the Missouri river. In ascending the Missouri, it is first seen in thin outliers below the mouth of Big Sioux river, and on the Big Sioux six miles above its mouth. It is characterized as a dark leaden gray plastic clay, but when saturated with water it is of a black color.

A few fossils have been found at various localities, as *Inoceramus problematicus*, *Ostrea congesta*, *Ammonites*, *Serpula*, &c. Near the mouth of Iowa creek there is the best exposure of this group, as well as groups above and below.

3. Gray and light yellow calcareous marl or chalky limestone, with great numbers of *Inoceramus problematicus*, *Ostrea congesta*, and remains of fishes. Niobrara division, 40 to 50 feet.

2. Dark plastic clay, with abundant remains of fishes, *I. problematicus*, *O. congesta*, *Ammonites peracutus*, *Serpula tenuicarinata*, and a species of oyster, like *O. congesta*. Fort Benton group, 30 to 40 feet.

1. Variegated sands and clays of Dakota group, 15 to 20 feet above water's edge; impressions of leaves of willow, laurel, and many crystals of sulphuret of iron.

The beds of the Fort Benton group are widely distributed throughout the west, but in no portion has it revealed any useful minerals or economical rocks of any kind, to my knowledge. The black plastic clays may be rendered useful at some period, but it is quite doubtful. They are everywhere filled with sulphuret of iron.

At the locality where the above section was taken I obtained some of the finest specimens of crystallized sulphuret of iron I have ever seen. There were also many species of selenite. So far as I know, this formation does not exert any favorable influence on the country.

The beds of impure coal near the mouth of Iowa creek are very interesting in a geological point of view. At no other locality do I know of the existence of any seams of carbonaceous matter. This coal is too impure and contains too much sulphuret of iron ever to be made available.

NIOBARA DIVISION.

In many respects this is the most interesting and most valuable group of the cretaceous rocks in the west. Its principal character is a gray or light yellow chalky limestone; much of it is so pure as to make good chalk for commercial purposes.

It would also be useful, doubtless, as a fertilizer. In ascending the Missouri it is first seen in thin outliers on Pilgrim's Hill, a portion of the Omaha reserve. It then grows gradually thicker as we ascend, and south of Dakota City, in the hills, it becomes ten to twenty feet thick. At Ponka City, St. Helena, and mouth of the Niobrara it is exposed fifty to two hundred feet in thickness, exhibiting a great variety of color and texture.

All along the Missouri this rock is much used for the construction of buildings with success. The fact that so large an area of country exists below the first appearance of this formation destitute of any rock for lime must render this group of much economical importance to the settlers. Its soft, yielding nature gives rise to long ranges of precipitous bluffs along the river.

It is easily cut into innumerable ravines by the temporary streams, and these bluffs often present the appearance of a series of cones.

This formation extends up the river to the foot of the great bend, where it passes beneath the water level. The fossils in this group are few in the number

of species, but the individuals are abundant. Layers of considerable thickness are mostly composed of the shells of *Inoceramus problematicus* and *Ostrea congesta*.

Fish remains of great perfection and beauty also are found. Only a few good specimens have ever been taken from the rock; but the myriads of fragments, as bones, scales, and fins show that they existed in great abundance in the cretaceous seas. The connection of this group with the Fort Benton group below is quite plain, there being no line of demarcation in most localities. At St. Helena, however, the transition is abrupt, passing directly from the black plastic clays of the one to the yellow chalk of the other.

This fact seems to me to show clearly that the grouping of these formations in the manner already done is correct.

Between the Dakota group and the group above there are transition rocks at different places which obliterate any abrupt break, while at other localities the break is evident.

All our investigations show more and more clearly that in the cretaceous series of the west there are three divisions paleontologically, and five groups lithologically.

The Niobrara division undoubtedly extends all along the mountain elevations; but it seems to possess an intermediate character between Nos. 2 and 3, as seen on the Missouri river, so that it is difficult to decide to which the rocks belong, the *Ostrea congesta* being common to both. This formation, like the Dakota group, extends across the country, in the form of a belt or zone, southeast and northwest.

It is found extending north high up the Big Sioux, Vermillion, and James rivers, in Dakota Territory, and southward into Kansas and New Mexico.

FORT PIERRE GROUP.

This formation is most largely developed from the Great Bend to a point 200 miles above Fort Pierre. It begins to make its appearance on the summits of the hills near the mouth of the Niobrara, and soon gives the character to the country. The surface underlain by this formation looks barren and arid, and is really the commencement of the reputed sterile belt southward. It is composed mostly of laminated shaly clay, is usually quite uniform in its composition and texture, and contains so much alkaline matter that it prevents the growth of most plants except those that are peculiar to such soil.

The hills above Fort Randall, on both sides of the Missouri, have a barren, black appearance, and are often called the "burnt hills" by the voyageur. Sometimes numerous masses of selenite are scattered over these hills, which glistening in the sun has suggested the name of the "shining hills." The burnt appearance is undoubtedly due to the decomposition of iron pyrites by exposure to the atmosphere or water.

When much vegetable matter exists in the beds, as in the Niobrara group at one locality near Bijoux Hills, and in the lignite tertiary beds, it takes fire and bakes the superincumbent beds of rock, so that the remains look in the distance like a pile of ruins.

Inasmuch as the rocks of the Fort Pierre group do not occupy any considerable portion of the State of Nebraska, I shall not discuss their character to any extent in this connection. It makes its appearance only in a few localities, as an overlapping rock south of the Niobrara river, and therefore exerts comparatively little influence on the country below that point.

The eroded materials of the rock are no doubt mingled greatly with the superficial deposits which cover the northern portions of the State. It is sufficient to remark that it occupies a vast area in the territories of the northwest, and that it has yielded many most interesting organic remains. It is in many instances

intimately blended with the group above, which we have designated in the section as the Fox Hills group. This latter group is not found in Nebraska at all, but is seen in its typical condition on a conspicuous and quite fertile ridge of land between the Big Cheyenne and Cannon Ball rivers, higher up on the Missouri. It extends from the eastern side of the Black Hills across the country northeastward. These beds give a more cheerful appearance to the country; there is more timber, and springs of pure water are common. It is also full of organic remains of great variety and beauty. This is an arenaceous deposit for the most part, and has doubtless contributed its share toward giving fertility to the Nebraska soils.

TERTIARY FORMATIONS OF NEBRASKA.

These formations in the valley of the Missouri present features of the highest interest to the geologist, and perform a prominent part in revealing the geological history of the west. They mark the dawn of those internal forces which culminated in the present physical configuration of the vast area between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean. So far as known, only the more modern tertiary deposits of the fourth basin occur within the limits of the State of Nebraska. But in order that the relations of these deposits may be shown to those of the cretaceous period, and the connection of the basins with each other, I shall give a brief description of them all in their order. The following general section of the tertiary deposits of the northwest will show their extent and relation to each other in order of time:

General section of the tertiary rocks of Nebraska.

Names.	Subdivisions.	Thickness.	Localities.	Foreign equivalents.
Loup river beds.	Fine loose sand, with some layers of limestone; contains bones of <i>Canis</i> , <i>Felis</i> , <i>Castor</i> , <i>Equus</i> , <i>Mastodon</i> , <i>Testudo</i> , &c., some of which are scarcely distinguishable from living species; also <i>Helix</i> , <i>Physa</i> , <i>Succinea</i> , probably of recent species. All fresh water and land types.	300 to 400 feet.	On Loup fork of Platte river, extending north to Niobrara river, and south to an unknown distance beyond the Platte.	Pliocene.
White river group.	White and light drab clays, with some beds of sandstone, and local layers of limestone; fossils: <i>Oreodon</i> , <i>Titanotherium</i> , <i>Chaeropotamus</i> , <i>Rhinoceros</i> , <i>Anchitherium</i> , <i>Hyamodon</i> , <i>Machairodus</i> , <i>Trionyx</i> , <i>Testudo</i> , <i>Helix</i> , <i>Planorbis</i> , <i>Lamnaea</i> , petrified wood, &c.—all extinct. No brackish water or marine remains.	1,000 feet or more.	Bad lands of White river, under the Loup river beds, on the Niobrara, and across the country to the Platte.	Miocene.
Wind river deposits.	Light gray and ash-colored sandstones, with more or less argillaceous layers; fossils: fragments of <i>Trionyx</i> , <i>Testudo</i> , with large <i>Helix</i> , <i>Vivipara</i> , petrified wood, &c. No marine or brackish water types.	1,500 to 2,000 feet.	Wind River valley; also west of Wind River mountains.	†
Fort Union or great lignitic group.	Beds of clay and sand, with round ferruginous concretions, and numerous beds, seams, and local deposits of lignite; great numbers of dicotyledonous leaves, stems, &c., of the genera <i>Platanus</i> , <i>Acer</i> , <i>Ulmus</i> , <i>Populus</i> , &c., with very large leaves of true fan palms; also <i>Helix</i> , <i>Melania</i> , <i>Vivipara</i> , <i>Corbicula</i> , <i>Unio</i> , <i>Ostrea</i> , <i>Potamomya</i> , and scales <i>Lepidotus</i> , with bones of <i>Trionyx</i> , <i>Emys</i> , <i>Compemys</i> , <i>Crocodylus</i> , &c.	2,000 feet or more.	Occupies the whole country around Fort Union, extending north into the British possessions to unknown distances; also southward to Fort Clark; seen under the White River group, on the North Platte river, above Fort Laramie; also on west side of Wind River mountains.	Eocene?

The details of all these formations will be discussed more fully in the final report.

Commencing with the oldest of these tertiary basins we have—

1st. Judith river basin, which is located near the entrance of the Judith into the Missouri, and is separated by the latter river into two nearly equal portions. It covers an area of about fifteen to twenty miles east and west, and forty miles from north to south.

This basin is one of much interest, as it marks the dawn of the tertiary period in the west, by means of the transition from near brackish to strictly fresh water types. It is also remarkable for containing the remains of some curious reptiles and animals, reminding the paleontologist of those of the Wealden of England.

2d. The great lignite basin, which occupies all the country from Heart river to the Muscle Shell—most of the valley of the Yellowstone—extends for an unknown distance northward into the British possessions and southward at least to the North Platte, where the beds of the fourth basin overlap, coming to the surface again at Pike's Peak, and extending to Raton pass, in New Mexico.

The limits of this great basin have not yet been determined. Although not known to occur within the present defined limits of the State of Nebraska, it will undoubtedly have an influence on the prosperity of the State, on account of the extensive lignite beds which occur in it. Along the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers are forty or fifty beds of lignite, varying from one to seven feet in thickness, of various degrees of purity.

In the vicinity of Denver, Colorado Territory, according to Mr. E. L. Berthord, civil engineer, there are several beds of lignite twelve to eighteen feet in thickness, which must furnish an immense mass of fuel, which will soon become accessible to the people of Nebraska through the Union Pacific railroad:

"Our coal seams extend, to my knowledge, sixty miles due east from Pike's Peak, in one direction, south to Raton mountains and the Raton pass, and northward to near Denver, on Cherry creek, and on the west side of the South Platte as far north as the Cache la Poudre, and to the foot of the main mountain range.

"Here, in Golden City, we have a large outcrop of coal, which has been opened successfully, and which inclines toward the town. In one of the newly opened mines on the same outcrop of the Golden City vein, which lies north on Coal creek, about nine miles from Golden City, I saw, in 1861, the trunk of a tree taken out of the eleven-foot vein then opened and mined, which trunk, though turned into coal of a good quality, exhibited carbonized bark, knots, and woody fibre, with concentric rings of growth, such as our dicotyledonous trees plainly show; indeed, one of the miners remarked that, from the bark, and the grain and fibre of the coal, it was very much like bitter cottonwood, (*Populus angulata*.) examples of which grow close to the mine.

"In 1862, while on a scout east of Pike's Peak sixty-five miles, I found a bed of coal almost identical with the Golden City bed, nine feet thick, lying almost horizontal, with bluffs one and a half miles north, containing fine specimens of belemnites.

"Again, in November, 1866, I went northeast of Golden City to see the coal beds on Rock creek, sixteen to nineteen miles distant. I found beds of coal fourteen to eighteen feet in thickness, almost horizontal, or dipping eastwardly at a small angle; above them, ferruginous sandstone, and vast beds of bog-iron ore and clay iron-stone, in nodules, with numberless fragments of bones. In the sandstone I have obtained fossils like hippurites, but in none of the beds so far have I found a single marine or fresh water shell, with the exception I have before mentioned.

"Everything that I have so far seen points out that the coal is either cretaceous or tertiary, but I believe it to be tertiary, or of the same age as the coal near Cologne, on the Rhine; but I am perplexed at the inversion of the dip of the

coal, sandstone, and the iron ore, which here incline toward the mountains instead of away from them, and nothing else that I have observed can compare with these tilted-up beds.

"I have not time now to follow up this subject, nor to give you all the data that I have gathered so far; I shall report to you in full in regard to the points you mention, but will give you, as soon as time permits, a full report, with elevations, profiles, &c.; also some specimens to prove the relative age of the strata shown in my sketch."

In the newspapers may be seen advertisements of coal for sale, so much per ton delivered, and so much at the mine.

This coal, as well as that at Raton Pass district, is of tertiary age, and it is questionable whether the true coal measures furnish any coal in any portion of the Rocky mountain region.

3d. The Wind river deposits, which occupy an area about one hundred miles in length and forty to fifty in breadth.

These deposits are located between the Wind river and Big Horn mountains, and are of no economical importance.

4th. The basin of the Mauvais Terres, or bad lands of White river, cover a large region, at least 100,000 square miles, and from isolated patches on both sides of the Missouri river, I would infer that this great fresh water lake must have spread over 150,000 square miles. It is this latter formation which covers the greater portion of western Nebraska. The colors on the geological map will show the area. The cretaceous beds occur along the Niobrara for eighty to one hundred miles above its mouth; then the loose sandy and marl beds of the tertiary basin overlap them. From thence to the source of the Niobrara, about three hundred miles, the river runs through the tertiary deposits only.

This stream forms the northern boundary of the State. All of Nebraska west of longitude 101° is occupied by the sands and clays of the fourth basin.

The "bad lands of White river" are so called because, being composed of indurated sands, clays, and marl, they have been so cut up into ravines and cañons by streams, rains, and other atmospheric agencies as to leave cones, peaks, isolated columns, and towers, presenting the appearance in the distance of a gigantic city in ruins.

It is so exceedingly rugged and difficult of access that it is only within a few years that any route but the Laramie road, which runs through the middle of them, was considered passable. Of late years it has been shown by various expeditions, both public and private, that any portion of the great west can be traversed with teams, if necessary.

The cretaceous beds of the Fort Pierre group extend along White river from its entrance into the Missouri, except about fifty miles near the forks, where the White river tertiary overlaps them.

Even now some isolated patches of tertiary are seen, as Medicine and Bijoux Hills.

From the forks or the junction of Little White river with the larger streams the tertiary beds occupy the whole country to its source. All the intervening country between White and Niobrara rivers is covered with the sands, clays, and marl of the White river deposits, but along portions of the Niobrara and south of that river the lower sands of the Loup river deposits make their appearance. Here we find a singular region of country called the "Sand Hills," which occupy an area of about twenty thousand square miles. These hills lie mostly between the Niobrara and the Platte, though a portion of them extend northward of that river.

On the south side of the Niobrara the Sand Hills commence at Rapid river and extend westward about 100 miles. Along Loup fork they commence near the forks or the junction of Calamus branch with Loup fork.

The whole surface is dotted over with conical hills of moving sand. These

hills often look like craters or small basins, the wind whirling and as it were scooping out the sand, leaving innumerable depressions with a well-defined circular rim. There is a great deal of vegetation scattered through this portion, grass and plants peculiar to sandy districts.

Many of the hills are so covered with a species of *yucca*, that their sides are well protected from the winds by their roots. It is the favorite range for buffalo and antelope and these animals become very fat, and from this fact we may infer that this district may be adapted for grazing purposes. It can never be used for purely agricultural purposes.

Travelling is also very difficult among these hills; the wheels sink deep into the loose sand, rendering it impossible to transport loaded teams through them. The water, though not abundant, is usually quite good, mostly in small lakes.

There are also many alkaline lakes, which may be readily distinguished from the fresh water by the absence or presence of vegetation around their borders. We may therefore conclude that an area of 20,000 square miles forming the northwestern portion of the State is totally unfit for cultivation, and is even doubtfully suitable for grazing. There is scarcely any timber on the whole area. Along the Platte and south of that river the surface is less sandy and the soil more fixed, so that there is at least a moderate degree of fertility, but the absence of timber and timely rains will render the whole quite undesirable for the farmer.

As I have before remarked, the cultivation of crops and the planting of forest trees by the settlers further to the eastward may so modify the climate as to produce a more equable distribution of moisture throughout the year. But at present I do not see how it can be settled except by a pastoral people.

Although these tertiary deposits cover so extensive an area and contain no minerals of any economical value, and are of greatly diminished value for agricultural purposes, yet for the geologist they offer the most tempting treasures in the abundance of curious organic remains.

Two most remarkable extinct faunæ are found here, namely, the fauna of White river and that of the Niobrara, including the Loup fork. The first is found in what is called the "Bad Lands," proper, along White river and its tributaries.

The first animal remains noticed from this deposit were described by Dr. Leidy in the geological report of the northwest by Dr. D. D. Owen.

The lowest bed of this portion of the tertiary basin is composed mostly of clay and is called the *Titanotherium* bed, from the circumstance that it contains the bones and teeth of this gigantic pachyderm. There was also a *Hyopotamus* and the *Lophiodon*. It would seem as if the earlier condition of this lake was that of a great marsh in which these animals of the hippopotamus tribe could wallow at pleasure.

The next stratum above is called the *Oreodon* bed, from the remains of vast numbers of this genus that occur there.

There were three species, *Oreodon major*, *O. minor*, and *O. culbertsoni*. The latter was the most abundant and seems to have existed in flocks like the antelope of the prairies. Dr. Leidy has already examined portions of more than 700 individuals of this species. It was a ruminant hog, chewing its cud, and at the same time possessed of canine teeth for tearing flesh.

There were also three species of the hyena family, a sabre-toothed tiger, and a gigantic weasel. The sabre-toothed tiger would have tremendous conflicts with the hyenas, and the wounds still can be seen in the skulls.

In one of the skulls of a hyena completely changed to stone can be seen two wounds on each side of the nose, which had partially healed before the death of the animal, and the apertures just fitted the canines of a skull of a hyena that was found in the same locality.

There were also two species of rhinoceros, which must have been somewhat

similar in their habits to those of the present day, but were supposed to have been hornless; one of them was about as large as the Asiatic species and the other about two-thirds as large. This White river fauna composed about thirty-five species, all of them extinct forms and all restricted to this locality.

The fauna of the Niobrara is all extinct and more recent in age, belonging to the pliocene period, which in other countries contains more or less species identical with living ones.

But this fauna comprises more than thirty species, all of them new to science and not one of them identical with any living species. Over thirty species have been found along the Niobrara and Loup fork, and others may be looked for on more careful examination.

Among the carnivora were four species of wolves, one about the size of the large wolf of the plains, the others of smaller size; two cats, one intermediate in size between the panther and lynx, and the other nearly as large as the panther.

Among the rodentia was a porcupine about the size of the crested porcupine of Europe, and a small beaver about half the size of the living one. Of the ruminant there were some remarkable species: two species of deer about the size of the common red deer of this country, and four species of camel, one about the size of the common Bactrian camel, a second species two-thirds as large, and a third about the size of the llama of South America. The fourth species was closely allied to the living camel, but was of smaller size. Another species was more nearly allied to the mountain sheep, and another was ruminant—hogs like the *Oreodon* of White river. The solipedia were remarkably well represented, there being remains of not less than a dozen species of horses.

There were two species of the genus *Equus*; one of them, (*E. excelsus*) was about the size of the largest varieties of the living species; the other was smaller. The remainder were of various sizes and forms; one of them was not larger than a Newfoundland dog.

It is the law in animal development that groups reach their culminating period and decline. It would seem that during the later tertiary period the horse tribe reached its highest point of development, and that now it is on the decline. Among the pachyderms was a species of rhinoceros about the same size and apparently closely related to the living Indian rhinoceros, *R. Indicus*; a species of *Mastodon* much smaller than the one whose remains are so common in all parts of North America in the recent quaternary deposits.

The remains of the elephant occur in the Niobrara, which is remarkable for being a third larger than any other ever known, extinct or recent. In view of this fact Dr. Leidy named it *Elephas imperator*, the emperor of all the elephants.

There was also one species of turtle in this more recent deposit, and a species in the White river beds. The latter was exceedingly numerous in this great fresh water lake, for the specimens are scattered all over the country, many of them preserved with great perfection. We know that this was a purely fresh water lake, from the fact that numerous species of fresh water and land shells of the genera *Helix*, *Planorbis*, *Physa*, *Linnea*, &c., are found in fine state of preservation. There are also some indistinct remains of fishes. From these two faunæ, as well as the fauna and flora of other formations of this valley, there are some instructive lessons to be learned.

The fauna of White river, although entirely extinct as to species, contained representations of some living genera. The greater part of the fauna of the Niobrara and Loup fork belonged to living genera, although every species was extinct, but the latter fauna is more closely allied to the living fauna of Asia than to any of our own continent.

Indeed, it seems to have a true oriental character, and it is shown clearly that, geologically speaking, our continent should be called the Old World instead of the eastern continent. There are several other instances derived from the study of the flora and fauna of the Missouri valley which go to show this fact.

In the great lignite basin the molluscons remains, although extinct, have their living representatives in China and Siam.

The comparison of the flora of the Dakota group, cretaceous, shows the same relationship of age, and has been alluded to before. Again, these fossil remains show that a tropical or sub-tropical climate prevailed throughout this western country up to a very late period, at least to the close of the pliocene.

The prolific flora of the great lignite basin, which is supposed to be of miocene age, is at least sub-tropical, or similar to that of our Gulf States. There is a mingling of true tropical and temperate forms. One species of palm was found fossil on the Yellowstone, the leaf of which must have had a spread of twelve feet. At the present time the true palms are found only within the tropics. The faunæ of all these deposits at the different geological periods were tropical in their character, and from these we infer that a tropical climate prevailed over this country during their existence.

The fertility of the soil of the extended area described in this report is beyond a question. It is for the most part covered with a great thickness of the yellow marl, varying from a few feet to one hundred or more. From Omaha City to the mouth of Niobrara the country bordering on the Missouri is quite rugged, or one continued irregular series of rounded hills, as is shown in the following sketch:

These superficial deposits yield readily to atmospheric agencies, and these hills are formed by the myriads of temporary streams produced by rains. As we go further into the interior the surface is more undulating, yet the drainage is always excellent.

The superficial marl very readily absorbs the rain, so that even the most level prairie is always sufficiently drained for all the purposes of agriculture. The counties of Washington, Dakota, Blackbird, Cumming, Dodge, Saunders, and portions of Sarpy, Douglas, Platte, Stanton, and Dixon, are overlaid by the sandstones of the Dakota group, and in consequence a large quantity of silica enters into the composition of the soil, and hence their great reputation in the production of wheat. The average quantity of wheat raised on an acre in the counties above mentioned is from twenty-five to thirty bushels; forty to fifty bushels not an uncommon yield.

On one farm in Sarpy county, in 1866, three thousand two hundred bushels of wheat were raised, and the whole average was over thirty bushels per acre. In Burt county, on Omaha creek, Mr. George Smith's crop averaged forty-three and a half bushels per acre; Mr. Dugan harvested twenty-four acres, averaging forty-four bushels. In this region the uplands seem to produce the best grain. Colonel Baird raised this year six acres of wheat that averaged thirty-three and one-third bushels; Mr. Cornelia has taken from an eleven-acre lot, this year, the ninth successive crop, and it averaged thirty-five bushels; Mr. Neil had twenty-two acres of wheat averaging forty-three bushels. A gentleman near Tekama, Burt county, hoed in three acres of wheat in 1866, and harvested fifty-one and two-third bushels per acre.

I have accumulated a mass of statistics in regard to the growth of wheat in this region, and I am convinced that twenty-five bushels per acre is a small yield, while forty to fifty bushels is not unusual. It is a curious fact that wheat raised in this district brings in the market at St. Louis eight to ten cents more per bushel than wheat exposed for sale from any other State.

The great severity of the climate in winter, and the absence of the thick covering of snow, renders it impossible to cultivate winter wheat, so that spring wheat is the only kind raised. Dixon, Cedar, and L'Eau Que Court counties are beginning to be settled, and good crops are produced; but the land is not as desirable, generally, as that further south.

The soil is thinner and drier; water is far less abundant as we proceed north.

ward. The basis formation of these counties is the chalky limestone of the Niobrara group, and the rocks furnish moderately good building stone, and it is converted into excellent lime. The eroded materials, also, are freely mingled with the soils of the river bottoms, adding much to their fertility.

Among the most fertile portions of the State are the bottom lands of the Missouri, as the Tekama and Dakota bottoms. These bottoms cover so large an area that they deserve especial mention here.

The Tekama bottom is about forty miles long, and will average five miles in width, and the luxuriance of the vegetation upon it attests most emphatically the richness of the soil. Good grass grows on it, which will yield two to four tons to the acre. Wheat and oats grow most abundantly, with comparatively little cultivation. Wheat has been raised here at the rate of fifty-two bushels by weight per acre. But the bottom is low for the most part, and must be somewhat unhealthy; for such an abundant vegetation—almost tropical in its luxuriance—cannot decay without sending forth into the atmosphere more or less malaria.

The water is not good in many places, though it is obtained by digging within a few feet of the surface. The soil, to a great depth, has been formed by the repeated overflow of the Missouri river, the water of which held in suspension the clays and marls of the cretaceous and tertiary formations further up the river, which are always impregnated with alkaline matters, and these have given something of their nature to these bottom soils, and these alkaline earths necessarily affect the water.

Above Decatur there is a second bottom, about two miles wide and eight or ten in length, which is owned by the Omaha Indians. This is a low bottom also, which is easily overflowed in high water, but possesses the same fertility with the Tekama bottom.

The next great bottom is the Dakota, upon which Dakota City is located. This is the most important, not only on account of size and fertility, but because it is several feet higher than the others, and is more healthy and seldom overflowed. The Missouri river at times makes its ravages upon it, removing many acres in a single season. The village of Omadi, which was formerly quite a flourishing town, located some distance from the channel and supposed to be safe, has been swept away.

All these bottoms, as well as the immense bottom of the Platte, contain some alkaline spots which are not usually productive. I am informed by an old farmer on the Platte bottom that the second crop is successful, and also that a coating of manure neutralizes the alkaline influence. This alkaline matter increases in quantity as we proceed westward, and beyond Fort Kearney all the soil of the bottom is more or less impregnated with it.

When the water has stood for a time and dried away, a whitish efflorescence is left on the surface.

The valley of the Elkhorn and the valleys of its branches, Logan, Pebble, and Maple creeks, are among the most fertile and beautiful in the State, underlain as they are for the most part by the soft, yielding sandstones of the Dakota group. The surface is gently rolling and undulating, giving to the landscape a somewhat monotonous but exceedingly beautiful appearance.

There is scarcely a foot of land in this great valley, covering an area of over one hundred miles in length and fifty to sixty in breadth, that is not susceptible of cultivation. But the great deficiency is a suitable supply of stone and fuel. In this whole valley there are but a few exposures of the basis rock, and these are very small.

On the Elkhorn, about eight miles above Pebble creek, there is an exposure of the limestones of the Niobrara division, and two lime-kilns are in operation burning lime, which finds a ready market at Frémont, on the line of the Union Pacific railroad. On the Logan there is one exposure of the lignite bed seen

near Blackbird Hill, on the Missouri. It was discovered here by digging beneath the water level of the Logan, and is not over eighteen inches in thickness—a very impure material.

Our observations north of the Platte show plainly that there are no workable beds of coal in Nebraska. There are not probably a half dozen exposures of rock in the Elkhorn basin, and the fuel consists mainly of a narrow fringe of cottonwood along the streams. On the bluffs of the Elkhorn there are a few dwarf oaks, but not enough to furnish any permanent supply of wood for fuel or timber for the settlers.

It is evident that the greater portion of the western half of the State of Nebraska must remain unsettled or be inhabited sparsely by a people devoted to pastoral pursuits. It is a well known fact that the same hills or other portions of the west that appear the most sterile and most deficient in wood and water are the favorite resorts of the wild game, and that they become exceedingly fat. The short grasses which grow upon these supposed arid, sterile plains seem to suit the palates of the wild animals, and they find sufficient water at all seasons of the year. I would infer from this fact that it may yet become a fine stock-growing country, and, aided by the facilities to market which will be furnished by the Union Pacific railroad, I cannot but believe that some of the finest wool in America will one day reach the market from western Nebraska.

I should judge that peat beds will be found in great numbers along the Missouri north of the Platte, and in the valley of the Elkhorn and along the Platte. No effort has yet been made to search for them, and yet the indications are excellent.

The raising of timber, both on the upland and lowland north of the Platte, is proven a success beyond a doubt. The example of Mr. Griffin, west of Omaha, on the highest land, and some experiments on the bottom land at Tekama, Burt county, afford ample proof. Still so little has been done in the way of supplying this country with living forests, that I again call attention to this most vital matter to the future prosperity of the State.

At Mr. Thomas's, near Tekama, twenty-four cottonwood trees, eight years old, average two feet and ten and one-eighth inches in circumference; sixteen locust trees, (*Robinia pseudo acacia*), five years old from seed, carefully cultivated, averaged twenty-three inches in circumference; twenty-five locust trees, six years old, from seed, but planted on sod ground not cultivated, averaged seventeen and seventeen-twenty-fifths inches in circumference.

It will be seen by the above that cultivation of forest trees is as important to their success as to that of any of our annual crops. The cottonwood trees would each furnish one to two ties for a railroad, and the locusts good posts for a wire fence.

This question of the planting of forest trees is one of the most important that can demand the attention of the citizens of the State, and too much cannot be said in regard to it.

There is another question of importance to the west generally. While there are most abundant materials for the manufacture of brick all over the State, the fuel that is required to burn them forms a serious drawback, and it is an important matter to ascertain whether the making of pressed brick would not prove in this country a success. The dryness of the atmosphere in this country is most favorable for the experiment. Mr. S. P. Reed, superintendent of construction on the Union Pacific railroad, a most intelligent and liberal-minded gentleman, tells me that he has made the experiment at Frémont, Dodge county, where he made 40,000 bricks in this way, and that his success was complete. This fact shows that a great obstacle is removed out of the way of the immediate settlement of a great portion of this State.

I would here say that the numerous successful experiments upon building

materials, and for other purposes, by this powerful and wealthy corporation, will be of incalculable value to the State, the future prosperity of which, it seems to me, will be very largely due to its energy and skill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. HAYDEN,
United States Geologist.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Observations accompanying annual report of 1867 of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the precious metals.

In presenting a brief sketch of the countries furnishing the present supplies of gold and silver, this republic, on account of the large quantities it annually contributes to the world's commerce, and the extent of the territory included within its auriferous districts, claims the first attention.

Its gold fields are divided into those of the Atlantic and of the Pacific slopes, sometimes designated respectively as the Appalachian and Sierra Nevada gold regions.

The Appalachian mountains rise in Lower Canada, south of the St. Lawrence, extending in a system of parallel ridges, in a southwesterly direction, about 1,300 miles, passing through the States of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, into Alabama.

Skirting the eastern margin of this chain is a narrow belt of metamorphosed rocks of the lower palæozoic age in an undulating range of elevations, known in Vermont as the Green mountains, in New York as the Highlands, in Pennsylvania as the South mountains, and in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, generally as the Blue Ridge.

Apparently of the same geological age, and running nearly parallel with this ridge, immediately to the southeast of it, lies the great auriferous belt of the Atlantic, varying in width from fifteen to seventy miles, containing gold in workable deposits in Lower Canada, in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and in a few isolated lumps and scales throughout the whole length of this mountain system. The predominating rock of this belt is talcose slate, passing into other varieties and alternating with formations of granite and syenite.

From 1830 until 1861 mining was regularly carried on in Virginia, and from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually received at the mint from that State, the whole amount deposited up to the year 1866 being \$1,570,182 82, the first deposit of \$2,500 having been made in 1829. The gold belt in Virginia is from fifteen to twenty miles in width, and thus far developed chiefly in the counties of Fauquier, Culpeper, Orange, Spottsylvania, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Buckingham, Campbell, and Pittsylvania.

Gold was known to exist in North Carolina before the commencement of the present century, a good-sized nugget having been found in Cabarrus county in 1799, and another afterwards, weighing 28 pounds avoirdupois. In the same locality it is estimated that over a hundred pounds were collected prior to 1830, in pieces each over one pound in weight. In the adjoining counties lumps were found weighing from one to sixteen pounds. From 1804 to 1827 North Carolina furnished all the gold of the United States, amounting, according to the mint returns, to \$110,000. Up to the year 1866 the State deposited at the mint \$9,278,627 67. The counties in which mining has been conducted are Rockingham, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus,

Rutherford, and Mecklenburg. Previous to 1825 the metal had been obtained from washings, but in that year auriferous vein stones were discovered and 625 ounces of gold obtained by rock mining, after which other leads were found in most of the counties above named.

In 1829 \$3,500 were deposited at the mint from South Carolina, and from 1830 to 1861 mining was prosecuted in that State with varying success. In 1852 the Dorn mine was opened in the Abbeville district, and in a little more than a year produced \$300,000 worth of gold by the aid of a single Chilian mill worked by two mules. The total deposit from this State amounts to \$1,353,663 98. The whole northwestern part of South Carolina contains gold, but the districts in which it has been mainly developed are Abbeville, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union, York, and Lancaster.

In 1830 \$212,000 were received from Georgia as the first contribution of its mines, which from that date to 1861 yielded a product of \$6,971,681 50. The whole of the State lying along the base of the Blue Ridge has been found more or less auriferous, but the counties in which mining has been principally conducted are Carroll, Cobb, Cherokee, Lumpkin, and Habersham.

Gold has been found in Tennessee and Alabama, but the quantity has been small, the whole amount deposited from the former State since 1828 being only \$81,406 75, and from the latter since 1838, \$201,734 83.

Specimens of silver ore have been discovered in several of the States aforesaid, but, so far, in paying quantities only at the Washington mine in Davidson county, North Carolina, where ores of great richness exist. The gold obtained by washing in the southern States was eagerly purchased by jewellers, anxious to secure the same on account of its great purity; and one-half of the product, it is supposed, was thus consumed.

The whole amount deposited at the mint from the six States between 1804 and 1866 is \$19,457,297 55; and if an equal quantity passed into manufactures and foreign commerce without reaching the mint, the total gold product of the Atlantic slope up to 1868 may be set down at \$40,000,000.

Efforts are now being made to develop the quartz veins of the southern States with the aid of the improvements in mining found to be effective in California and elsewhere.

But the most important gold fields of the United States and of the world are found in the States and Territories extending from the northern to the southern boundaries of the republic, and from the Pacific ocean to the eastern spurs and outliers of the Rocky mountains, embracing an area of more than a million of square miles.

This extensive region is included within California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Everywhere throughout this vast extent are found districts rich in the precious metals, including mines surpassing, in the quantities of treasure yielded, the most celebrated of other countries.

The existence of gold on the Pacific, within the limits of the present State of California, was well known to the Jesuit fathers long before the territory became a part of the United States; but the first discovery which became practical in the development of an extensive mining interest was made in the spring of 1848. A contractor, having engaged to furnish lumber to a retired Swiss officer of the Guard of Charles X, erected a saw-mill on the south fork of the American river, at a place now called Coloma, in California, on the western declivity of the Sierra Nevada. The mill was completed in March, 1848, and on setting it in operation, the water, rushing through the new tail-race, exposed numerous small particles of a light metallic lustre, recognized as gold. The news of the discovery soon spread far and wide, and as early as July of that year four thousand persons were engaged in washing on the Ameri-

can river and its tributaries, obtaining from thirty to forty thousand dollars' worth of gold every day, and by the month of November they had extracted from four to five millions.

In July, 1849, fifteen thousand persons had reached the new El Dorado, including miners from Mexico, Peru, Chili, and elsewhere. These were soon after joined by immense immigrations from the United States and Europe, making an aggregate number before the close of 1849 of fifty or fifty-five thousand persons, who had washed from the river beds of California, before the commencement of the year 1850, gold equal to forty millions of dollars, increased during the following year to ninety millions.

The gold-bearing rocks of California are a belt of talcose and other varieties of slate, varying in width from forty to fifty-five miles, alternating with masses of trap and serpentine, flanking the Sierra Nevada on the west, extending into the valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, where these rocks are overlaid by recent deposits of a sedimentary nature. Within the slate in metamorphic rocks are enclosed veins of auriferous quartz, believed to be the most prolific source from which is taken the gold of California, and to the detritus of which, separated from the original matrix by disintegration, abrasion, and distribution by aqueous and other agencies, the shallow placers owe their origin.

The gold-bearing rocks of the Ural mountains, of Australia, and of the Andes belong to the palæozoic or silurian age, Sir Roderick Murchison claiming to have established the fact that *all* the more productive auriferous rocks belong to that geological period. The gold-producing States of California and Nevada appear, however, to form a remarkable exception to this general rule, as numerous fossils of undoubted jurassic origin have been found *in situ* in several different localities upon the most auriferous rocks in these States.

West of the Sierra Nevada silver ores first appear, and at the Comstock lode, in Nevada, an annual yield has been obtained nearly twice as great as that of the celebrated Potosi mines during the most prosperous periods of their history. The product of California is almost entirely gold, yet some silver is obtained by separation, while the product of Nevada is principally silver, the deposits of gold being less numerous and less extensive. In the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, both the precious metals abound. Silver mining began in 1860 in Nevada, and it is estimated that to the present time the quantity extracted is equal to one hundred millions of dollars.

The first gold-mining operations were confined to shallow washings, where the metal lay near the surface, and was obtained without expensive machinery. As these deposits became exhausted, methods were resorted to for the purpose of carrying water to levels above the course of present streams, to wash the auriferous gravel found at such elevations. This method is known as the hydraulic process. At a still later period the system of mining in quartz rock was commenced, which appears at the present time to be well established in California, and is annually producing increased quantities. To render this branch of mining successful, an established and permanent population, with due proportion of skilled mechanics and establishments for the manufacture of machinery, appears to be necessary.

Of the quantities of the precious metals already taken from the mines of the United States, different estimates have been formed, some placing the product of California alone, since the commencement of 1848, at over one thousand millions of dollars. The special commissioner for the collection of statistics of gold and silver west of the Rocky mountains estimates the product of California, from 1848 to the end of 1865, at nine hundred millions, and that of the neighboring States and Territories, including the province of British Columbia, at \$100,000,000, making an aggregate of \$1,000,000,000. To reach this result the manifests at the custom-house at San Francisco have been taken, amounting to \$740,832,623,

to which was added the sum of \$45,000,000 for gold and silver in use as currency on the Pacific, with an estimate of \$115,000,000 for jewelry and plate manufactured in California, gold dust carried to the Atlantic States and foreign countries by miners returning home, without passing through the custom-house, and for dust buried or concealed by miners at remote points. It is safe to assume the total yield of Nevada, up to the end of 1867, at \$100,000,000; that of Colorado at \$30,000,000; of Oregon and Washington Territory, \$25,000,000; Idaho and Montana, each, \$25,000,000; and Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, \$5,000,000. If the product of California, up to the end of the same period, be assumed as equal to \$900,000,000, the total product of the western mines up to the first of January, 1868, will amount to \$1,110,000,000, or, in round numbers, \$1,100,000,000, of which \$1,000,000,000 may be set down for gold, and \$100,000,000 for silver.

As to the annual product of the mines, opinions are likewise divided, some claiming eighty and others a hundred millions.

In 1865 and 1866 a revenue tax of six-tenths of one per cent. was collected on all gold and silver bullion in lumps, ingots, bars, or otherwise as assayed, which in 1866 amounted to \$499,455, indicating a total value of bullion assayed, upon which a tax was paid, of \$83,242,551 in paper currency value; equal in gold value to \$56,000,000. A considerable quantity of bullion doubtless escaped taxation, but it is not probable the amount was greater than a fifth of the whole quantity subject to a revenue duty.

In the remote and unsettled regions mining is generally conducted by large parties operating in such a manner as to afford mutual protection against hostile Indians, and the localities become well known and are not likely to be passed over by the internal revenue collector. The chances for evasion are greater in the more settled districts, where the miners are more scattered. But these are not so numerous as to render it probable that an amount greater than we have assumed could escape the excise duty. Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah produced a certain quantity, which, but for the Apaches, would have amounted to many millions; considerable quantities passed into manufactures without being previously assayed, and left the country in the form of dust by miners returning to foreign parts, or was shipped in the form of ore; and \$5,000,000 may be set down as a contingent under these heads, making a total of \$75,000,000, gold value, for the year 1866, of which \$18,000,000 represent the silver product.

The amount deposited at the mints for the year 1866 was less than \$32,000,000, gold value, the mint returns exhibiting about four-sevenths of the amount of assayed bullion produced during that year upon which a revenue tax was assessed and paid. A license tax was paid by sixty-eight private assayers, nearly all of whom were located in the mining territory, and it may be safely affirmed that for some years past the larger portion of the gold and silver product of the United States has been cast into bars or ingots by these licensed assayers, and thus passed into the market without being returned to the mint.

The tax on bullion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was five-tenths of one per cent., amounting to \$441,339, indicating a currency value of bullion on which a tax was paid of \$88,267,900, equal in gold value to about \$60,000,000; gold in the Pacific States being at a premium on paper of about fifty per cent.

It is not probable the product of the last fiscal year differs materially from that of the preceding, the increased amount of taxes collected being due rather to greater efficiency in the execution of the revenue laws. The yield for the *calendar* year of 1867 can hardly fail to be less than that of 1866, on account of Indian troubles in Montana, Idaho, and Arizona, and also because many mining companies wishing to import mills and other machinery are awaiting the completion of the railroads across the mountains, as offering greater facilities for transportation; hence mining in many localities is, for the present, in a measure

suspended. Under these circumstances it is not likely the product for the year ending December 31, 1867, will exceed \$70,000,000, gold value.

Placer mining, from the exhaustion of deposits, must necessarily decline on the Pacific slope, as it has in all other countries, but rock and hydraulic mining are destined to increase largely when our western regions become occupied by a settled population.

The field for enterprise in these branches is almost unlimited, and with the completion of proper railroad facilities, and the termination of Indian difficulties, the gold-bearing rocks of the western States and Territories will furnish profitable employment for millions of men and hundreds of millions of capital; and with the aid of suitable machinery and accomplished metallurgists, our annual supply of the precious metals may easily be increased to several hundred millions.

Mexico, since its conquest by the Spaniards in 1521, has contributed large quantities of silver, amounting, for 347 years, to an annual average of more than nine millions of dollars.

Humboldt estimated the product of its mines, from the conquest to the end of the year 1803, at \$2,028,000,000,* of which about \$79,000,000 were gold.

Of the whole amount, \$1,767,952,000 had passed through the mints and were accounted for upon the official records; the balance, amounting to \$260,000,000, and nearly one-seventh of the whole, was reckoned as a furtive extraction, finding its way into the market without any official recognition.

Chevalier calculated the silver product of Mexico from 1521 to 1845 at 162,858,700 pounds, troy; worth \$2,605,739,200. Humboldt's estimate for the silver alone up to 1803 was \$1,948,952,000. The silver coinage of the country between 1803 and the end of 1845 amounted to \$506,000,000. If this amount, with one-fifth of the whole for the produce of the mines not passing through the mint, be added to Humboldt's estimate, the result will be nearly the same as the computation of Chevalier.

In the article "Mexico," in the *New American Cyclopædia*, we find a statement of the amount of the gold and silver coinage in all the Mexican mints from the conquest to 1856, with the mint returns for each year from 1822 to 1856, furnished by the *ministerio de fomento*. The total coinage to the year 1856 is set down at—

Silver.....	\$2, 534, 115, 679
Gold.....	96, 892, 542
Total.....	<u>2, 631, 008, 221</u>

If to this one-seventh be added for the unregistered produce of the mines, the amount will reach the sum of \$3,007,000,000. The same result will be obtained by adding the produce from 1803 to 1856 to Humboldt's figures, thus attesting the substantial accuracy of the conclusions reached nearly three-quarters of a century ago by that eminent philosopher.

The mint returns from 1822 to 1856, furnished by the "*ministerio*," foot up \$478,392,014 for both gold and silver, the coinage of the two metals not being stated separately. For the period from 1804 to 1821 recourse may be had to the reports made to the British government by its consuls in Mexico, from which it appears that during the twenty-six years from the commencement of 1804 to

* The proceeds of the Mexican and South American mines from 1492 to 1803, being stated in piasters, or Spanish dollars, a coin of very nearly the same value as our own dollar, it is treated in this article as equivalent, and all values given in the gold currency of the United States. When reference is made to the produce of the American mines previous to 1803, Humboldt's computations are implied, unless otherwise stated. For the information contained in the returns of the British consuls, we are mainly indebted to the paper read before the Statistical Society of London, by Mr. J. T. Danson, an English statist.

the end of 1829 the silver coinage amounted to \$350,579,867, and the gold returned to the mints during the same time to about \$18,368,811, or an annual average of \$13,484,000 in silver, and \$700,000 in gold, equal to \$14,184,000 of both metals and to \$255,312,000 for the eighteen years from 1804 to 1821, both inclusive. For the twenty-six years from 1822 to the commencement of 1848, the year of the gold discoveries in California, the coinage of both metals in the Mexican mints was \$313,661,674, thus exhibiting the amount of \$568,973,674 gold and silver coinage for the forty-four years from 1803 to 1848. For the proportion of gold coinage in this amount it is believed the annual average of \$700,000 may be adopted for the whole period. In the early part of the century, when the coinage amounted annually to more than twenty millions of dollars, that of gold was slightly in excess of a million.

During the Spanish revolutionary troubles, commencing in 1810, when the mint records show a yearly supply of less than ten millions, that of gold declined sometimes to less than half a million. In 1832 the mints again returned a product of more than twelve millions, increased to thirteen millions in 1838, fifteen millions in 1845, and nineteen millions in 1848, when the gold coinage amounted to about one million. An annual average of \$700,000 for forty-four years would produce \$30,800,000, and may be stated, in round numbers, at \$31,000,000, and the silver at \$538,000,000.

In estimating the produce of the Mexican mines in 1841, M. St. Clair Duport, who had been engaged in refining gold and silver at the mint of the city of Mexico, states, in a work published in 1843, that the silver passing through the Mexican mint, was about four-fifths of the whole, while the gold returned was only about three-eighths of the amount produced. Humboldt's addition of one-seventh to the registered product was made under the old Spanish régime, when the police regulations of the mines were enforced with an extreme rigor that has not been practiced since.

In reference to mining operations during the revolutionary period, Mr. Ward remarks: "It is a fact universally admitted that although the towns of the mining districts have been ruined by the emigration of capitalists formerly interested in mining, the lower classes have, throughout the revolution, found means to draw their subsistence from the mines.

"Under the denomination of *buscones* or searchers, they have never ceased to work, and have, in general, continued to extract from the upper levels, or from the old workings, a very considerable quantity of silver. This desultory system is still pursued in many parts of the country, and in many districts a large population is even now maintained by it."

When it is considered that in our own country the amount deposited at the mints for the year 1866 was less than \$32,000,000, gold value; while, for the same year, a revenue tax was assessed and paid upon assayed bullion equal, in gold value, to \$56,000,000—the mint returns thus indicating an amount equal to four-sevenths only of the quantity upon which the tax was collected—it will be conceded that the estimate of Duport is quite reasonable. We will therefore adopt it, with a slight modification as to gold, by assuming that one-half of the actual product of that metal is indicated by the records of the mints. This will produce for the forty-four years subsequent to 1803 a product of \$734,500,000; or \$672,500,000 of silver, and \$62,000,000 of gold.

For the nine years from 1848 to 1856, the returns show a product of both metals of \$164,730,340, or an annual average of \$18,303,371; gold amounting to about \$950,000, silver to \$17,350,000.

Applying the same estimate for unregistered metal as above, we obtain a total for the nine years of \$212,287,000, or \$23,587,000 annually, of which about \$2,000,000 may be set down for gold.

Of the produce of the mines since 1856 no official data are at hand. A gradual progress appears to have been made up to the advent of Maximilian,

when the yield was about \$26,000,000 of silver, and \$3,000,000 of gold. Although the war following the French invasion in 1863 does not appear to have interfered much with the English mining companies operating in Mexico, it doubtless acted prejudicially in other instances; and it may be supposed that the annual yield throughout the whole country was somewhat reduced. There can be little risk, however, in applying the average for the nine years preceding 1856 to the whole period of twenty years from 1848 to 1868. As the proportion of gold has witnessed a gradual increase for a number of years, it may safely be estimated at \$2,500,000 annually, and the silver product at \$21,000,000. This will amount to \$420,000,000 of silver, and \$50,000,000 of gold, for twenty years.

Adopting Humboldt's estimates for the period prior to 1804, the yield of the Mexican mines will stand thus:

Periods.	Gold.	Silver.	Both metals.
1804 to 1848	\$62, 000 000	\$692, 500 000	\$734, 500 000
1848 to 1868	50, 000 000	420, 000 000	470, 000 000
1804 to 1868	112, 000 000	1, 092, 500 000	1, 204, 500 000
1521 to 1804	79, 000 000	1, 948, 952 000	2, 027, 952 000
1521 to 1868	191, 000 000	3, 041, 452 000	3, 232, 452 000

Making a total gold product of \$191,000,000, and silver of \$3,041,452,000, from the opening of the mines to the present day, and a total of both metals amounting to \$3,232,000,000.

The present annual product may be estimated at silver \$26,000,000, gold \$3,000,000, both metals \$29,000,000.

The remaining localities upon the North American continent where gold has been found are British Columbia, Canada, and Nova Scotia.

As early as 1856 the governor of Vancouver Island reported the discovery of gold in British Columbia, but it was not until 1858 that miners in sufficient numbers to overpower the opposition of the aborigines entered the province and commenced prospecting the valleys of Fraser's river and its tributaries.

Since 1858 gold washing has been continued, and the whole valley of the Fraser and some of its tributaries have been found to be more or less auriferous.

The amount of gold obtained since 1858 has been estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$45,000,000, and the annual supply at the present time from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. Nearly all thus far obtained has been the produce of washings or shallow placers.

Gold washings have been carried on in Lower Canada, on the Chaudière, St. Francis, and Gilbert rivers since 1850. The auriferous region covers from 3,000 to 4,000 square miles, occupying a part of that portion of the province lying between the St. Lawrence and the United States boundary, and east of the Green Mountain range, prolonged into Canada. The product up to the present time has not been large, although sufficient to indicate that gold exists over a considerable extent of territory.

The amount obtained last year was from \$150,000 to \$200,000, the whole amount extracted from the commencement of mining operations being estimated at \$1,000,000. Recently several shafts have been sunk on quartz veins, and thirteen hundred-weight of ore worked in New York by mill process it is said yielded at the rate of \$40 per ton, while some of the ore is reported to have assayed still more favorably. At last accounts measures were being taken to erect machinery for the purpose of conducting rock mining in the neighborhood of St. Francis. Under the most favorable circumstances this region will scarcely yield over a half million of dollars annually.

A third auriferous district in British North America is in Nova Scotia, in a zone of metamorphic rocks bordering on the Atlantic coast, from six to eight miles wide at its eastern extremity and from forty to fifty at its widest points, comprising six thousand square miles of surface. Gold has been found in quartz veins and in the sands on the beach, the first discoveries having been made in 1860 or 1861.

Mining is now carried on at Fauquier harbor, Wine harbor, Sherbrook, Owens, Waverly, Oldham, Stormont, Lawrencetown, Renfrew, Country harbor, Isaac's harbor, Montague, Uniacke, and other places. The gold of Nova Scotia is of remarkable purity, being on the average twenty-two carats fine, and the bars or ingots are said to be current in Halifax at \$20 an ounce.

The annual product for the last few years has been 25,000 ounces troy, or \$500,000, the whole amount taken from the mines since 1862 being estimated at two millions, or two millions two hundred thousand dollars.

In Central America there are numerous mines of gold and silver, formerly yielding a very considerable product, but which, on account of the many revolutions and distractions that have disturbed the peace of the country for the last forty or fifty years, have been in a great measure neglected.

The statistics of their produce, either previous to or since 1803, are exceedingly meagre, leaving it difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

The investigations of Humboldt were not extended to this part of the Spanish-American colonies, although there can be little doubt that the quantities of the precious metals obtained, in what then constituted the captain-generalship of Guatemala, were by no means insignificant; but in reference to the mines, as to many other matters pertaining to the early history of this part of America, there is much yet to be collected by future explorers.

Of the five states constituting the political divisions of Central America, Honduras appears to be the most abundantly supplied with mineral wealth, and Mount Merendon has long been celebrated for its mines of silver and gold. Silver is found in combination with lead, iron, copper, and antimony, and the ores are said to be very rich. The gold obtained is mostly washed from the sands of the rivers in the departments of Yoro, Olancho, and Santa Barbara.

In 1860 and for some years previous the bullion export of Honduras amounted in value to about \$400,000 annually, and the mines, although in native hands and carried on without much enterprise, probably return a product not varying much from that amount, consisting mostly of gold collected by the Indian population from shallow washings.

In the republic of Guatemala there is a mining district in the Alotepec mountains, which, three-quarters of a century ago, yielded large quantities of silver. It is found combined with lead and copper, and also as a sulphide of silver. Building stone, wood, and water, and other conveniences for carrying on mining operations, are at hand. The Central American Mining Company, operating in this locality, between 1858 and 1865 sold ore and bar silver amounting to 621,000 ounces, worth over \$700,000.

The river sands of the department of Chiquimula are auriferous, and are washed by the Indians; but there are no means of estimating the amount obtained.

The districts of Segovia, Matagalpa, and Chontales, in Nicaragua, border upon the great metalliferous mountain region of Honduras, and are rich in mineral deposits. Under Spanish dominion these gold and silver mines were very productive, but at present they appear to be carried on without much energy or skill, and very little is known as to the quantities of the precious metals obtained.

The Chontales gold and silver mines had been worked for many years by the natives, who had no means of erecting proper machinery, and were obliged to carry the ore to mill by hand; yet in this way they obtained, in the month of January, 1865, from some of these mines, 230 ounces of gold, worth about \$4,000. This was mined in the rock, and yielded 112 ounces of gold to 60

tons of ore, and in other cases the ore of some of these mines yielded as high as from 40 to 300 ounces per ton.

These mines have lately passed into the hands of an English company, and it is believed, with proper machinery, they will make a very profitable return.

An authority before us estimates the product of Nicaragua in 1860 at about \$250,000, but it is rather a matter of conjecture than of estimate.

In the republic of San Salvador, the silver mines of Tabanco, in the department of San Miguel, have been celebrated for many years. The ores are properly lead ores, easily worked, and yield from 47 to 2,537 ounces of silver to the ton. These mines have been irregularly worked for many years, but of late without proper machinery, or sufficient capital fully to develop their hidden treasures.

Costa Rica, though less productive in mineral wealth than the other States of Central America, has gold mines in the Aguacate mountains, and some of its alluvions are profitably washed by the Indian population, but the produce is mostly smuggled out of the country, and the amount obtained is a matter of conjecture.

The range of mountains included within Central America is about 1,200 miles in length, and from all the information existing upon the subject there is reason to believe that when peace and order shall take the place of turbulence and war and a thriftless inactivity shall give way to an enlightened industry among the population, this part of the Cordilleras will be found to be no less amply supplied with gold and silver than other portions of the system traversing the South American continent at one extremity, or Mexico, California, and British Columbia at the other.

If the mines were properly opened and developed, silver would form the leading product; but at present, owing to the fact that shallow washings require less capital and skill, and are therefore better adapted to the means of the native population of the country, more gold is probably obtained than silver.

The gold fields of the Atlantic States, from 1804 to 1848, produced an amount of gold equal in value, according to the mint returns, to some twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, but in reality equal to twice that amount.

This region is neither as extensive nor as productive as the metalliferous districts of Central America, and under similar circumstances would produce but a small proportion of the amount yielded by them. An estimate of the product of Central America, therefore, at a value about equal to that of the Alleghany mines, as shown by the mint records, would appear sufficiently moderate, in the light of all the information we have been able to obtain. We compute for the States of Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica, collectively, for the period from 1804 to 1848, \$300,000 annually; \$200,000 representing the gold product and \$100,000 that of silver, amounting, in the forty-four years, to—gold, \$8,800,000; silver, \$4,400,000, or \$13,200,000 for both metals. During the last twenty years the supply has certainly been increasing somewhat, as several companies of sufficient capital have been operating upon a more extensive scale than had hitherto obtained, and we compute it at \$250,000 for gold and \$150,000 for silver yearly, producing in the twenty years \$5,000,000 of the first and \$3,000,000 of the other, or \$8,000,000 of both metals; yielding a product during the sixty-four years of—gold, \$13,800,000; silver, \$7,400,000, or \$21,200,000 of both metals.

PRODUCE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

	Gold.	Silver.	Both metals.
1804 to 1848.....	\$8,800,000	\$4,400,000	\$13,200,000
1848 to 1868.....	5,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
1804 to 1868.....	13,800,000	7,400,000	21,200,000

The present yearly supply may be stated at \$300,000 gold and \$200,000 silver or half a million annually.

From the discovery of the continent to the end of 1803, the product of South America in the precious metals, according to Humboldt's estimates, amounted to \$3,878,748,000, of which \$2,409,204,000 represented the supply of silver and \$1,268,500,000 that of gold; \$2,951,748,000 being ascertained from the official records, and \$727,000,000 estimated as a contraband product, not passing under the eyes of the authorities.

Mr. Danson, upon a revision of Humboldt's figures, makes a correction in the product of the South American mines, amounting to \$138,506,000, and reduces the total to \$3,540,242,000.

These corrections consist, first, in changing the produce of the mines of Gualgayoc, Guamachuco de Couchucos, from \$185,339,900 to \$18,533,990, a mistake which had evidently occurred from inadvertently misplacing the separating point, and a deduction of \$166,806,000 on this account appears to be proper. Secondly, he assumes that the \$200,000,000 estimated by Humboldt as a contraband product of the mines of Pasco, Gualgayoc, and the rest of Peru, exclusive of the mines of Potosi, was intended to be one-fourth of the registered metal, as in the case of Potosi, and hence deducts another \$40,000,000 on account of the aforesaid error. At the time of Humboldt's visit, in 1802, the South American colonies were divided into the vice-royalties of Peru, New Granada, and Buenos Ayres, the captain-generalships of Chili and Venezuela, and the Portuguese colonies of Brazil. Bolivia then formed a part of Buenos Ayres, but previous to 1778 was included within the vice-royalty of Peru. Each of these divisions now constitutes an independent republic; New Granada and Brazil furnish the principal supplies of gold, and Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, those of silver. Mines of the precious metals exist in the Argentine republic, in the mountains separating the provinces of Tucuman and Catamarca, in the Famatina range, in the province of La Rioja and in the Sierra de Cordova. Uruguay formerly produced small quantities of gold and silver, and both metals are found in the republic of Paraguay, and perhaps in some of the other divisions bordering on the Rio de la Plata, but the amount of treasure obtained from these states is believed to be small, and never in fact considerable. At the commencement of the century all these divisions were included in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. At that time the South American continent produced about 33,500 pounds of gold and 691,625 pounds of silver, equal in value to about \$18,600,000.

In 1848 the gold product had declined to about 24,000 pounds, and that of silver to 685,400, worth together about \$16,400,000.

At the present time the yield of each metal has slightly improved. Both metals are obtained in Peru, its most celebrated mines being those of Pasco, discovered in 1630, and which had, in 1803, produced an amount of silver worth \$375,000,000. These are situated in the Peruvian Andes, at an elevation of 13,673 feet above the level of the sea, about 1,500 feet below the line of perpetual snow. The town of Cerro de Pasco, in this mining district, stands at the same elevation, and when the mines were prosperous contained a population of 18,000.

The mines of Hualgayoc were discovered in 1771, and up to the year 1803 had produced an annual supply of silver worth nearly a million of dollars. The metal was so near the surface that wherever the turf was removed, filaments of native silver adhered to the roots of the grasses.

These mines surround and underlie the town of Micupampa, near 12,000 feet above the sea, where water freezes nearly every night throughout the year.

The other more important silver mines of Peru are those of Hualanca, Lucanas, and Huantajaya. Gold is found in most of the mountain passes, and many of the rivers from the Andes wash down auriferous sands. It is very difficult to obtain any exact knowledge of the amount annually obtained. The

business of washing the sands, and, indeed, of mining for both metals, is pursued to a great extent by the Indians, frequently with much secrecy, without capital or machinery, and the product smuggled out of the country, to avoid the payment of the government duties levied at the mints, which some years ago amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of all silver returned.

The wide distribution of the precious metals throughout the sierras of Peru, the deposits of silver oftentimes lying very near the surface, together with the wild and sparsely settled character of the country, and the want of a wholesome administration of the laws, facilitate an irregular system of mining and a contraband traffic in the proceeds. Perhaps not one-half of the gold obtained, and not more than two-thirds of the silver, are returned to the mint. The actual proceeds of the mines are to some extent, therefore, a matter of conjecture, the value of any estimate depending very much upon a familiar knowledge of the country and of the character and habits of its population.

In the five years from 1797 to 1801 the coinage of the mint at Lima amounted to \$26,032,653, of which \$2,322,667 were gold and \$23,709,986 silver, being about \$5,300,000 per annum.

In the five preceding years it had amounted to an annual average of \$6,000,000. In 1800 the mint coined \$378,596 in gold and \$4,399,409 in silver; or \$4,778,005 in both metals. The total product for that year, including contraband, has generally been estimated at 400,000 pounds of silver and 2,400 pounds of gold, worth, at \$16 a pound for silver and \$225 for gold, \$6,940,000.

Between the commencement and the middle of the century the coinage of the mint varied considerably, the smallest returns being from 1820 to 1830, since which last-named date an improvement has been manifest, which, with occasional interruptions, has been continued, it is believed, to the present time. In estimating the produce of the mines for the forty-four years commencing with 1804 and ending with 1847, the average adopted by Humboldt at the beginning of the century, of \$6,240,000 per annum, would appear to be too high. The British consul at Lima, Mr. Belford Wilson, reported to his government that the quantity of silver smelted under official inspection for the thirty-six years from 1804 to 1839 amounted to the value of \$119,853,494, or an annual average of \$3,329,264. As this represents the quantity of the metal passing under official notice, and upon which the government duty was paid, the necessity of adding a proportionate amount for contraband, in order to obtain the actual product, is as obvious as in the case of the coinage returns, and the ratio of Dupont in reference to the silver product of Mexico would seem to be equally proper in the case of Peru. Adding one-fourth to the amount returned would make the yearly product \$4,161,580 for the districts included in the reports of the British consul. For the districts not so included, he estimated an annual yield of 100,000 marcs. We will, however, for greater safety, assume a product of 60,000 marcs at nine dollars per marc, and call the annual yield of silver throughout the whole of Peru, from 1804 to 1839, \$4,700,000. In 1845 Chevalier estimated the product of Peru in silver at 300,000 pounds, troy, worth at \$9 40 per marc, of Castile, about \$4,600,000, or \$100,000 less, it will be seen, than the above average for the thirty-six years. As mining operations in that country have for a long time been subject to continual fluctuations, but upon the whole varying but little in long periods of fifteen or twenty years, we will adopt the estimate of \$4,700,000 as the average silver product for the whole period of sixty-four years from 1804 to the end of 1867.

The product then, for the 44 years ending with 1847, would be \$206,800,000, and for the 20 subsequent years \$94,000,000, and for the 64 years \$300,000,000. The average here assumed is about \$1,000,000 less than the estimated silver product at the time of Humboldt's visit, in 1802, but since that period many of the old Spanish families, by whose enterprise and capital mining operations had been mainly conducted, have left the country. Many of the most productive

mines have become filled with water, while comparatively few new ones have been opened. Perhaps at no time during the last fifty years has the same amount of capital been invested, nor the business of the mines conducted upon as enlarged a scale as at the beginning of the century. That there should be some sixty or sixty-five millions less in the aggregate product up to the present time than if these changes had not taken place would seem to be a very probable result. From 1804 to 1823, the gold coinage, according to the British consul's returns, amounted to \$8,987,000, being an annual average for the 20 years of nearly \$450,000. From 1824 to 1839, it amounted to \$1,735,133, or a yearly average for the 16 years of \$108,446. The whole amount coined for the 36 years was \$10,722,165, and the yearly average for the whole period about \$298,000, or, in round numbers, say \$300,000. This sum would be to the registered silver, for the same period, in nearly the same proportion as the gold coinage at the beginning of the century was to that of silver. In reality, it would be something less, and from all that can be ascertained of the operations of the Peruvian mints since that date, it appears that the coinage of gold has declined somewhat more than silver. In weight, the \$300,000 of gold will hold the relation to the \$3,329,204 of smelted silver, as returned by the British consuls, of 1 to 173; and Chevalier, from an examination of the mint returns, has calculated that the amount of gold produced by the Andes of Peru and Bolivia from the earliest times is to the quantity of silver as 1 to 170. It may therefore be adopted as the annual coinage of the country for the period from 1804 to 1867, both inclusive. Mr. Bedford Wilson, who seems to have taken much pains to communicate to his government all the information attainable, states that "the greater portion of the gold produced in the country is smuggled out of it in the shape of bullion, its exportation in that state being altogether prohibited;" and this appears to be the general opinion of those who have given the matter much attention. We will assume, therefore, as we have heretofore done in reference to the gold of Mexico, that the mint returns represent one-half the entire yield. Mr. Danson, adopting the opinion of Duport, treats the coinage returns as representing three-eighths of the gold product both as to Mexico and Peru. An annual yield of \$600,000 would produce for the 44 years ending with 1847 \$26,400,000, and for the 20 subsequent years \$12,000,000, making a total gold product for the 64 years of \$38,400,000. The product of Peru in the precious metals will then stand thus:

1804-1848, 44 years, silver.....	\$206, 800, 000 ;	gold \$26, 400, 000
1848-1868, 20 " "	94, 000, 000 ;	" 12, 000, 000
1804-1868, 64 " "	300, 800, 000 ;	" 38, 400, 000

The total for both metals for the 44 years is \$233,200,000, and for the 20 following years \$106,000,000, and for the 64 years \$339,200,000. Mr. Jacob, who wrote in 1831, figured up for Peru during the 20 years commencing with 1810 a product of gold and silver amounting to \$64,688,429, equal to an annual average of \$3,234,422, or more than \$2,000,000 less than the average adopted here for the whole period since the commencement of 1804. On the other hand, Mr. Danson has estimated for the 45 years subsequent to 1804 a product of about sixteen millions more than is here computed for the corresponding period of 44 years.

The republic of Bolivia joins Peru on the east and south. During Spanish ascendancy it was known as Upper Peru, and prior to 1778 formed a part of that vice-royalty.

It contains the celebrated mines of Potosi, discovered in 1545, in the eastern ridge of the Andes, at an elevation of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet, which, according to Humboldt, had furnished up to 1803 an amount of registered silver valued

at \$1,096,000,000, and an unregistered or contraband quantity of the value of \$274,000,000, making an aggregate of \$1,370,000,000. The mines included within the present limits of Bolivia supplied nearly the entire product of the precious metals furnished by the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. Besides those of Potosi there are mines at Porco, Oruro, La Paz, Chucuito, and other places in Bolivia. Those of Porco had been worked by the Indians long before the arrival of the Spaniards, and had furnished large portions of the treasure plundered from the Incas by Pizarro and his followers.

Most of the rivers descending from the eastern declivity of the eastern Cordillera carry golden sands to the valleys below, and in some of the streams forming the head waters of the Amazon the metal is still obtained in very considerable quantities by the aborigines. At the beginning of the century the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres contributed of gold 2,200, and of silver 481,830 marcs of Castile; the former worth \$320,760, and the latter \$4,499,200. After the commencement of the revolutionary troubles the produce of the mines declined in this as in other South American states. Since 1840 or 1845 the annual supply of both metals has been increasing, and a relatively greater improvement is being made in the Bolivian mines than in those of Peru.

The reports of the British consuls show that the quantity of silver passing through the royal mint at Potosi in the five years from 1804 to 1808 amounted to \$16,573,795, and the quantity of gold for the same period to \$2,960,958, being an annual average of silver coinage of \$3,316,959, and of gold coinage \$592,191, the yearly gold coinage being about \$270,000 in excess of the amount reported for the year 1800, and that of silver about \$70,000 less than it was for the corresponding period.

In 1812, Potosi, in which was located the royal mint, was taken possession of by the revolutionary army, and, for a number of years after, the territory now forming the republic of Bolivia was devastated by contending factions. Although no returns of the coinage have been seen for the period between 1808 and 1830, there can be no doubt that it suffered a very considerable decline. The English consul at Buenos Ayres sent home to his government in 1830 an account of the silver bought by the Rescate Bank of Potosi from 1807 to 1826. This bank had for the twenty years previous to 1807 very regularly received about five-sixths of the silver passing through the mint of Potosi. For the eighteen years from 1809 to 1826 the quantity of silver purchased by this bank amounted to \$29,073,868, or an annual average of \$1,615,215. This last sum is five-sixths of \$1,938,258, which, if the bank continued to receive about the same proportion of the amount passing through the mint, would represent the amount of silver coined annually. The returns for the eight years from 1830 to 1837 show a silver coinage at the mint of Potosi amounting to \$15,559,646, or \$1,944,956 annually, which it will be seen corresponds very nearly with the annual purchase made by the Rescate Bank, increased one-fifth. It would appear, therefore, that the purchases of the bank for the eighteen years commencing with 1809 were about five-sixths of the quantity annually brought to the mint, as had been the case for the twenty years ending with 1809, and that the coinage for the eighteen years amounted to \$34,888,641.

The average for the three years from 1827 to 1829 is supposed to have been about the same, amounting to \$5,814,774; the sum coined during the eight years from 1830 to 1837, as we have already seen, was \$15,559,646; and if we suppose that no great change took place in the eleven succeeding years, there would be for that period an amount of coined silver equal to \$21,394,516, making an aggregate of \$94,231,372, which it is supposed passed through the mint from 1804 to 1848. We see no sufficient reason to depart from the rule heretofore adopted in reference to Mexico and Peru, that the amount of registered or coined silver represents about four-fifths of the whole product, and making that addition in this case we have for the whole period of forty-four years

\$117,789,215 as the value of the silver product of Bolivia. The annual average for the period is \$2,677,000, and by increasing it to \$2,800,000, it may be taken as the average for the subsequent twenty years, and \$56,000,000 as the product for that period, making a total for silver of \$173,789,000 for the sixty-four years.

The gold brought to the royal mint of Potosi from 1804 to 1808 amounted to \$2,960,958. After this no returns appear until 1835, and the amount coined in that and the two following years was \$453,250, showing a yearly average of \$151,083, which may perhaps apply to the whole period from 1809 to 1837, producing in that time \$4,381,407. An authority before us states the quantity of gold coined in 1840, at the mint of Potosi, at \$222,970, and in 1845 it appears to have been \$270,000. Assuming the first sum as the yearly average for the five years from 1838 to 1842, and the last as the average for the five years from 1843 to 1847, we have for the ten years the sum of \$2,464,850, and for the forty-four years \$9,807,215, showing a yearly gold coinage of \$223,000. Assuming as heretofore that the mint returns represent one-half of the gold product, we have for the actual yield \$19,614,430. Adopting the same average for the succeeding period, we obtain \$8,920,000 as the gold product for the twenty years ending with 1867, and for the sixty-four years \$28,535,430, and the treasure product of Bolivia will stand thus:

Periods.	Silver.	Gold.	Both metals.
1804 to 1848.....	\$117, 789, 215	\$19, 614, 430	\$137, 403, 645
1848 to 1868.....	56, 000, 000	8, 920, 000	64, 920, 000
1804 to 1868.....	173, 789, 000	28, 534, 430	202, 323, 645

The estimates of Humboldt as to the produce of South America, in silver, from the discovery to 1803, applied only to what was then called Upper and Lower Peru, covering the same territory as is now embraced in Peru and Bolivia. No estimate was made of the amount of gold produced in this territory, nor of the amount of silver yielded in the mining districts outside of Peru and Bolivia. New Granada, Chili, and Brazil produced gold; Upper and Lower Peru yielded silver, and no attempt is made to estimate the silver product of the first nor the gold of the second, for the period which elapsed from 1492 to 1803. This seems the more singular from the fact that at the time of his visit the mines of Peru and Bolivia were yielding an annual supply of 5,600 marcs of gold, worth, by his estimate, \$816,480; while Chili was producing 29,700 marcs of silver, equal in value to \$279,180.

The value of the silver yielded by the Peruvian mines from 1545 to 1803 was estimated by him, as correctly footed up by Danson, at \$2,203,698,000, being \$250,000,000 more valuable than the product of the whole of Mexico for a period of 282 years. Adding the sum of \$324,589,000 to the above product gives the amount of \$2,528,287,000, and adding \$150,000,000 more, we have \$2,678,287,000 as the value of the silver product of the Andes of Peru and Bolivia from the earliest times to 1848 and 1868 respectively. The addition of \$66,934,430 more for the gold product of these districts from 1804 to 1868 gives for the total product the sum of \$2,744,421,000. Chevalier has calculated the amount of silver produced by the mines of Peru and Bolivia, from their opening by the Spaniards to 1846, at 155,839,180 pounds troy, worth about \$2,376,500,000, and that the amount of gold produced by the same districts is, by weight, to the amount of silver as 1 to 170, which would give a gold product for the same period of 916,700 pounds, worth \$215,000,000, which added to the silver product gives a total value for both metals of \$2,591,547,495, or, with the additional product for 1846 and 1847, \$2,608,000,000 as the total value of the precious metals yielded by these districts from 1545 to 1848. If

the value of the gold and silver taken from these mines from 1804 to 1848 be added to Humboldt's estimates to 1803, the amount produced is \$2,674,300,000, or about \$68,000,000 more than the total gold and silver estimates of Chevalier for the same period. Recapitulating what has been stated, the united products of Peru and Bolivia, in gold and silver, may be presented as follows:

Periods.	Silver.	Gold.	Both metals.
1804 to 1848	\$324,589,000	\$46,014,430	\$370,603,645
1848 to 1868	150,000,000	20,920,000	170,920,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	474,589,000	66,934,430	541,523,645
1492 to 1803	2,203,698,000	.....	2,203,698,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,678,287,000		2,745,221,645
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The celebrated mines of Potosi, Oruro, Pasco, and Hualgayoc, which for several centuries have poured forth a mass of metal amounting in value to thousands of millions of dollars, are, in the opinion of competent judges, far from being exhausted; and might, under the protection of an enlightened and stable government, in a great measure be brought back to their former state of prosperity. According to Whitney, there were in the district of Potosi in 1852 more than eighteen hundred abandoned silver mines, and only twenty-six at work; and in the remaining mining district of Bolivia, 2,365 abandoned, and forty working mines. The chief drawback to working them is their great height and the impossibility of transporting machinery to them on the backs of mules, the only present means of conveyance to these mines. Those of Potosi, like those of Pasco, are situated at an elevation of more than 13,000 feet above the level of the ocean. Yet, at this elevation, they were profitably worked under Spanish rule for several centuries; and in 1810 the city of Potosi had a population numbering 130,000, whose prosperity was entirely dependent upon the product of the mines. At present it numbers about 25,000 inhabitants. Quick-silver is abundant at Huancavelica; good coal has been found on the Cerro de Pasco, at an elevation of 14,700 feet. Improved methods of draining the mines, and greater enterprise in their management, would, in the opinion of all travelers, vastly increase their annual product.

The English consuls at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo reported shipments of gold and silver from these ports amounting to a million and a half of dollars annually from the first for the five years from 1822 to 1826, and to \$9,982,496 from the last named port for the years 1803 and 1804; and thereupon Mr. Danson, assuming that this treasure was necessarily produced in what constituted at the beginning of the century the southern provinces of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, and at present the several States of the Argentine republic, the republics of Paraguay and Uruguay, and the territory ceded to Brazil under the treaty of 1828, figures up an aggregate product for this part of South America of \$312,800,000 for the forty-five years ending with 1848, being an annual average of \$7,000,000 for the whole period. Bolivia in 1802 produced gold and silver to the value of \$4,200,000. It then constituted a part of Buenos Ayres, and it is stated by the author of *New Spain* that "the great mass of the precious metals supplied by the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, is entirely derived from the most western part, the provincias de la Sierra, which in 1778 were separated from Peru." He then proceeds to designate the districts supplying the principal part of the metals, and they are all included within the present limits of Bolivia, which in 1778 was separated from Peru and attached to Buenos Ayres. That such a statement could be made by such a man as Humboldt, while at the same time the southern provinces were supplying twice the quantities of gold and silver that were furnished by Bolivia, that the mines

contributing this treasure should never be referred to by him, nor included in any of his estimates, is, to say the least, very improbable. Mines returning a product in 1803 and 1804 worth from six to seven millions of dollars a year could not have so completely escaped the attention of every statist that neither their locality nor their names can be specified, and there can be but little doubt that the treasure seeking a European market through the mouth of the river La Plata was obtained chiefly in the mines of Upper and Lower Peru.

Gold and silver in small quantities are known to exist in Paraguay, and mines of both metals are said to have been worked in Uruguay and the seven missions, the Banda Oriental of the Spaniards, and these would seek the port of Monte Video in passing into the market; but from all the information we can obtain in reference to the quantity furnished by these localities, we have some hesitancy in placing it as high even as half a million yearly. More valuable deposits of the precious metals are contained in the Argentine Confederation, in the States of Salta, Tucuman, Catamarca, La Rioja, San Juan, and Cordova; and, before the commencement of the revolutionary troubles, Salta and Tucuman had mines in operation, the machinery of which was generally destroyed during the war for independence, and the proprietors mostly banished on account of their adherence to the cause of Spain. The mines in the Famatina mountains, in the Sierra de Cordova, in San Juan and Catamarca, are just beginning as it were to assume some importance, and are represented as being very valuable. An estimate of half a million yearly for the States lying east of the Parana, for the whole period of sixty-four years, with a similar amount for the States lying west of the river, for the forty-four years ending with 1847, and \$1,500,000 for the twenty following years, will be sufficiently high. The proportion of gold to silver being probably about the same as in Bolivia, may be stated at \$75,000 annually, leaving \$425,000 for the silver product in Paraguay and Uruguay during the period from 1804 to 1868, and in the Argentine Confederation for the forty-four years, and \$225,000 gold and \$1,275,000 silver for the last twenty years; making for the western side \$4,500,000 gold and \$25,500,000 silver for the twenty years. The whole amount for Paraguay and Uruguay will be \$4,800,000 gold and \$27,200,000 silver, or \$32,000,000 of both metals, and \$7,800,000 gold and \$44,200,000 silver, or \$52,000,000 of both metals for the Argentine Confederation, amounting, on both sides of the river, to \$12,600,000 gold and \$71,400,000 silver, and \$84,000,000 of both metals, for the period from 1804 to 1868. The result may be stated as follows:

Product of republics of Paraguay and Uruguay.

Periods.	Gold.	Silver.	Amount of both metals.
1804 to 1848.....	\$3,300,000	\$18,700,000	\$22,000,000
1848 to 1868.....	1,500,000	8,500,000	10,000,000
1804 to 1868.....	4,800,000	27,200,000	32,000,000

Product of the Argentine Confederation.

Periods.	Gold.	Silver.	Amount of both metals.
1804 to 1848.....	\$3,300,000	\$18,700,000	\$22,000,000
1848 to 1868.....	4,500,000	25,500,000	30,000,000
1804 to 1868.....	7,800,000	44,200,000	52,000,000

In 1803 Chili produced 12,212 marcs of gold, of the value of \$1,780,000, and 29,700 marcs of silver, worth about \$280,000. Up to that date the country had produced, according to Humboldt, gold to the value of \$138,000,000, and, according to Chevalier, silver amounting in weight to about 680,000 pounds, troy, worth about \$10,880,000, making a total value of precious metals of \$148,880,000.

The quantity of silver produced previous to the discovery of the rich mines of Copiapo, in 1832, was not very large. After that date it rapidly increased, and at present amounts to a yearly supply of about 300,000 lbs. Gold, on the other hand, has declined to half, or even less than half, the quantity produced at the commencement of the century. The coinage of the latter metal, for the twenty years from 1804 to 1823, amounted to \$12,214,892, and if the actual product be considered double the amount coined, the yearly average will stand at \$1,221,489, showing a decline of half a million yearly since 1803. Previous to 1826 the Chilean government prohibited the exportation of the precious metals without being coined, consequently, after that, the mint returns declined to a very small amount. Among the returns of the English consuls are annual accounts made up by the Chilean government of the gold and silver known to have been exported, coined and uncoined, for the eight years from 1834 to 1841. These accounts, it is stated, are confessedly made upon very defective information. They show an exportation of gold to the value of \$5,444,469, and of silver to the value of \$11,434,643. If we assume that one-half the amount of gold produced during the eight years came under official notice in such a way as to be included in these accounts, the actual product for the time mentioned was \$10,888,938, or \$1,361,117 yearly, an amount very nearly the same as the yearly average for the twenty years from 1804 to 1823. Half the sum of these averages is \$1,291,300. The annual product in 1800 is stated by Whitney at 7,500 pounds fine gold. In 1850 it is put at about 2,900 pounds. If the yearly decline is supposed to have been somewhat regular during the period of half a century, a mean of the two quantities would very nearly express the average annual production. Such a quantity would be 5,200 pounds, worth, being fine gold, \$1,289,600, very similar in amount, it will be seen, to the average number heretofore obtained, and we may take half the sum of the two numbers as the annual production for the period from 1804 to 1848, with some confidence that it cannot be far out of the way. A yearly supply of \$1,290,000 would, in forty-four years, produce \$56,760,000. Since 1835 the supply of gold appears to have been increasing, the product in 1850 being about 400 pounds more than in the former year. In 1865 Chevalier estimated it at 1,200 kilograms, equal to about 3,215 pounds troy, being an increase, since 1850, of about 300 pounds. An average of these several quantities is 3,057 pounds, equal in value to about \$758,000, which may be assumed as the average yield since 1848, producing for the twenty years \$15,160,000, and making for the sixty-four years a gold product of the value of \$71,920,000.

Mr. Danson has been quoted as placing the gold product of Chili at \$99,963,000 for the forty-five years ending with 1848; but by looking into the paper read by that gentleman before the Statistical Society of London, in 1850, it will be discovered that in dealing with the accounts of treasure shipments from 1834 to 1841, furnished by the Chilean government, he inadvertently subjected quantities expressing the value of one metal to arithmetical processes intended for quantities representing the value of the other, producing an error in the result as to gold of nearly thirty millions of dollars. The amount that would have been obtained, according to his theory, had no error occurred in the calculation, is \$70,757,532. The result obtained for the silver product was \$38,555,205; but if the error just mentioned had not occurred, it would have been \$56,525,000, nearly twice the amount at which Chevalier estimated the product for nearly the same period. In 1803, we have already seen, the supply of silver amounted in value to \$280,000. In the twenty years from 1804 to 1823 the amount coined

was \$5,009,622, and if this be supposed to represent but two-thirds of the actual product, (a more liberal allowance for contraband than has heretofore been made for silver,) the quantity produced in the twenty years would amount to \$7,562,698, or an annual average of \$378,135, which being considered as the yearly product during the twenty-eight years from 1804 to 1832, when the mines of Copiapo were discovered, the whole product up to that date would be but \$10,587,780, and we may feel considerable assurance that this estimate is sufficiently high. From 1832 to 1845 we find the yearly product stated by Mr. Whitney and other authorities as averaging about 107,000 pounds troy, worth \$1,712,000, and producing, in the fourteen years, \$23,968,000. In the following two years the yield was something greater, and we may add for these \$3,474,672, making, with the supply from 1804 to 1832, \$38,030,459, being nearly the same result reached by Mr. Danson by a lucky miscalculation.

M. Chevalier estimated the amount of silver produced in Chili from 1804 to 1845, both inclusive, at 1,803,636 pounds troy, worth \$28,858,176. By adding the produce of 1846 and 1847, the value of the silver obtained in the forty-four years would, according to his estimate, amount to \$32,332,848, a sum \$5,697,611 less than has been obtained by the foregoing calculation; but the quantity herein estimated is only \$27,442,672 for the sixteen years from the opening of the mines of Copiapo, being an annual yield of \$1,715,000 during that period; and this does not appear an extraordinary production when it is considered that these are among the richest silver mines in the world, and that those of Potosi and Pasco, situated in a region of perpetual barrenness and desolation, more than 13,000 feet in elevation, produced for many years after their discovery a much larger quantity, and that the great Comstock mine in Nevada is producing a yearly supply ten times as great.

Mr. Whitney has put the produce of the Chilian mines for the eight years from 1846 to 1853 at 1,750,000 lbs., worth \$28,000,000, or an annual value of \$3,500,000; and Mr. J. Arthur Phillips, a mining engineer of Kensington, England, places the product of 1865 at 300,000 lbs., worth \$4,800,000.

In 1851 the export of silver in bars and ingots from the port of Caldera amounted to 3,030,874 ounces, worth \$3,788,593, and in ores of different degrees of purity, of from eight to seventy-three per cent., 2,312,829 lbs. In 1855, the export of silver and silver ores amounted to \$4,725,655. Since the last named date a railroad has been completed from Caldera to Copiapo, which it was expected would greatly reduce the expenses of mining, and lead to the exportation of some 300,000 tons of ore collected at the mines, which will yield from forty-eight to four hundred ounces of silver to the ton, but which had been thrown aside as too poor to pay the expenses of transportation. Increased activity in the mines has been apparent ever since the completion of the road, about 1858, and an annual average of \$4,500,000, for the twenty years since 1848, will not be too much. This will produce \$90,000,000, and the production for the sixty-four years may be stated thus:

	Gold.	Silver.	Both metals.
1804 to 1848.....	\$56, 760, 000	\$38, 030, 459	\$94, 790, 459
1848 to 1868.....	15, 160, 000	90, 000, 000	105, 160, 000
1804 to 1868... ..	71, 920, 000	128, 030, 459	199, 950, 459
Previous to 1803.....	138, 000, 000	10, 880, 000	148, 880, 000
From opening of mines to 1868	209, 920, 000	138, 910, 459	348, 830, 459

New Granada, formerly constituting a part of the viceroyalty of that name, from 1819 to 1830 forming a part of the republic of Colombia, and at present under a reformed constitution, with its former provinces erected into confederated

states, known as the "United States of Colombia," had contributed, according to Humboldt, up to 1803 a gold product of the value of \$275,000,000, obtained from washing the rich sands of the provinces of Antioquia, Choco, and Veraqua, in the valleys of the rivers Cauca and Atrato, and on the coast of Barbacoas. At present the precious metal is obtained by washings and by rock mining, several English companies operating in the latter branch on the river Porce. Chevalier, in 1847, made an estimate of the amount of gold produced in the country from the opening of the mines to 1810, and placed it at \$295,000,000, which is substantially the same as the estimate of Humboldt.

The latter, in his work on "New Spain," mentions the fraudulent exportation of gold from New Granada, under Spanish rule, as being quite extensive by the way of the Rio Atrato and the ports of Carthagena and Portobello; yet he allows but one-eighth of the whole for contraband, which might be regarded as rather too low an estimate, as he computed one-fifth of the whole for the silver of Potosi, a metal much less easily smuggled than the former on account of its less compendious character, and also because the illicit commerce from the Peruvian mines was mostly conducted over the mountains and solitary wilds of Brazil on the backs of llamas, while that of Granada found easy access to the frequented routes of trade. From 1789 to 1795 the coinage of the two mints at Bogota and Popayan amounted annually to \$2,095,000. In 1801 \$2,100,000 were coined, and an estimated amount of \$400,000 exported in ingots and wrought gold.

In this case it will be perceived that the amount exported uncoined was calculated at very nearly one-sixth of the whole. The actual product at the beginning of the century was reckoned at 20,500 marcs, worth about \$3,000,000, of which 18,000 marks had passed through the mints. The product from 1810 to 1846 has been computed by Chevalier at \$81,500,000, and the annual yield at the latter date at 13,276 pounds troy, of the value of \$3,200,000. Allowing \$3,000,000 a year for the seven years from 1804 to 1810, and for the year 1847, we have for the forty-four years \$105,500,000 by Chevalier's estimate. Mr. Danson, by adopting the opinion of Duport in reference to the gold of Mexico, that the mint returns represent only three-eighths of the actual product, and upon information based upon the returns of the English consuls coming down to 1829, calculates the amount from 1804 to the end of 1848 at \$204,255,328, or nearly twice the quantity estimated by Chevalier, while the "New American Cyclopaedia" puts the annual produce at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. None of these consular returns in reference to the gold and silver product of New Granada, of a later date than 1829, appears to have been published, and resort must be had to other data in endeavoring to estimate its amount. All authorities unite in representing the country as rich in gold, and capable of being made to yield a much larger annual tribute than it has ever yet done either under Spanish or native rule. Exclusive of the amount extracted by the English companies, most of the gold obtained in this as in other South American countries is the product of shallow washings, prosecuted chiefly by Indians and persons without capital, who depend mainly for their subsistence upon the quantities of the precious metals thus procured. Such a system of mining, while its aggregates may be comparatively small, will nevertheless be attended with considerable uniformity in the product from year to year, until the deposits become exhausted; a result which does not seem to have been reached in New Granada. As the annual supply in 1800, and also in 1846 and 1847, appears to have ranged from 12,600 to 13,276 pounds troy, worth from \$3,100,000 to \$3,300,000, according to the best information upon the subject we possess, and as the yearly coinage appears to have varied but little during the fourteen years of war, from 1810 to the defeat of the royal army in 1824, from what it had been during the ten peaceful years preceding the war, we may be justified in assuming that the product during the forty-four years differed but little from year to year,

or, if irregularities did sometimes take place, that they reciprocally balanced each other, and that a yearly average of \$3,200,000 would come as near the true amount as it is practicable now to ascertain it. We thus obtain, for the period from 1804 to 1847, both inclusive, \$140,800,000. As the country during the last twenty years has, upon the whole, been prosperous, undergoing slow but substantial improvement, we may increase the assumed average to \$3,400,000 for the period, ending with 1867, and set down \$68,000,000 for that, which is very near the estimate of Chevalier for the same time. The product for the sixty-four years amounts to \$208,800,000.

Valuable silver mines are said to exist in New Granada, but it does not appear that they have ever been developed—at least, not to any great extent. Having no data at hand from which to compute the quantity of that metal produced, we adopt Mr. Danson's estimate of \$170,000 for the period from 1804 to 1847, and for the remaining period of twenty years that of M. Chevalier, of \$260,000 annually, producing \$5,200,000. The supply of silver during the sixty-four years will be \$5,370,000.

The treasure product of New Granada will then stand thus :

	Gold.	Silver.	Amount of both metals.
1804 to 1848	\$140,800,000	\$170,000	\$140,970,000
1848 to 1868	68,000,000	5,200,000	73,200,000
1804 to 1868	208,800,000	5,370,000	214,170,000
Previous to 1804	275,000,000	.....	275,000,000
Total	483,800,000	5,375,000	489,170,000

The remaining South American republics, Venezuela and Ecuador, have not hitherto furnished much gold or silver. In the sixteenth century gold was obtained in the first-named republic in quantities sufficient to lay the foundation of several opulent cities in the western departments, but in the seventeenth century the deposits had mostly become exhausted. Of late years new deposits have been discovered in the eastern borders of the republic, in the departments of Guayana and Cumana, and considerable quantities of gold are said to be obtained from the washings. Silver ores of great richness have recently been found in the mountains of Merida, south of lake Maracaibo, in quantities sufficient to insure a profitable return to capital invested in opening mines. So far, they do not appear to have been developed. Both metals also exist in Ecuador, and might be profitably mined if a more enterprising population had them in possession. The sands of the rivers of Guayaquil, and some of the affluents of the Amazon, contain grains and scales of gold, and the province of Oriente is represented as rich in both the precious metals; but the Indians, who are almost the only inhabitants and miners in these localities, habitually conceal from Europeans all knowledge of the mines.

When the comparatively unoccupied departments of these republics shall become settled by an energetic and industrious people, their annual supplies of these metals may amount to many millions of dollars. We estimate their products for the forty-four years at an annual supply of \$300,000, and for the

twenty years at half a million yearly. The supplies of Ecuador and Venezuela are presented as follows :

	Gold.	Silver.	Amount of both metals.
1804 to 1848	\$13, 100, 000	\$100, 000	\$13, 200, 000
1848 to 1868	8, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
1804 to 1868	21, 100, 000	2, 100, 000	23, 200, 000

The only remaining political division of South America requiring notice on account of the quantities of treasure furnished to commerce is the empire of Brazil. The amount of gold produced in this empire from its discovery to 1803 was estimated by Humboldt, upon the authority mainly of the Abbe Raynal's "Political and Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies," published about 1778, at \$855,500,000. Chevalier has computed the amount, from the opening of the mines to 1845, at 3,576,192 pounds of pure gold, worth about \$886,895,616, which, reckoned up to 1803, would be some fifty millions less than Humboldt stated it. Since 1803 the annual gold production, according to Whitney and Chevalier, has been about \$2,000,000. The greatest yield of this political division was about the middle of the last century, when the annual supply varied from four millions to five and a half millions of dollars. At present the shallow washings appear to be nearly exhausted, and almost the entire supply is the product of the English companies mining in the solid rock. The silver produced in the empire is chiefly obtained by separation from gold, and may be estimated at about \$18,000 annually for the whole period of sixty-four years. The produce of the Brazilian mines is stated as follows :

	Gold.	Silver.	Amount of both metals.
1804 to 1848	\$88, 000, 000	\$792, 000	\$88, 792, 000
1848 to 1868	40, 000, 000	360, 000	40, 360, 000
	128, 000, 000	1, 152, 000	129, 152, 000
1500 to 1804	855, 500, 000	.....	855, 500, 000
1500 to 1868	983, 500, 000	1, 152, 000	984, 652, 000

The total product of the South American mines in gold and silver, from the discovery of the continent to January 1, 1868, is set forth in the following table. On page 346, volume 3, "New Spain," Black's translation, Humboldt has presented the annual produce of the mines of Hualgayoc, &c., from the year 1774 to 1802, amounting to 2,180,470 marcs of silver, which, at the estimated price of eight dollars and a half per marc, produces the sum of \$18,533,995. On footing up the values of the products of the several Peruvian mines, he puts, on page 415, the yield of these same mines, during the same time, at the value of \$185,339,900, which is inconsistent with the statement on page 346. As the figures are the same, the presumption is that they were erroneously pointed off. In the table below we adopt the correction as made by Mr. Danson, adding to the \$2,203,698,000 thus found Chevalier's estimate of \$10,860,000 as the silver product of the Chilean mines prior to 1803. In other respects Humboldt's computations are followed.

Produce of the South American mines from the discovery of the continent to the end of the year 1867.

	From the discovery of the continent to the end of the year 1863.		From 1864 to the end of 1867.		Total value of each metal since 1863.		Total value of both metals since 1863.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
Peru.....					\$38,400,000	\$300,300,000	\$338,200,000
Bolivia.....			\$12,000,000	\$24,000,000	38,400,000	300,300,000	262,323,430
Paraguay and Uruguay.....			8,980,000	56,000,000	173,789,000	27,900,000	32,000,000
Argentine Confederation.....	\$414,000,000	\$2,314,578,000	1,500,000	8,500,000	4,800,000	27,900,000	32,000,000
Chili.....			4,500,000	25,500,000	7,800,000	44,900,000	52,000,000
New Granada.....			15,160,000	90,000,000	71,990,000	128,030,459	199,950,459
Ecuador and Venezuela.....			68,000,000	5,900,000	208,800,000	5,370,000	214,170,000
Brazil.....			8,000,000	2,380,000	21,100,000	9,100,000	21,000,000
Total.....	853,500,000	2,214,578,080	158,080,000	281,560,000	509,354,430	682,641,459	1,191,995,889

Total amount of gold from 1492 to 1868; \$1,778,854,430; silver, \$2,897,219,459; both metals, \$4,676,073,889.
Gold product from 1864 to 1868, \$509,354,430; silver product, \$682,641,459; both metals, \$1,192,000,000.

The present annual product of the several divisions of South America may be computed as follows :

	Silver.	Gold.
Peru.....	\$5,000,000	\$900,000
Bolivia.....	2,800,000	450,000
New Granada.....	800,000	3,400,000
Chili.....	4,500,000	750,000
Brazil.....	18,000	2,000,000
Paraguay and Uruguay.....	425,000	73,000
Argentine Confederation.....	1,275,000	265,000
Ecuador and Venezuela.....	100,000	400,000
Total.....	14,378,000	7,900,000

Having passed over the several divisions of the American continent, and endeavored to describe the metalliferous character of each, and its contributions to the world's wealth in the precious metals, the result may be stated as follows:

Product of the whole American continent from its discovery, in 1492, to the commencement of 1868, a period of 376 years.

	Produce of the mines from 1492 to 1804.		From 1804 to 1848.		From 1848 to 1868.		Total value of each metal from 1492 to 1868.		Total value of both metals from 1492 to 1868.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
United States .....	.....	.....	\$25,000,000	.....	\$1,015,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$1,040,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$1,140,000,000
Mexico	\$79,000,000	\$1,946,952,000	62,000,000	\$672,500,000	50,000,000	490,000,000	191,000,000	3,041,452,000	3,232,452,000
South America	1,269,500,000	2,214,378,000	351,374,430	401,081,674	153,060,000	281,560,000	1,778,834,430	2,897,319,459	4,676,073,889
British America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000,000	1,000,000	37,000,000	1,000,000	38,000,000
Central America .....	.....	.....	8,800,000	4,400,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	13,800,000	7,400,000	21,200,000
Totals	1,348,500,000	4,163,330,000	447,074,430	1,077,981,674	1,265,060,000	805,560,000	3,080,634,430	6,047,071,459	9,107,725,889
Amount of both metals prior to 1804	\$5,512,030,000								
Amount of both metals since 1804	3,585,696,104								
Difference	1,916,334,000								
Average annual gold product from 1804 to 1848	\$10,160,782								
Average annual gold product from 1848 to 1868	63,264,000								
Average annual silver product from 1804 to 1848	24,500,000								
Average annual silver product from 1848 to 1868	40,278,000								

Product from 1804 to 1848, (both metals).....	\$1, 525, 056, 104
Excess of silver over gold.....	630, 907, 244
Produced from 1848 to 1868, (both metals).....	2, 070, 640, 000
Excess of gold over silver.....	459, 520, 000
Gold product in the sixty-four years.....	1, 712, 154, 430
Silver product in the sixty-four years.....	1, 883, 541, 674
Excess of silver in the sixty-four years.....	171, 387, 244
Amount of both metals in sixty-four years.....	3, 595, 696, 104
Gold product from 1804 to 1868.....	1, 712, 154, 430
Gold product prior to 1804 (311 years).....	1, 348, 500, 000
Excess in the sixty-four years.....	363, 654, 430
Gold product from 1848 to 1868.....	1, 265, 080, 000
Difference between this product and that of 311 years prior to 1804.....	83, 420, 000

From the above table it appears that during the twenty years just closed there has been produced in North and South America an amount of gold only \$83,420,000 less than the whole quantity computed by Humboldt as the product of the American mines for a period of 311 years prior to 1804.

Of the \$1,265,080,000 produced in the twenty years \$1,015,000,000 were obtained in the United States, and \$250,000,000 in other portions of the American continent; the United States producing, as it appears, four-fifths of the gold furnished by the whole continent during the last twenty years.

The quantity of silver supplied during the same time was \$805,560,000, of which the United States have, within the last seven years, contributed \$100,000,000.

It will be observed that the quantity of gold supplied during the last sixty-four years is greater by \$363,654,430 than the total amount of gold contributed during the 311 years previous to 1804, and that the amount of gold and silver furnished since 1804 is equal to nearly two-thirds of the total of both metals produced previous to that date.

The amount of gold and silver contributed during the last twenty years is \$545,583,896 greater than the quantity obtained during the forty-four previous years.

The total product of the whole American continent from its first discovery in 1492 to the commencement of 1868, of both metals, amounts to \$9,107,725,889, or, in round numbers, \$9,108,000,000.

Average annual product for the whole continent during the forty-four years.....	\$34, 660, 366
During the last twenty years.....	103, 532, 000
During the last sixty-four years.....	56, 182, 752

The product of the whole continent for the year 1868 may, from present indications, be estimated as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Both metals.
United States	\$60, 000, 000	\$20, 000, 000	\$80, 000, 000
Mexico.....	3, 000, 000	26, 000, 000	29, 000, 000
South America.....	7, 900, 000	14, 378, 000	22, 278, 000
British America	3, 500, 000		3, 500, 000
Central America	300, 000	200, 000	500, 000
Total.....	74, 700, 000	60, 578, 000	135, 278, 000

From this it will be seen that at the present day the United States furnishes four-fifths of the gold, and one-third of the silver product of the American continent, and more than four-sevenths of the annual supply of the precious metals from North and South America.

EUROPE.

The European continent, which during the middle ages furnished the principal supplies of the precious metals, contributed, during the 16th century, an annual amount of less than one million of dollars.

During the succeeding century, under the stimulus imparted by the extraordinary productiveness of the American mines, those of Europe returned an average yield of about a million and a half, increased in the eighteenth century to four millions, after which they began to decline, and at the commencement of the present century produced about three millions two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The amount of gold produced in Europe at the present day is but little over two millions of dollars. The supply of silver has, however, considerably increased of late years, owing to improvements in the process of separating it from lead, and the European product of that metal may now be estimated at something over eight millions.

Great Britain, at the time of the Roman conquest, must have furnished considerable quantities of gold, and even at the present day small quantities are obtained at the mines at Merionethshire, Wales, the value of which, since 1860, may amount to about \$250,000; in 1865 it amounted to 1,664 ounces of gold, equal in value to about \$33,000, and this amount is not likely to be much increased in any future year. It is, however, by working its mines of argentiferous galena that Great Britain contributes most to the stock of the precious metals; the silver thus obtained, amounting, in 1852, to 818,325 ounces, worth \$1,091,104. In 1865 the supply from this source was 724,856 ounces, troy, worth \$966,474. Since the beginning of 1856 the quantity of silver separated from lead ores in the United Kingdom amounts to about seven and a half millions of troy ounces, worth over nine millions of dollars.

France has no gold mines of any value. The sands of the Rhine contain small quantities of the precious metal, and formerly it is thought produced considerable gold. Washings in certain localities are still carried on, and in 1846 the amount obtained in this way was about \$9,000. Its silver lead mines are of more importance, and in 1865 produced 18,000 pounds of silver of the value of \$288,000.

Spain has been celebrated for its mines of both the precious metals from the earliest ages, and the Phenicians laid them under heavy tribute several centuries before the commencement of the Christian era. The Romans, and afterwards the Moors, continued to work them, and gold was obtained not only from washing the sands of the Duro, the Tagus, and other rivers, but also by mining in the solid rock. The amount of that metal contributed by Spain at the present day is very small, not exceeding \$10,000 annually. Of silver it furnishes a more liberal supply, chiefly obtained from its mines of argentiferous galena, amounting in late years annually to over one hundred thousand pounds, worth over \$1,600,000.

The most important mines are those of Hiendelaencina, which have produced since 1846, 7,717,000 English ounces of silver, worth about \$10,000,000. These are so rich in silver near the surface that the galena often yielded from 130 to 180 ounces to the ton. They have been worked to a depth of 1,200 feet, the yield of silver appearing to decline with the depth of the mine.

That gold was found in Scandinavia at a very early period seems evident from an examination of the implements taken from numerous Scandinavian tumuli of very remote ages, which are preserved and arranged in the museum at Copenhagen, among which are swords, daggers, knives, and other edged instruments, the blades of which are made of gold or copper, with an edge of iron, formed for the purpose of cutting; the profuse application of copper and gold, contrasted with the parsimony used in the expenditure of iron, seeming to prove that gold and copper were much more abundant than iron among the unknown

people who raised the tumuli. But at the present day the silver mines at Kongberg, in Norway, and the silver lead mines of Sala, in Westmannia, Sweden, are the only Scandinavian mines of any importance. The first have been worked regularly since 1624, and from that date to the present time have yielded 1,840,000 pounds of fine silver, worth twenty-nine and a half millions of dollars. For the last thirty years the annual produce has been \$254,000, and the net profit \$158,000. The Swedish mines at this day yield rather less than 3,000 pounds of silver, worth \$45,000. Of late years the Scandinavian mines have very much declined in value.

The Austrian empire furnishes annually of the precious metals a quantity valued at from two to three millions of dollars. The provinces most productive are Transylvania, Hungary, the Banat, and Bohemia. Saltzburg, Tyrol, and Styria formerly produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, but the yield of these provinces has declined until their annual produce is insignificant. The principal mines of Hungary are those of Schemnitz, Kremnitz, and Neusohl, employing about 15,000 miners, and producing large quantities of the precious as well as of the useful metals. Those of Schemnitz were opened in 1745, and of Kremnitz in 1770, and with temporary interruptions have been carried on to the present time. The ores are auro-argentiferous, and are treated with great scientific skill, the results of centuries of experience. They are not of a very productive character, but owing to the extensive scale upon which mining operations are conducted, the eminent engineering and metallurgical skill employed, connected with a rigid system of economy, the mines are still profitably worked, and have enriched their successive proprietors for more than a thousand years. The extensive adit-level to drain the Schemnitz mines, commenced in 1782, was about two-thirds completed in 1850, at an expense of about \$200 per fathom. This work is to be ten miles long, and will cut the veins at a depth of 1,380 feet. Mines of gold and silver occur on the western border of Transylvania, near the towns of Nagybanja, Kapnik, and Felsobanya, and also at Zalathna. The ancient works at these mines are on a gigantic scale, but the yield of the precious metals is much less than it was several hundred years ago. The Transylvania mines produce the rare and interesting combination of gold and tellurium. The mines of the Banat are found in a narrow gorge made by the waters of the Danube, forcing a passage through the Carpathian mountains. The ores are principally argentiferous copper, yielding about 120 ounces of silver to the ton, together with a little gold. The mines of Hungary, Transylvania, and the Banat yield annually about 5,400 pounds of gold, worth \$1,215,000. The other provinces of the Austrian empire yield, perhaps, 100 pounds more, worth from \$22,000 to \$23,000. Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, and the Banat furnish yearly over 90,000 pounds of silver, worth about a million and a half of dollars. That produced in the provinces of Tyrol, Saltzburg, and Styria is so trifling in quantity that no estimate is attempted. Yet these provinces, anciently a part of the Italian province of Illyria, lying in the region of the Noric Alps, poured out such a copious stream of gold two thousand years ago that its great quantity, according to Strabo, caused a decrease of one-third in its price throughout all Italy, and induced the proprietors to employ fewer workmen in order to raise its value again; and Pliny relates that the Roman senate, in order to restrain the excessive production of the precious metals and the consequent fall in their value, limited the number of slaves allowed to work in the mines to 5,000. So rich in gold at that day, and for many centuries afterwards, was the part of the Austrian empire now under consideration, and portions of northern Italy, that the precious metal was found partly in large grains upon the surface and partly in mines, so pure that an eighth part only was lost by the process of smelting and refining. Near Brixen, in the Tyrol, were mines which, as late as 1525, produced 52,000 pounds of silver when that metal was six times as valuable as it is now. These mines were the El Dorado of the sixteenth century, and with those of Hungary,

Saxony, Bohemia, the Hartz mountains, and the Spanish peninsula, furnished the supplies of the precious metals during the middle ages. But the mines of Brixen are exhausted, and those of the Noric Alps have long since ceased to exercise a disturbing influence on prices by the teeming abundance of their treasures. Tyrol and Salzburg yield at the present day but trifling quantities of gold and silver.

The total annual product of the Austrian empire in both the precious metals may be set down at an average value of \$2,700,000.

Since its incorporation of the kingdom of Hanover, of Saxony, and the duchy of Nassau, Prussia furnished more silver than any other state in Europe. The amount of gold furnished is very small, consisting of a few pounds obtained in the Hartz and from washing the sands of the Rhine and other rivers in Germany, not exceeding in all ten pounds.

The Erz Gebirge mountains, dividing Saxony from Bohemia, have been the scene of mining operations ever since the tenth century.

The mines of Freiberg, on the Saxony side of the mountains, were opened about the close of the twelfth century, and since 1524 have yielded about 17,000,000 pounds troy of silver, worth \$112,000,000. More than nine hundred veins are said to exist in this mining district, interesting as affording one of the finest examples of silver veins retaining their character for richness at great depths, many of them being now worked at a depth of nearly 1,400 feet, while the quantities of silver obtained are constantly increasing. Many other silver mines are found in Saxony, but those of Freiberg are the most important. The annual product is about 80,000 pounds, equal in value to \$1,280,000, of which the Freiberg mines produce nine-tenths. Another very interesting district is found in the Hartz mountains, principally belonging to Hanover and Brunswick, and since 1866 constituting a part of Prussia. The principal mines are those of Clausthal, Andreasberg, and Rammelsberg. Operations commenced in the last district A. D. 968, and in the others during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The business connected with these mines gives employment to about 60,000 persons. The Andreasberg mines are the most productive, and have been the most extensively wrought. The great Sampson vein has been worked to the depth of 2,580 feet, being the deepest mine now in operation in the world. At the depth of 2,160 feet one of the finest accumulations of ore ever met with was struck, and the works have been carried down 420 feet further without any considerable change in the richness of the ore. The mines are carried on profitably, not so much on account of the quality of the ore (which is argentiferous galena) as the highly improved system upon which all mining operations are conducted. The vein system is of great complexity, and the metalliferous combinations of great variety, their successful treatment presenting examples of the highest achievements yet attained in chemical and metallurgical science. The annual production of silver from the Hartz mines is 27,000 pounds, valued at \$432,000.

From five to ten pounds of gold are annually obtained by separation, worth from \$1,200 to \$2,500.

The galena of the upper Hartz contains generally from thirteen to twenty-three ounces of silver to the ton.

The little duchy of Nassau, of only eighty-two German square miles in extent, has several hundred mines in operation, of which thirty are of argentiferous lead, some of which have been mined since 1158, and produce about 2,500 pounds of silver annually.

In the province of Silesia are similar ores, which have been mined near Tarnowitz since 1526. In the Rhenish provinces, near Coblenz, Siegen and Aix la Chapelle, the same kind of mines have recently been opened, which appear to promise well, the ores of several yielding 80 ounces of silver to the ton.

The silver of Prussia is mostly the product of such ores, and in Silesia, the

Rhenish provinces, and the duchy of Nassau the annual supply is 70,000 pounds or more, equal in value to \$1,120,000. The product of the whole kingdom, as recently enlarged, including the supplies of Saxony and the Hartz, is 180,000 or 190,000 pounds, equal in value from \$2,880,000 to \$3,000,000.

Italy has furnished the precious metals from very early times. The sands of the rivers descending from the Pennine and Leopontine Alps were washed for gold before the founding of Rome, and still continue to contribute small quantities. The most important mines now in operation are in Piedmont, which in 1844 yielded only about 560 pounds of gold, worth about \$130,000. English and French companies have recently undertaken the working of some of these mines with very encouraging results, we are informed in a late excellent work on "The Mines and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver," by J. Arthur Phillips, of Kensington, England; and the probabilities are that the product is much greater now than in 1844.

The silver furnished by Italy is mostly obtained from its argentiferous lead mines found in Piedmont, Sardinia, Tuscany, and other provinces, amounting annually of recent years to about 30,000 pounds, and is worth nearly half a million of dollars.

If the result of recent mining enterprises in the Italian states have been as successful as there is reason to hope they have been, they must at the present day contribute a supply of gold and silver equal to the value of about \$750,000.

Small quantities of gold or silver, or of both metals, are obtained in European Russia, or so much of that empire as lies west of the Ural mountains, in Turkey in Europe, in Greece, and in Switzerland, sometimes by washing the nearly exhausted sand of some of the rivers of these countries, occasionally by rock mining conducted on a very limited scale, and, more frequently, as a product of the silver-lead mines. The quantities thus obtained in many localities are separately of small amount, but in the aggregate become important, and help to swell the supply of Europe to an amount varying at different times, but averaging, of late years, about 8,000 pounds of gold and 500,000 pounds of silver, equal in value in round numbers to about \$10,000,000.

The product of Europe in the precious metals appears to have reached its lowest point for several centuries about 1830. In 1800 it furnished 5,300 marcs of gold, equal to 3,475 pounds, troy, and 215,200 French marcs of silver, equal to 141,150 pounds. In 1830 the amount of silver obtained was about the same, but the supply of gold had declined to 3,500 marcs, or about two-thirds the quantity produced in 1800. In 1850 the gold product had increased to over 5,000 pounds, and in 1860 to about 6,000 or 6,500 pounds, and at the present time it must be between two and three thousand pounds more. From 1830 to 1850 the yield of silver in Europe increased about 250,000 pounds, since which last date it has probably increased 100,000 pounds more. This has been partly the result of the discovery of valuable mines in Spain in 1843, the increasing richness of the ore of the Freiberg mines in Saxony, and of the improvements introduced by Pattison's process of dissilvering lead.

The additional quantities of gold now obtained are due entirely to improved systems of mining and drainage, and not to the discovery of new deposits. Some of the Austrian mines which are still profitably worked yield only four parts in 1,000,000 of the stamp-work, and in Italy some of the mines yield only 8 pennyweight of gold to the ton.

At the Russian mines at Beresov the stamped ore returns only from .0013 to .00208 per cent. of gold.

ASIA.

Previous to the discovery of gold in California and Australia the Russian empire contributed the principal supplies of that metal from its mines in the eastern slopes of the Ural mountains, in Siberia, and in the Caucasus. The

mines of the Ural were discovered in the middle of the last century, and operations commenced at Beresov in 1752 by mining in the solid rock. These mines are still continued, although their yield is very small, and in 1850 was less than one hundred pounds. Towards the close of the last century their product was from six hundred to eight hundred pounds of gold annually. Fifty years ago there were sixty-six localities in the Ural where mining operations were carried on, most of which are now abandoned. Even in those now existing the percentage of gold is very small, and it is only from the combined causes of low wages and skilful management that they can be profitably worked; and such is the perfection of the apparatus employed of late years that the amount of gold is increasing, notwithstanding the poverty of the veins.

The large quantities of gold furnished by Russia during the last forty years have not, however, been obtained from these mines, but from washing the auriferous sands of Siberia in the valleys of the Ob, the Irtysh, and the Yenisei, and the rivers descending from the Ural, commenced in this last locality in 1814, in western Siberia in 1829, and in the east in 1838, carried on partly by the government and partly by individuals upon paying a progressive tax, amounting, in some cases, to thirty and thirty-five per cent. on the gross product, independent of other special taxes. The total amount of gold obtained from the Russian washings, from their commencement in 1814 to this date, is about 1,880,000 pounds, troy, and the amount furnished by rock mining from 1752 to the present about 130,000 pounds, making an entire product of about 2,000,000 pounds of gold, worth from \$450,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

The silver of Russia is obtained from silver ores, argentiferous galena, copper, and by separation from native gold. Silver mines are found in the Altai mountains, in the valley of the Ob, which, from the beginning of the last century to 1855 had produced nearly 3,000,000 pounds of that metal, containing 100,000 pounds of gold, worth over \$70,000,000. The annual produce of the Altai mining district in silver at the last-named date was 45,000 pounds, since which it has gradually declined. Another mining district lies in the province of Irkutsk, southeast of Lake Baikal, in the valley of the Amoor, which in 1771 yielded 27,600 pounds of silver. Mines of argentiferous galena have been opened in the Yablonoi mountains, between the valleys of the Amoor and the Lena, which in 1865 yielded 21,000 pounds of silver.

Veins of similar ores have recently been explored in the Caucasus, in the country of the Kirghises, in the Ural mountains, and in the valley of the Don.

The present product of Russia in silver is probably about 80,000 pounds, and of the value of \$1,280,000.

The total value of Russian silver since 1810 appears to be about \$45,000,000. The annual product at the present is about \$15,000,000 of gold and \$1,000,000 of silver, making a total of \$16,000,000 as the value of both metals.

Previous to 1800 the Russian mines had not yielded an annual amount of over \$200,000, and about the time of the opening of the deposit mines in 1814, those of Beresov had declined to \$65,000. After this period there was a progressive increase until 1847. In 1826 the yield was \$2,578,000; in 1830, \$3,485,000; in 1840, \$5,800,000; and in 1847, \$18,200,000. Since the last-named period there has been an apparent decline, the yield since 1854, and for several years previous, having been \$15,000,000.

The Russian authorities ascribe the falling off to the exhaustion of the deposits and the unskilfulness of those in the business.

The metalliferous districts of Russia are of immense extent, and are doubtless capable of contributing much more copious supplies of the precious metals than have yet been reported from the mines. It is said the Emperor Alexander, in that spirit of wisdom which has already so eminently distinguished his reign intends making a large deduction in the duties imposed on the produce of private mines, and at the same time will throw open the Crown mines and washings to

the public; and there can be no doubt that such a policy would result in a very considerable increase in the supplies of gold and silver from Russia.

A certain amount of gold annually enters the commerce of western nations from Asia and Africa, but the amount thus obtained is rather a matter of conjecture than of reliable information.

Both China and Japan are known to contain gold, and it is asserted the deposits are very extensive. Sir R. Murchison states that the Chinese have ceased working their mines, according to certain theories of political economy. In the seventeenth century the palace of the Emperor of Japan and the houses of the chief nobility, it is represented, were literally covered with gold; and the Dutch in sixty years' trade are said to have carried away from \$125,000,000 to \$250,000,000. But so little is known of the internal affairs of that empire that no attempt has been made to estimate its product of the precious metals. The relation between gold and silver, in 1857, was stated by Mr. Harris, United States consul at Simoda, Japan, to be that of 1 to 34, the relation between them in Europe and America being, at the time, as 1 to 15.

The sands of the rivers of Thibet, of the Burmese empire, of India beyond the Ganges, of the Malay peninsula, the island of Borneo, of the Celebes and Philippine islands, are well known to be auriferous, and some of them have been celebrated from remote ages for their golden treasure. Sir James Brooke states that 5,000 persons, mostly Chinese, wash from the sands on the western coast of Borneo \$5,000,000 annually. The washings of the Burrampooter were estimated by Jacob, in 1830, to amount to from \$600,000 to \$700,000 annually. Various estimates have been made of the amount of gold annually obtained from southern Asia and the Eastern archipelago. Mr. Whitney, in his very useful work, "The Metallic Wealth of the United States," stated the amount at 25,000 pounds annually, or about \$5,600,000.

Africa, though supposed to be one of the richest gold countries of the world, has, since the Christian era, contributed comparatively little to the commerce of civilized nations. In Kordofan, on the White Nile, the natives obtain gold by washing the auriferous earth in wooden bowls, which they store in quills of the vulture and pass it into the hands of the traders. The gold of Sannar and Abyssinia occurs in the form of scales and grains in quartz enclosed in granite, gneiss, and slates. That of Nubia is of a deep yellow color and remarkably pure. The sands of Mozambique, on the southeast coast, near the Tropic of Cancer, are also washed by the natives, and a portion of the gold obtained annually reaches the English colony at Cape Town. But probably the richest gold district is in the Bambouk country, south of the Senegal river, where the soil is represented as so auriferous that every cubic foot contains gold in the shape of lumps, grains, and spangles. It is washed by the natives and given to the Moors in exchange for salt.

Birkmyre has estimated the annual amount of gold furnished by Africa at 4,000 pounds, and this has generally been adopted by subsequent writers. As it is all obtained by washing, and is of great purity, it may be valued at \$1,000,000.

All attempts to develop the gold mines of Africa by civilized nations have hitherto failed. The Portuguese, tempted by the rich mines of Bambouk, took possession of the country in the fifteenth century; but the ruins of the Portuguese forts and houses are all that remain of their temporary occupancy. At present the climate, even more than the hostility of the natives, seems to bid defiance to every effort on the part of Europeans to work these mines.

This sketch of the countries furnishing the supplies of the precious metals at the present day will be concluded by a notice of one of the most important gold-producing countries of modern times.

In the spring of 1851 gold was discovered in Australia by a returned California miner, and a rush for the unwrought placers immediately commenced by crowds of miners from all quarters of the world.

The island of Australia, embracing an area of about 3,000,000 square miles, nearly equalling the whole continent of Europe in extent, includes the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and West Australia. Victoria has produced much the largest quantity of the gold exported from the island since 1851, having furnished thirty-three and a half millions out of a total product of 38,260,000 troy ounces, the balance being chiefly supplied by New South Wales and South Australia.

So exceedingly rich in gold were the placers of Australia, that in the very year of its discovery more than five and a half millions of dollars' worth of the precious metal was exported; in the following year the export amounted to fifty-six and a quarter millions, and in 1853 to more than sixty-one millions of dollars, an amount which has not since been equalled in any one year.

The colony of Victoria lies in the southeast part of the island, and has an area of 87,000 square miles, being somewhat larger than the State of Minnesota. Its gold-bearing strata belong to the lower palæozoic or silurian age, consisting chiefly of schistose and slaty rocks, accompanied by quartzose and micaceous substances, and cover a surface estimated at not less than 30,000 square miles. In geological series they correspond with the auriferous rocks of the Ural mountains, and appear to belong to a much earlier epoch than those of California.

In Australia, as in California, gold is obtained either from shallow placers, deep diggings, or veins of auriferous quartz; and more recently it has been found in the clay-stone itself, and bands of gold quartz have been discovered in dikes of diorite which intersect upper silurian or lower devonian rocks.

The present product of Victoria is about 1,500,000 ounces, that of New South Wales 32,000, and South Australia and Queensland 50,000, making a present annual product for the whole of Australia of 1,870,000 troy ounces.

The gold of Australia being of great purity, averaging about $\frac{960}{1000}$ or about twenty-three carats fine, may be estimated at the price of \$20 per ounce, making the present yearly product worth \$37,400,000.

Quartz mining is being successfully prosecuted.

In the latter part of 1857 the existence of gold in Otago, one of the provinces of New Zealand, was made known. At different times from that period up to 1862 further evidences of its existence were discovered, and numbers of miners had commenced washings on the western coast of Nelson, and several companies were organized for working quartz veins.

In February, 1862, two California miners started on a prospecting tour up Molyneux river, and in three months brought into Dunedin eighty-seven pounds of gold, and received from the provisional government a bonus of £2,000 for making known the locality from which it had been obtained.

New deposits are found from time to time, the island having already exported 3,240,000 ounces, which, if of equal purity with the gold of Australia, may be estimated at the value of \$64,800,000.

The present annual product of New Zealand is about 497,000 ounces, equal in value to about \$9,900,000.

The money value of the gold product of Australia and New Zealand may be stated in round numbers at \$47,000,000.

The silver furnished by these islands is obtained by separation from native gold, and amounts to 9,000 pounds per annum, worth \$144,000.

New Zealand contains an area of 95,500 square miles, and is nearly of the same size as the State of Oregon. Its auriferous veins and drifts are numerous and extensive, and promise an abundant supply of the precious metals for many years to come.

The gold thus far obtained has been mainly procured from shallow places and deep diggings in the alluvions. Much of it is produced by sluice washing. The

geological age of the auriferous drifts of New Zealand has not been fully determined.

In 1830, Mr. William Jacob estimated the total amount of gold and silver produced by the continent of Europe, by Asiatic Russia, and certain parts of northern Africa, from 1492 to the end of 1829, at 162,000,000 pounds sterling. Mr. William Newmarch, in the sixth volume of Tooke's "History of Prices," published in 1857, computes the product of the same, from 1492 to 1803, at £80,000,000 of gold, equal to \$388,800,000; and £60,000,000 of silver, equal to \$291,000,000; and from 1492 to 1848 at £170,000,000 of gold, equal to \$826,200,000; and £90,000,000 of silver, equal to \$437,400,000.

Adopting the estimates of Mr. Newmarch up to the year 1848, we compute as the product of the twenty years since that date, for Europe, an annual average of \$2,000,000 gold and \$7,000,000 silver; or for the whole period \$40,000,000 gold and \$140,000,000 silver, making a total of \$180,000,000 of both metals. For the Russian empire \$15,000,000 gold and \$1,000,000 silver yearly, or \$300,000,000 of the first, and \$20,000,000 of the second, for the whole time, being a total of \$320,000,000 of gold and silver.

The product of Australia and New Zealand we compute at \$890,000,000 gold and \$5,500,000 silver for the sixteen years since the first discovery of gold in Australia, making a total of \$895,500,000 of gold and silver.

The amount of gold received by western nations from Asia and Africa during the last twenty years, or any preceding period, cannot be ascertained with any approximation even to certainty. That a certain quantity is received, perhaps variable in amount from year to year, there can be no question, but both the amount produced and the proportion received in Europe and America are so much matters of conjecture that it is thought better not to include these countries in the following table. Chevalier computed the product of Asia, excluding Russia and Turkey, in 1848, at \$4,400,000 silver, and \$13,700,000 gold; and that of Africa at \$2,700,000. In 1865 he computes the yield of India to have been \$5,500,000; the Philippine and Sandwich Islands \$17,200,000 gold; China \$17,911,000 gold, and \$13,300,000 silver, and Japan, \$7,500,000 gold, and \$8,800,000 silver; and the product of Africa at \$6,800,000 gold. If we take an average of these figures for Asia and Africa respectively for the product of the last twenty years, we obtain about \$600,000,000 for the gold of Asia, and \$240,000,000 as its silver product; and about \$100,000,000 for the gold of Africa. This would add \$700,000,000 more to the value of the present supply of gold in all countries, and \$940,000,000 to the world's wealth in both metals.

These estimates of Chevalier of the produce of gold and silver in Asia and Africa, differ widely from those of Jacob and Birkmyre, but agree very nearly with those of M. Otreschkoff, a Russian author, who computed the gold and silver product of Asia, (exclusive of Russia,) and the Islands of the Southeastern Archipelago, for the four years ending with 1854, at a yearly average of \$22,900,000, and that of Africa at \$2,800,000. Very little reliance, however, can be placed upon any of these estimates, and besides, whatever the mines of these countries may yield, the product has comparatively little influence on the markets of the civilized world.

The estimates of Newmarch for the European continent from 1492 to 1848, embraced in the following table, include the product of Asiatic Russia, and the gold dust of certain parts of northern Africa, supposed to have found its way into Europe:

Product of gold and silver from 1492 to the commencement of 1808 in America, Europe, Asiatic Russia, Australia, New Zealand, and portions of Northern Africa.

	Produce of the mines from 1492 to 1804.		Produce of the mines from 1804 to 1848.		Produce of the mines from 1848 to 1868.		Amount of each metal from 1492 to 1868.		Total amount of both metals from 1492 to 1868.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	
America.....	\$1,348,500,000	\$4,163,830,000	\$447,074,430	\$1,077,981,674	\$1,265,080,000	\$805,560,000	\$3,080,654,430	\$6,047,071,459	\$9,107,725,889
Europe.....	388,800,000	291,600,000	437,400,000	145,800,000	240,000,000	160,000,000	1,166,200,000	597,400,000	1,763,600,000
Europe and Asiatic Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	890,000,000	5,500,000	890,000,000	5,500,000	895,500,000
Australia and New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Existing in Europe in 1492.....	1,737,300,000	4,455,130,000	884,474,430	1,223,781,674	2,495,080,000	971,060,000	5,116,854,430	6,649,971,459	11,766,825,889
	60,000,000	140,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000,000	140,000,000	200,000,000

The precious metals existing in Europe at the date of the discovery of America have been computed as amounting to \$60,000,000 gold, and \$140,000,000 silver, which if added to the totals as stated in the above table will produce \$5,176,854,430 gold, \$6,789,971,459 silver, and \$11,966,825,889 in both metals, as the amount of gold and silver in use among civilized nations since 1492. If to these aggregates we add the somewhat conjectural product of Africa and central and southern Asia for the last twenty years, we obtain as a grand total, \$5,676,854,430 gold, \$7,029,971,459 silver, and \$12,906,825,889 as the amount of both metals, appropriated to the uses of mankind during the last 376 years.

Amount of gold produced from 1804 to 1868	\$3, 379, 554, 430
Amount of silver produced from 1804 to 1868	2, 194, 851, 674
Amount of both metals produced from 1804 to 1868	<u>5, 574, 406, 104</u>
Amount of gold extracted up to 1848	\$2, 621, 774, 430
Amount of silver extracted up to 1848	<u>5, 678, 911, 674</u>
Amount of both metals extracted up to 1848	<u>8, 300, 686, 104</u>

It will be seen from the preceding tables that of the gold taken from the mines of the western nations from 1492 to 1868, America furnished three-fifths, and of the silver more than ten-elevenths of the whole; that from 1804 to 1848, the Old World furnished nearly as much gold as the New, but less than one-seventh as much silver; that from 1848 to 1868 the American continent furnished more gold than Europe and the Russian empire, and Australia, and New Zealand, and nearly four times as much as Europe and Asiatic Russia together; that of the \$2,495,080,000 gold produced from 1848 to 1868, the United States contributed nearly one-half, and the United States and Australia together nearly the four-fifths of the whole.

The present annual supply of the American continent, Europe, Russia, Australia and New Zealand, may be computed as follows :

	Gold.	Silver.	Both metals.
America.....	\$74, 700, 000	\$60, 578, 000	\$135, 278, 000
Europe.....	2, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Russia	15, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	16, 000, 000
Australia and New Zealand	47, 000, 000	200, 000	47, 200, 000
Total.....	<u>138, 700, 000</u>	<u>69, 778, 000</u>	<u>208, 478, 000</u>

Of the whole amount of gold contributed at the present day by civilized nations, the United States contributes nearly one-half, and of the whole product of silver nearly one-third.

It appears that since 1492 there has been taken from the mines of civilized countries a total product of gold and silver amounting to about twelve billions of dollars. How much of this mass of precious metal is now existing? How much is in the form of coin, in manufactured articles, and what proportion has perished entirely? These are highly interesting questions, but cannot be fully discussed in this paper without extending it much beyond its intended length.

Mr. Jacob, in 1830, estimated that of the amount of gold and silver extracted from the mines of America and Europe up to that date, \$940,186,000 had perished from abrasion, fires, shipwreck and other losses; \$2,674,000,000 had been converted into articles other than coin, and \$2,126,000,000 had been exported into eastern Asia, leaving a balance of coined money in circulation in Europe and America of \$1,516,800,000.

Mr. Newmarch places the quantity of gold furnished by America, Europe, including Russia, and certain parts of northern Africa, from 1492 to 1848, at £603,000,000 sterling, or \$2,930,580,000, and the quantity of silver at £1,170,000,000 sterling, or \$5,686,200,000, and the amount of both metals produced up to 1848 as equal to \$8,616,780,000. This is about \$300,000,000 more gold than has been computed in this paper, and arises from the fact that Mr. Newmarch has in the main, as to the American yield, adopted the estimates

of Mr. Danson, who not only reckoned the quantities of gold in Mexico and South America passing into the market without being returned to the mint as equal to five-eighths of the whole product, (rather an extreme estimate for practical adoption,) but appears to have been led into several errors in reference to the gold of Chili and that produced by the countries bordering on the River De La Plata, as already pointed out.

Of the whole amount produced, and including the \$60,000,000 gold and \$140,000,000 silver supposed to have been existing in Europe at the time of the discovery of America, Mr. Newmarch computes that \$267,300,000 of the gold product and \$1,934,280,000 of the silver product had disappeared from Europe and America during the 356 years from the discovery to the year 1848, by wear and tear, and casualties on the stock of these metals in use on both sides of the Atlantic, and by transportation to Asia, after allowing for partial reflux from Asia at various periods, leaving as the quantity existing in Europe and America in 1848, in various forms, gold \$2,721,600,000, silver \$3,888,000,000, amounting to \$6,609,600,000.

The loss on both metals amounted to \$2,201,580,000, according to Mr. Newmarch, which is about \$865,000,000 less than had been computed by Mr. Jacob for such loss from 1492 to 1830.

Albert Gallatin, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, in 1831 estimated the amount still existing in Europe and America in the form of coin and manufactured articles at \$4,500,000,000, gold and silver—a sum about \$300,000,000 greater than that computed by Mr. Jacob for the same period; and as the product from 1830 to 1848 of the mines of America and Europe, including Russia, did not exceed \$1,000,000,000, it is doubtful whether at the latter period, the mass of the two metals in coin and manufactured articles amounted to \$6,000,000,000.

Upon an examination of the very careful inquiries instituted by Mr. Jacob as to the exportation of the precious metals, and disappearance by abrasion and other casualties, the allowance made by Mr. Newmarch for losses under these heads appears too small.

As, however, great accuracy in such investigations may be unattainable, an average of the different computations will be adopted, and six billions of dollars is assumed as the quantity of gold and silver remaining in America and Europe in 1848, of which \$1,900,000,000 may be set down as gold, and \$4,100,000,000 as silver, existing either in the form of coin or other articles.

From 1848 to 1868 the quantity of gold produced was equal to \$2,495,080,000, and that of silver to \$971,060,000, making a total of \$3,466,140,000.

During the twenty years the process of destruction was reducing the mass remaining in 1848, as well as the accumulating stock, not only by wear and tear, but by shipwrecks, by consumption in gold and silver leaf, gold lace and thread gilding, gold-foil used by dentists, and other contingencies.

The loss by abrasion, or wear and tear, as it is called, would act principally on the metal in circulation as coin, the quantity of which existing in 1848, and from that period to the present day, must be to a certain extent a matter of conjecture. Jacob computed the amount in Europe and America in 1830 at \$1,516,000,000; while Storch estimated the quantity circulating in Europe alone at \$1,600,000,000, and Gallatin supposed from \$1,500,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000 in use on both sides of the Atlantic in 1831. We will suppose that of the mass of metal remaining in 1848 \$2,000,000,000 were used as currency, and the residue as plate, jewels, and other manufactured articles; and that of the two billions about \$600,000,000 were in gold, and \$1,400,000,000 in silver coin. A loss of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the silver currency, and one-fifth of one per cent. on the gold, would amount to an annual loss of \$8,200,000. It is a moderate calculation to compute the loss on the new

product at an average of \$1,800,000 a year, making a total of \$10,000,000, annually disappearing from abrasion, shipwrecks, and other accidents.

The loss of metal by gilding by the fluid process, by gold and silver leaf, in the manufacture of gold lace and thread and gold-foil used by dentists, is very considerable at the present day, and it will be quite within the truth to compute it at \$5,000,000 a year since 1848. We thus obtain a total loss of \$300,000,000 for the twenty years ending with 1867. During the same period there were exported from European ports to China, Japan, and the East Indies, gold coin and bullion to the value of \$129,000,000, and silver amounting to \$818,000,000.

The shipment of gold and silver from the port of San Francisco, direct to China and Japan, has greatly increased of late years, and since the beginning of 1864 has averaged over \$6,000,000 annually. The amount exported from that port since 1848 is equal to \$70,000,000, of which about \$30,000,000 were gold. In addition to these outlets to eastern Asia there has passed into China, overland through Siberia, an amount of silver equal to at least \$27,000,000; making as a total export to the east, silver \$885,000,000, gold \$159,000,000. Silver coins wear away by handling about four times as rapidly as gold coins; but on the other hand gold is perhaps more extensively employed in those manufactures from which very inconsiderable quantities of the metal can be recovered after use, as in gold lace and leaf, gold thread, fluid gilding, and foil used by dentists. And as gold has been more extensively produced during the last twenty years than silver, its liability to loss at sea in passing to European ports would be proportionately greater. Of the \$15,000,000 computed as an annual loss, we may estimate that upon gold as equal to \$5,000,000, and that of silver at \$10,000,000, making a total upon gold of \$100,000,000, and upon silver of \$200,000,000.

The metal supposed to be on hand in 1848, with the new product accumulating since that date, would stand as follows:

Gold, \$4,395,000,000; silver, \$5,071,000,000; from which there must now be deducted for exportation of gold \$159,000,000; for other losses on gold stock \$100,000,000; for exportation of silver \$885,000,000; other losses on silver \$200,000,000; or \$259,000,000 on account of gold, and \$1,085,000,000 on account of silver; leaving on hand on the first of January, 1868, among the civilized nations of Europe and America, a supply of gold in various forms equal to \$4,136,000,000, and of silver \$3,986,000,000, or a total of both metals of \$8,122,000,000, which the gold received from northern Africa during the twenty years may increase to \$8,200,000,000, and put the supply of gold about \$200,000,000 in excess of that of silver, a circumstance not heretofore witnessed for a period of three centuries.

If these calculations are approximately correct, (and it would be much more easy to prove that the estimate of eight billions is rather over than under the quantity actually existing at the present day,) it follows that the increase of the stock of gold and silver remaining in Europe and America since 1848 has been at the rate of one and eighty-three one-hundredths of one per cent. per annum; gold having increased at the rate of six per cent., while silver declined at the rate of four and one-sixth; and this, notwithstanding the mines returned a yearly product of more than \$173,000,000. The great avenue for the escape of such an immense treasure has been the eastern trade, exacting from the commerce of the west an annual tribute of about \$70,000,000. After meeting this demand and repairing the losses herein computed at the low estimate of \$15,000,000 a year, there has remained for the use of civilized nations a yearly product of about \$88,000,000, or about twice the value of the treasure yielded by the mines of Europe and America at the beginning of the century, when their population, business transactions, amount of exchanges, external and internal commerce, and various other industries were at least fifty per cent. less expanded than they are at present, and the demand for the precious metals still more limited.

McCullough estimated the consumption of precious metals in Europe and America in 1830, in works of art, at \$21,670,000 annually, while Jacob computed the annual consumption at \$27,767,000; which the *Encyclopedia Britannica* thinks too low an estimate even in 1830, and computes the consumption in 1858 at about \$60,000,000 annually, in Europe, America and Australia. It estimates the loss from wear and tear, from consumption in gold lace, gold leaf, gilding, electrotyping, dentistry, shipwrecks, fires, from remelting and other casualties, as equal to \$35,000,000 a year, and puts the increasing demand for coin, on account of increase of population, extension of commerce, increase of wealth and various industrial enterprises, at an annual amount of \$50,000,000. If these computations were correct ten years ago, they may be increased somewhat at this day, because wealth and population have both increased to an unusual extent in most civilized countries within the last ten years.

Another cause creating a demand for gold at the present day is to be found in the disposition of mankind in times of civil commotion to convert a portion of their wealth into forms most convenient for concealment or hoarding, and there is little doubt that the threatening aspect of political affairs in Europe for the last few years has led to large quantities of gold being disposed of in that way.

Many apprehensions have been indulged for some years lest the great increase in the supply of gold since the discovery of the new mines of California and Australia should so enhance the prices of other articles as to affect injuriously the interests and the welfare of large classes of people; but whoever will consider carefully the many circumstances tending to counteract such effects must become assured that there is but little cause for alarm.

So long as the mines of Europe and Ural mountains can be profitably worked there is certainly no cause to think that gold has experienced much of a decline in value. Most of these mines consist of ores of so low a grade that it would be impossible to work them at all, if the value of the product should undergo any change for the worse; but if all mines returning only ten per cent. profit upon capital invested were compelled to suspend by a decline in the value of gold to such a percentage, the effect would be to diminish the supply and prevent a further decline.

A decline in its value even so much as ten per cent. would unquestionably increase the demand for articles manufactured of gold, and would require much more than ten per cent. upon the quantity previously manufactured, to meet the demand. And should prices of other articles experience a rise; should the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the laborer, receive an apparently increased compensation, the result would be increased production, traffic and wealth, and as a consequence increased consumption of the precious metals in articles of use and ornament.

It may readily be admitted that an increased supply of any article, whether of money or anything else, other things remaining the same, will be attended with a decline in its price or value, but it by no means follows that an increased supply will of itself lead to such a result. An abundant supply of the precious metals, or what is nearly the same thing, an abundant supply of money, has a tendency to stimulate enterprise, to enlarge commerce, to open new routes of trade, and to foster and extend almost every branch of industry, all of which require larger quantities of money. The spirit of the age is vastly different now from what it was in 1550 or 1570, when the treasure from the New World caused a rise of prices throughout Europe. It required nearly a century for the nations of Europe to adapt themselves to the change, but when the spirit of improvement was once fully aroused, no subsequent increase in the volume of the precious metals, although much greater than before, was attended with like results. The impetus imparted to trade, to enterprises at home and abroad, by the silver of America, was such as to cause the demand for gold and silver to keep pace with the supply, and to increase with it, and there is little doubt that whatever

may be the produce of gold in the future, the spirit of the age is such, that the mass will be rapidly appropriated and the demand keep pace with the supply.

Respectfully submitted:

JOS. S. WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

Paper accompanying the annual report for 1867 of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

REMARKS ON USEFUL MINERALS

At the close of the eighteenth century there were a few scattered mines of several of the useful metals in different parts of the country. Copper ores were worked in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—the copper deposits of Lake Superior having been known to the Jesuits. Lead had been mined on the upper Mississippi by Dubuque, a Frenchman, whose name, now borne by a flourishing northwestern city, the site of which, then within the ancient province of Louisiana, still marks the locality of his operations. A lead mine in Wythe county, southwestern Virginia, was successfully worked and is still productive. The only coal mines were on the James river, near Richmond, Virginia, their extent and value then but little appreciated. Of iron, our production was so crippled by the preponderating imports from England that there was no knowledge of the immense extent and value of our own extensive deposits. A few small blast furnaces worked bog ores, and some bloomeries in New York and New Jersey made bar iron direct from the rich magnetic ores.

The growth of these great interests in the present century forms an interesting and instructive chapter in the history of social progress. With the advancing settlements of the country, there has been disclosed an endowment of mineral resources transcending those of all other parts of the world, so far as known. These represent a dynamic force and a commercial value which indicate a future expansion of all kinds of industrial movements to which nothing in the past furnishes any parallel. The methods of utilizing these stores of undeveloped wealth are becoming more effective and perfect with the advancement of science and the demands of manufacturing and commercial movements. Since 1830, the mineral resources of most of the States have been investigated by scientific boards of survey. These researches have been of immense value in defining the boundaries of the different geological areas, and thus in limiting and directing explorations for mineral deposits. There is, however, a wide margin of knowledge yet to be explored before the highest results of mining enterprise can be attained. A generous zeal for the cultivation of those important branches has been evoked, and institutions have been established in different parts of our country for their advancement and diffusion. The general government has been liberal in the landed endowment of these literary enterprises, which have also been liberally aided by the different States, and patronized by the energetic and far-seeing business intelligence of the country. It is here proposed to present some details as to the production of several of the most useful minerals.

Iron.—During our dependency upon Great Britain, colonial enterprise was restricted to the production of pig iron. This was the result of that policy by which England aimed to make other countries mere producers of raw material, the elaboration of which, in the higher processes of art, was to be reserved for her skilled industry. This relation, so far as American iron production was

concerned, was temporarily broken by the revolutionary war, which compelled our people to improvise the manufacture of malleable iron by rude methods ascertained by hasty original experiment. The cessation of the war practically restored the old system of manufacturing dependence. The experience, skill, and moneyed resources of British iron production were too powerful for a partially organized and imperfect industrial system, and we began to ship ores to England in exchange for manufactured iron. Fluctuations of prices in Europe, and capricious periodical changes in our own tariffs on foreign imports, have alternately elevated and depressed our iron production. It has, however, advanced, on the whole, to a very healthy development and commanding position.

In 1810 this country produced 54,000 tons; in the commercial collapse of 1820 the aggregate declined to 20,000 tons; in 1830 it had arisen to 165,000 tons, and in 1840 to 315,000 tons; in 1842, under the operation of the declining duties of the "compromise tariff," it had fallen to 230,000 tons; under the combined influence of enhanced protective duties and high prices in England, caused by the sudden expansion of railway construction, it had arisen, according to the estimate of Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to 765,000 tons; it rose to 800,000 tons in 1848, and fell to 650,000 tons in 1849, continuing to fall until 1852, when the entire product did not exceed 500,000 tons; in 1855 it had arisen to 1,000,000 tons, an aggregate which it nearly or quite maintained up to 1860. During our late difficulties the production of pig iron arose to 1,300,000 tons. Of manufactured iron in 1864 we produced 283,560 tons of railroad bars, with a capacity of increase to 700,000 tons per annum. With the close of the war, however, this enhanced production again declined. But underneath all these fluctuations it is gratifying to observe a permanent expansion of the iron interest of the country, based upon foundations which no changes in tariffs, and no combinations of foreign labor and capital, can shake.

The principal ores from which iron is manufactured in the United States are hematites, magnetic and specular ores, red oxides from the secondary rocks, and the carbonates. More than three-fourths of American iron is from the first three, of which hematites are the favorites, constituting the most valuable of the deposits worked in the United States. The greatest range of this class of ores embraces the palaeozoic formation of the valley between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, from northern Alabama and Georgia, through Virginia, Tennessee, New Jersey, and New York, to Canada.

Magnetic ore contains a larger proportion of metal; in fact it is the richest of iron ores. It is largely used in manufacturing malleable iron by the ancient process, direct from the ore, in the open forge. Mixed with the hematite its accompanying silica compensates an important defect in that ore. The especial range of these ores is the great azoic belt encircling the Appalachian chain, spreading out in the various localities to a considerable width. In North Carolina are found extensive deposits of this ore in the mountains, the densely timbered slopes of which furnish abundant materials for making charcoal for smelting. In Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania the scope of magnetic ores is limited. In New Jersey and New York they exist in massive deposits exceeding in availability those of any other iron region in the world, and requiring much less labor to extract them. They are accompanied by coal and limestone, superior in quality and inexhaustible in quantity. The brown hematites found in close proximity furnish an excellent admixture with these more refractory magnetics. The pig iron produced in this region in 1864 amounted to 318,500 tons. The most remarkable development of these ores is found in Sterling mountain, within thirty-two miles of New York city, equalling the Iron mountains of Missouri in extent and richness of deposit. The azoic belt of Lake Superior is the great iron region of the globe. Though yet undeveloped, it furnishes in the single county of Marquette, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, one-eighth of the iron produced in the United States. The iron trade of this region has advanced from an export of 1,445 tons in 1855, to 235,123 tons in

1864. The facilities for making charcoal there favor an extended production of fine malleable iron, while the inexhaustible supply of coal will supply fuel for the cheaper kinds of iron production. The red oxides of the secondary rocks are mostly the red fossiliferous and oolitic ores of the lower silurian, cropping out in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and East Tennessee, and from Oneida county, New York, westward through Canada to Wisconsin. These oxides, with specular ores, form those great mineral masses, Iron mountain and Pilot Knob, in Missouri, which, by a singularly persistent error, are still designated as magnetic. Iron mountain, rising 228 feet above a base of 500 acres, presents a cone of 230,000,000 tons. It is thought that every foot beneath its base level will yield an average of 3,000,000 tons; at a depth of 180 feet the artesian auger is still penetrating solid iron ore. Pilot Knob, the base of which, 581 feet beneath the summit, is an area of 360 square miles, is known to be solid ore to a depth of 440 feet below the surface. The upper section of 141 feet perpendicular thickness contains 14,000,000 tons of ore. Shepherd's mountain, one mile west of Pilot Knob, is a mass of very pure magnetic and specular ore, rising to the height of 660 feet. Iron ore has been found in thirty-six counties in Missouri; mining of all kinds, however, is comparatively in its infancy in this region.

The only carbonates of practical importance in this country are the silicious and argillaceous ores of the coal measures found near Lake Superior with hematites, the deficiency of which in silicious matter they supply in smelting together, and similar ores of purer character among the tertiary clays of the western shore of Chesapeake bay.

The census of 1860 presents an aggregate of 402 establishments making malleable iron, with a capital of \$23,343,073, using raw material valued at \$21,961,437, and paying \$7,436,538 to 22,014 hands. The products of the year amounted to \$36,537,259, affording a profit of \$7,140,284, or 30 per cent. upon the capital. Of cast-iron manufactures there were 1,405 establishments; capital, \$24,368,243; cost of raw material consumed, \$15,524,619; cost of labor, \$10,328,722; hands employed, 26,961; value of annual product, \$36,537,259; profits, \$10,683,918, or nearly 44 per cent. on the capital.

Copper.—The great copper mining districts of the world are found mostly in two distinct geological positions: First, the older crystalline rocks, and in the metamorphic palæozoic. Second, in the strata between the coal measures and the lias formations. The mines of Cornwall, Australia, and Lake Superior belong to the former, and those of Mansfeldt, in Prussia, and Ural, in Russia, to the latter.

Copper in this country occurs in a native state, and in a variety of combinations with other substances. The workable ores are chiefly copper pyrites, vitreous copper, variegated copper, red oxide, green carbonate, or malachite, and chrysocolla. The first named, though containing the smallest per cent. of metal, has yielded a greater net product than all the other ores together. Vitreous copper, a sulphuret known as glance copper, is not often found in large quantity. Variegated or purple copper, and the red oxide, are also limited in supply. Malachite is a highly ornamental greenstone found in copper mines, resembling chrysocolla in appearance.

The first mines worked in the United States produced very rich ores, mostly vitreous and variegated copper, with occasional masses of malachite. These were mostly along the line of junction between the red sandstone and the gneiss and granite rocks in Connecticut and New Jersey. These have been abandoned on account of the exhaustion of their deposits.

Mr. J. D. Whitney* classes the copper districts of the United States as follows:

1. Lake Superior copper region, yielding native copper in true veins, in trap-pean rocks and associated conglomerates and sandstones of the lower silurian age. These are now extensively worked.

*Author of "Metallic Wealth of the United States."

2. Copper deposits of the Mississippi valley, yielding ores, chiefly pyritous, in the lower silurian rocks. These are not now worked to any extent.

3. Cupriferous deposits of the Atlantic States, embracing copper-bearing veins of the metamorphic palæozoic age in the Appalachian chain; deposits in the new red sandstone, occurring in Connecticut and New Jersey, and now abandoned; and veins traversing the new red sandstone and the older metamorphic rocks in Chester and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, and extensively worked.

Of these the Lake Superior mines are immeasurably the richest. Previous to the opening of Saint Mary's canal, no exact records were kept of the copper shipped from this region. Up to the close of 1854, the aggregate production is estimated at 7,642 tons of pure copper. The subsequent annual shipments, up to 1860, are as follows:

1855	4,544 tons.
1856	5,357 "
1857	6,094 "
1858	5,896 "
1859	6,041 "
1860	8,543 "

The substitution of bituminous coal for wood has greatly cheapened the process of smelting, while freights have declined at least twenty-five per cent., thus materially lessening the cost of bringing the metal into market.

Copper mining is prosecuted in different localities represented under the third head of Whitney's classification as above. From Virginia the copper ores sent eastward over the Virginia and Tennessee railroad increased from 1,931,403 pounds in 1855 to 3,679,673 pounds in 1860. Considerable quantities are also produced in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Tennessee.

Copper manufactures, in 1860, were represented by 90 establishments, in all branches above the extraction of ore from the mine, employing a capital of \$4,752,550. The cost of the raw material used was \$7,631,598, and the cost of labor, paid to 1,639 hands, was \$655,256. The profit was \$1,245,536, or 27 per cent. on the capital.

Lead.—Mr. Whitney arranges our lead-bearing veins and deposits into two grand divisions: 1. Those of the Atlantic States; and 2. Those of the Mississippi valley.

In the first grand division the mines lowest in the geologic series are found in the azoic formation in St. Lawrence county, New York, in the vicinity of Rossie. The veins are transverse, cutting the gneiss rock in nearly vertical lines. The ore is galena, generally free from zinc and iron, but intercalated with calcareous spar. In the belt of metamorphic palæozoic rocks flanking the Appalachian chain on the east and cropping out in numerous localities, especially in New England, are considerable deposits of galena more or less argentiferous and always associated with blende, copper and iron pyrites. The veins are usually parallel to the dip of formations and of the segregated class, though often of large development, forming powerful and well-marked lodes. They have failed to be profitable on account of being mixed with too great a proportion of other substances, the manipulation of which requires greater expenditure of capital and skill than has yet been secured. In the unaltered lower silurian rocks of New York are some apparently irregular deposits not very extensive, recently worked to a limited degree.

The lead regions of the Mississippi valley are divided into two districts: 1. Upper Mississippi; 2. Missouri.

In the former the deposits consist of non-argentiferous galena, in irregular and gash veins, in the lower silurian limestone. These are found principally in

Wisconsin, yet extending into Illinois and Iowa, including an area of 2,880 square miles. The galena is remarkably pure, with a rare occurrence of carbonates, phosphates, or other oxidized combinations. It is found in masses commonly called "gravel mineral" or "float mineral" in the latest alluvial strata, or deposited in vertical rock fissures or in horizontal flat sheets. These deposits are not sufficient to warrant very extensive machinery or great outlay of capital. Their superficial location, however, does not demand any such elaborate working. The lead production of this region has probably reached its maximum.

The lead mines of Missouri being in nearly the same geological position as those of the upper Mississippi are mostly of a similar character. As late as 1848 our exports of lead exceeded our imports. Since that time the tide has turned, the imports exceeding the exports \$1,102,825 in 1852, and \$2,613,000 in 1859.

The manufactures of lead as disclosed in the census report of 1860 were carried on by fourteen establishments with a capital of \$1,739,963, consuming raw material valued at \$2,679,453, and paying for labor to 346 operatives \$103,056. The product of the last year's operations was valued at \$3,166,029, affording a profit of \$382,520, or twenty-two per cent. on the capital.

Zinc.—While the lead product of the United States has been decreasing, the zinc product has been steadily increasing for fifteen years. Its ores are extensively distributed through the United States and in great abundance, but as yet have scarcely begun to be worked. A variety of ores are worked for zinc; among these is the sulphuret of zinc or blende, called by the Cornish miners black jack. It is associated with the ores of lead, copper, and tin, and in some mines it constitutes the prevailing ore. The long roasting process necessary to free the metal from sulphur has caused it to be neglected. It lies in immense heaps about many lead mines, awaiting the discovery of some more speedy and economical process of reduction. In England it has become an article of commerce within the last few years, and in France there are five establishments working the same. Red oxide of zinc, found principally in New Jersey, owes its color to the presence of oxide of manganese, as the artificial oxide of zinc is always white when pure. It is found at Franklin and Stirling mechanically mixed with franklinite and associated with calcareous spar. A mass of it weighing 16,400 pounds was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in London. Electric calamine, or the silicate of the oxide of zinc, and other silicates of the metal with smithsonite, or the carbonate of zinc, are found in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee.

Very pure ores of these kinds also exist in Arkansas, imbedded in red ferruginous clay among the magnesian limestones. As a general truth, in the older rocks zinc is mostly associated with the more valuable metals, especially silver and copper. The ores found in such geological positions being sulphurets, are not particularly valuable. The carbonates and silicates, of much greater value, occur generally in calcareous or dolomitic rocks, forming part of or associated with the carboniferous system. These deposits are sometimes in beds intercalated in the strata or disposed in irregular masses occupying depressions in them.

In New Jersey and New York the sulphuret is found associated with galena, copper pyrites, iron pyrites, and crystallized quartz. Zinc is found in abundance in the mines of the western lead region. The silicates and the sulphurets are frequently met with, especially in Wisconsin and Missouri. The manufacture of zinc from these ores against foreign competition is not profitable by the present processes.

According to Whitney, the world's production of zinc in 1853 was as follows:

Russia, (including Poland).....	4, 000 tons, or 7.3 per cent.
Great Britain	1. 000 tons, or 1.8 per cent.
Belgium.....	15, 000 tons, or 27.3 per cent.

Prussia	32, 000 tons, or 58.2 per cent.
Austria	1, 500 tons, or 2.7 per cent.
United States.....	1, 500 tons, or 2.7 per cent.
Total.....	55, 000 tons, or 100 per cent.

The production of zinc in this country in the following year was estimated as high as 5,000 or 6,000 tons. A single company in New Jersey took from two beds in Stirling Hill, between 1854 and 1860, 30,000 tons of ore. In the Saucon valley, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 5,000 tons were mined during 1860. Zinc paint, the white oxide, is extensively manufactured in this country. The manufacture of this and other oxides, in 1860, employed five establishments with a capital of \$2,228,000, consuming raw material valued at \$233,690, paying to 241 hands \$87,720, and producing articles valued at \$476,860. This leaves a profit of \$157,450, or seven per cent. on the capital invested, a remarkable disparity with other branches of manufacture.

Platinum.—Traces of this metal have been found in the lead and copper ores of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but no grains of the native metal have been discovered north of North Carolina, where a single grain was obtained in Rutherford county, in gold washings. This grain weighed 2.541 grains troy, and had a specific gravity of 18. In California it is found associated with gold, and very frequently rejected by the miners through ignorance of its value. The native gold received at the United States mint at Philadelphia from California in 1852 contained traces of platina, but not enough to pay for detaching it. Gold received from Oregon in 1863 contained an appreciable percentage of platina. In 1850 there were imported 34,000 ounces, worth, at \$6 10 per ounce, \$20,740.

Iridium and osmium.—An alloy of these metals, called iridosmine, is found associated with native platina. Near Port Orford, to the north of Rogue river, iridium appears associated with gold to the amount of fifteen per cent. Still further north, between Cape Blanco and Coquille, there exists an alloy composed of fifteen per cent. of iridium and five per cent. of platinum. Between Randolph and Cape Arago thin metallic scales have been found, composed of seventy per cent. of iridium and six per cent. of platinum. It is used in manufacturing nibs of gold pens, and has ranged as high as \$250 per ounce.

Mercury.—No deposits of this metal are known east of the Mississippi river. In California, its red sulphuret, called cinnabar, was first discovered on the south side of the valley of San José, about sixty miles southeast of San Francisco. It had been used by the Indians on account of the bright vermilion color it afforded as a pigment to ornament their persons. The Mexicans first worked it to extract gold and silver. In 1850, a company of Mexicans and English engaged vigorously in the extraction and metallurgical treatment of this ore, giving to their mine the name of New Almaden. In eight years they had mined 20,000,000 pounds of cinnabar, and had realized an annual profit of more than \$1,000,000, when, in 1858, their proceedings were arrested by injunction from the United States court, on the ground of invalid title. The American parties who succeeded to the ownership extended their discoveries in the same range of hills. In December, 1858, they opened a new mine called Eureka, the production of which has increased to the utmost limit of their reducing apparatus. The product of these mines in the five years ending with 1858 amounted to 13,318,350 pounds. The ore is found in connection with sedimentary strata, composed of alternating beds of argillaceous shales and layers of flint, tilted at a high angle and much flexed in rocks in close proximity to the tertiary formations. Some writers locate these deposits as high up in the geologic series as the miocene or middle tertiary.

Cobalt.—The oxide of this metal is sought after in order to give brilliant

coloringsto glass. The great demand for this article is from the British manufactories of porcelain and stained glass. The ores of cobalt are generally combinations with arsenic, sulphur, nickel, and iron. The chief of these, arsenical cobalt, was obtained at Chatham, Connecticut, as far back as 1787. Pyritous cobalt is found in Maryland, in North Carolina, and Missouri.

Nickel.—Metallic nickel, according to Whitney, is confined exclusively to bodies of extra-terrestrial origin, commonly called meteoric iron. These masses often contain a nickel alloy amounting to five or ten per cent. on the whole. It forms several combinations. The principal depository of its ores in this country is at Chatham, Connecticut, where, associated with cobalt, it is found in veins traversing gneiss and mica slate. It also exists in company with copper ores at an old mine lately reopened in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. This mine in 1859 was producing nickel ore at the rate of two hundred tons per month. A pyritous ore is also found at Mine La Motte, in Missouri.

Coal.—The known deposits of coal in the United States transcend in extent and richness those of all the residue of the world combined. The areas of the different coal-fields, as estimated by Daddow and Bannan, in their work on "Coal, Iron, and Oil," published in 1866, are represented in the following table:

Names of the principal coal-producing countries.	Territorial area.	Coal area.	Workable coal area.	Proportion of coal area to territorial area.	Relative workable coal area.	Tons of annual production.	Tons of estimated coal deposits.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Sq. mi's.</i>	<i>Sq. mi's.</i>				
Russia in Europe.....	2,085,000	.....	100	1.20000	1	.....	.....
Spain.....	177,781	4,000	300	1.1000	2	.....	.....
Belgium.....	11,313	520	510	1.22	5	10,000,000	30,000,000,000
Austria.....	257,830	2,000	800	1.322	8	5,000,000	46,000,000,000
France.....	203,736	2,000	1,000	1.200	10	10,000,000	57,600,000,000
Arcadia.....	100,000	18,000	2,200	1.45	22	500,000	42,240,000,000
Great Britain.....	121,000	12,000	6,195	.....	.....	90,000,000	144,000,000,000
Australia.....	3,120,000	100,000	15,000	.....	.....	250,000	288,000,000,000
Total outside United States.....	6,086,660	132,520	26,005	1.234	258	115,750,000	697,930,000,000
U. S., (not including our late acquisition from Russia).....	3,000,000	500,000	200,000	1.15	2,000	22,000,000	3,740,000,000,000

In 1845 our coal area was stated at 133,000 square miles. It is now known to be over 200,000 square miles, or eight times the known available coal area of all the rest of the globe. The specific areas of the American coal-fields are estimated as follows:

	Square miles.
Massachusetts and Rhode Island.....	300
Pennsylvania—anthracite 4,700, bituminous 12,656.....	13,126
Maryland.....	500
West Virginia.....	15,000
East Virginia.....	225
North Carolina.....	45
Tennessee.....	3,700
Georgia.....	170
Alabama.....	4,300
Kentucky.....	13,700
Ohio.....	12,000
Indiana.....	7,700
Illinois.....	44,000
Michigan.....	13,000
Iowa.....	24,000
Missouri.....	21,000
Nebraska.....	4,000

	Square miles.
Kansas.....	12,000
Arkansas.....	12,000
Indian territory.....	10,000
Texas.....	3,000
Oregon—anthracite 100, bituminous 500.....	600
Washington Territory.....	750
West of the Rocky mountains.....	5,000
* Total.....	220,166

In addition to the above it is supposed that adjacent to the Rocky mountains there are some 200,000 square miles of lignites, tertiary, and other inferior coals. Another estimate arranges the areas within the ancient Appalachian basin as follows :

	Areas. Square miles.	Length. Miles.	Max. breadth. Miles.
Alleghany or Eastern basin.....	55,000	875	180
Great Middle basin.....	50,000	370	200
Northwestern basin and Michigan.....	75,000	550	200
Western or Rocky Mountain basin.....	20,000	400	50
Texas or Southern basin.....	3,000	.....	.....
	203,000		

Of the American coal-fields the Pennsylvania anthracite, though one of the smallest in area, is now the most copious in production, and the most available to the commercial and industrial interests of the nation. It is arranged in basins as follows :

	Area. Square miles.	Tons of coal shipped in 1864.
Wyoming or Northern coal-field.....	198	3,625,834
Middle coal-field, Shamokin region.....	50	389,779
Middle coal-field, Mahoning region.....	41	1,425,068
Lehigh basins.....	35	1,353,744
Southern or Schuylkill coal-field.....	146	2,920,094
	470	9,714,519

This production, averaging 20,667 tons per square mile, equals the average of the most productive British coal-field in 1864. Since that time, however, the English coal trade has increased in volume about fifty per cent. English statisticians estimate that their coal resources will be exhausted, at the present rate of production, with an average increase no greater than has been observable of late years, in about three hundred years. Our mining system is not carried on with the close economy of the British mines. With us "the waste is equal to the vend." At least one-third more of the coal extracted from the mines might be made available in the market with a more economical method. Instead of a yield of 60,000 tons per acre, we might reasonably hope for 80,000 or 90,000 tons. The latter aggregate would still leave a mass of 6,780 tons per acre left in pillars and otherwise unavoidably wasted. At the rate of 60,000 tons per acre the anthracite coal-field promises an aggregate of 18,000,000,000.

* Daddow and Bannan, in their estimate of the coal-fields of the United States, assign 7,100 square miles to Ohio, 6,700 square miles to Indiana, and 30,000 square miles to Illinois which would reduce the above total to 200,266 square miles.

tons. An addition of fifty per cent. to this enormous aggregate is worthy the attention and efforts of scientific and business men. Our present production is about 10,000,000 tons per annum. In all probability it will be 15,000,000 tons in 1870. The present generation will probably see this aggregate doubled and even quadrupled. Of our aggregate coal product of 22,000,000 tons in 1864, near 10,000,000 tons were mined in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. They represent a commercial value of \$60,000,000. Passing westward, several outlying patches, separated from the main body by denudation, form a sort of connecting link between the anthracite regions of the northeast and the massive bituminous deposits of the great Appalachian coal basin. Of these, the Broad Top coal-field, occupying an area of from forty to eighty square miles in Huntington, Bedford, and Fulton counties, Pennsylvania, south of the Juniata river, is the most prominent. The coal of this region is called semi-anthracite, from its partaking the qualities of anthracite and bituminous. The mines of this region in 1864 produced 386,645 tons, valued at \$544,000. North Mountain, Barclay or Towanda, Ralston, and Bloesburg basins also mark the transition from the anthracite to the bituminous regions lying upon the northeastern edge of the latter.

The great Alleghany or Appalachian coal basin extends along the Alleghany range from Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, southwest into Alabama. Its areas in the different States are as follows :

	Sq. miles.
Pennsylvania	12,656
Ohio	12,000
Maryland	550
West Virginia and Virginia.....	15,900
Kentucky	10,700
Tennessee	3,700
Alabama	4,300
Georgia.....	170
Total	59,976

Its length is 875 miles, and its breadth varies from 30 to 180 miles. It undulates westward, forming six principal basins and five prominent anticlinals, independent of the Maryland basin. The deposits are naturally divided by Mahoning sandstone into two groups, of which the lower, corresponding to the white ash anthracite formation, occupies the much larger area—perhaps three-fourths of the entire field.

It is traversed by several water-courses which have cut channels entirely through the coal measures. These coal-fields are all basin-shaped, and the depth of the basin increases going eastward. The thickness of the seams ranges from fifty to seventy-five feet, with an average of about one-half this aggregate throughout the entire coal field.

The Pennsylvania section of this coal field, embracing nearly 13,000 square miles, extends through twenty-four counties. In 1864 the coal mined amounted to 5,839,000 tons of 2,000 pounds. The Cumberland coal region in Maryland, separated from the Alleghany coal-field by the high axis of Negro mountain, is sometimes called the Frostburg basin. It covers an area of from 150 to 180 square miles. The other Maryland basins enlarge this area to 550 square miles. The coal shipped from Cumberland in 1864 amounted to 657,996 tons, a net decrease of 90,349 tons as compared with 1863, a decline fully accounted for by important military operations interrupting the working of the mines.

That portion of the Alleghany coal-field lying in West Virginia is the best and most available of the whole, being mostly accessible through numerous navigable streams. Recent improved relations of the industrial forces and the

new arrangements of lines of travel and transportation will develop the magnificent mineral deposits of this region and present special attractions for mining enterprise. The coals of this region are purer and more available for all kinds of manufacture than in any other part of the Alleghany coal-field. The seams of coal are also thicker and more numerous and can be more cheaply mined. Charleston is 200 miles nearer Cincinnati and the western ports than Pittsburg. With energetic exertion it may yet become the metropolis of this mining region.

The productive coal-fields of Ohio embrace about 12,000 square miles. The coal measures, however, including the carboniferous limestone, cover fully one-third of the State. The strata generally dip towards the Ohio river, and the smaller streams follow their inclinations with considerable exactness. The coal seams here are identified with those lying opposite in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The coal area of the latter State appears to be but little understood. It runs through some twenty of the eastern counties. The deposits, in position and character, are clearly assimilated to those of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The coal measures in Tennessee are limited in area, occupying the high mountain plateaus which terminate abruptly on the east, above the escarpments of the Cumberland mountains. Being thus inaccessible, these deposits must, for purposes of fuel, remain for some time undeveloped. Chattanooga, and a few points in Georgia, are favored with copious and accessible supplies of coal in close association with iron. In Alabama the Alleghany coal-field widens out into a basin covering 4,300 square miles, with an unmistakable depression of the entire geologic series southeast from Lookout and Sand mountains. The thinning out of the palæozoic strata westward is very observable. Large deposits of iron surround this coal-field, mostly hematites, especially rich to the eastward. The production of the Alleghany coal-field in 1864 is represented in the following table :

	Tons.
Pennsylvania	5, 870, 712
Ohio	*1, 000, 000
Maryland	657, 996
West Virginia	500, 000
Kentucky	250, 000
Tennessee	500, 000
Alabama	300, 000
Total	9, 078, 708

The northern coal-field, embracing about 13,000 square miles, lies wholly within the lower peninsula of Michigan. Its coal seams are fewer and thinner than in the Ohio coal measures. But little has been done for its development, its annual product not much exceeding 100,000 tons.

The great central coal-field occupies an area of 50,000 square miles in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Its extreme length is 350 miles, with a breadth varying from 150 to 200 miles. The palæozoic column, which in Pennsylvania exceeds a height of five miles, in Illinois is but 3,300 feet high, the coal measures being about 900 feet thick. The maximum depth of the coal measures increases in Indiana, and especially in Kentucky, where the basins are the deepest. The produce of the central coal-field in 1864 was as follows :

	Tons.
Illinois	1, 000, 000
Indiana	500, 000
Western Kentucky	250, 000
Total	1, 750, 000

* The commissioner of statistics of the State of Ohio estimates the quantity at double this amount.

The western coal-field in Missouri and Iowa is, properly, a continuation of the great central. It occupies an area of 45,000 square miles, of which 21,000 are in Missouri and 24,000 in Iowa. The geology of Missouri resembles that of Illinois, but the coal measures are not so thick by 150 feet, thinning out rapidly towards the northern edge of this coal field in Iowa, where they are but 100 feet thick, with workable beds of only 4 or 5 feet. Its product in 1864 was about 500,000 tons. The coals of Arkansas and Nebraska are but the thin western edges of the great western coal-field, as yet but partially developed. All of these coal-fields are parts of the Appalachian coal, or Mississippi system, embracing a total area of 190,000 square miles, from which were mined in 1864 a total of 11,428,708 tons. The Mississippi basin, embracing an area of 1,500,000 square miles, is eminently available, in all its wondrous agricultural and mineral resources, to the demands of industry and commerce. Its territorial configuration, with its matchless system of internal navigation, is unrivalled in all the requisites for the seat of a mighty civilization. Its entire area can be as densely populated as England, with greater facilities for the support of animal life.

The New England coals are anthracite in character, but thin and irregular in stratification, continually interrupted by faults, dikes, troubles, &c. This coal-field occupies its true palæological position in our American system, but its accompanying sedimentary strata have been largely metamorphosed by heat into the sub-crystalline. The basins are very irregular, indicating a degree of dislocating volcanic action highly unfavorable to even and uniform stratification during the period of coal deposit. Subsequent lateral contractions, doubling the strata in sharp waves, have also caused the entire coal series to slide above or below their true geological position. The immense thickness of the palæozoic formations in Pennsylvania doubtless protected the wonderful coal deposits of the State from the same destructive movements, and perhaps added materially to their growth by supplying the necessary carbon and bitumen. Mining for coal does not at present offer any inviting prospects to remuneration in New England.

The Arcadian coal-field in British North America embraces a workable area of 2,200 square miles, divided into several basins and sub-basins. The amount of sulphur and iron pyrites in the measures and seams of this coal-field are a serious injury to the coal, which is of a rich and highly bituminous character, indicating remoteness from the great heat which produced the Pennsylvania anthracites. The coal seams are of moderate thickness.

In Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas there are five distinct coal formations. These deposits compared with the great fields of the west are small, but being located in populous districts, have a very considerable local value for fuel and the generation of steam.

The Richmond coal-field, though lying within the granite basins of the primitive formations, is yet the latest deposit. Much injury has been done in parts of this field by the small pits sunk along the outcroppings, which being filled with water, are dangerous to approach from deeper excavations. The Piedmont coal-field, further inland, lies within the gneissic or crystalline sedimentary deposits of the metamorphic era. Its area is small and excessively undulating; its seams range from six to thirty inches. In some localities near the gneiss rock the coal changes to impure anthracite. It is valuable only for domestic purposes. Dan river and Deep river coal-fields are unimportant basins assimilated to the Piedmont. The New river deposit is perhaps the oldest coal in existence, the creation of the proto-carboniferous ages. These coals, however, are only available for domestic use. The surrounding country is rich and promises great commercial and industrial activity.

The coal deposits of the Pacific slope are as yet imperfectly developed. Their

area, so far as ascertained, is about equal to the coal-field of Great Britain, or over 6,000 square miles.

Nearly ten years ago it was estimated by high scientific authority that the coal annually employed in England in propelling machinery generated a productive force equal to the labor of 66,000,000 men, and that if the entire coal product had been so employed, this aggregate would have swelled to 400,000,000. The London Times estimates the mechanical steam power of England at double the muscular force of the entire human race. Reducing this estimate one-half, and applying the same ratio to our resources, what limits shall we assign to American dynamic industrial power, remembering that our coal area is thirty-three times greater than that of England, and of at least equal average value? The problem transcends ordinary speculation. It grows with our advances in economic science and art, and with each day's experience in the working of those resources. Even the agricultural advantages of soil, climate, and territorial configuration do not promise to surpass the majestic results of the mineral industry of the Union when once the hand of intelligent enterprise shall unlock the stores of subterranean wealth. The wonderful production of the precious metals must be enormously enhanced in order to afford adequate expression of the values soon to be produced by the development of the useful minerals of this republic.

JOS. S. WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

List of papers accompanying Commissioner's annual report.

No. 1. Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the land States and Territories up to June 30, 1866, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1867; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

No. 2. Statement of public lands sold; of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862; of commissions received under the sixth section of said act; also land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof; and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867.

No. 3. Statement showing like particulars for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

No. 4. Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of \$10 homestead payments, homestead commissions; also locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act of July 2, 1862.

No. 5. Statement showing the quantity of swamp lands selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1865.

No. 6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1867.

No. 7. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and

March 12, 1860; and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under the act approved March 2, 1849.

No. 8. Exhibit of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issue and locations from the commencement of the operations under said acts to June 30, 1867.

No. 9. Statement showing the State selections under the "internal improvement" grant of 4th of September, 1841, on the 30th of June, 1867.

No. 10. Statement respecting the accounts of receivers of public moneys, disbursing agents, and adjustment of the five per cent. fund.

No. 11. Statement showing the selections made by certain States of lands within their own limits under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and its supplemental acts of April 14, 1864, and June 21, 1866; also the locations made with scrip under said acts.

No. 12. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1867.

No. 13. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1867.

No. 14. Statement showing the homestead fees and commissions required to be paid under the several homestead acts.

No. 15. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. 16. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. 17. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. 18. Reports of surveyors general, A to L inclusive.

No. 19. Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico.

No. 20. General tabular statement exhibiting the following: No. 1, States and Territories containing public land; No. 2, square miles and areas of States and Territories containing public land; No. 3, quantity sold; No. 4, entered under the homestead law; No. 5, granted for military services; No. 6, granted for agricultural colleges; No. 7, approved under grants in aid of railroads; No. 8, approved swamp selections; No. 9, quantity granted for internal improvements; No. 10, donations and grants for schools and universities; No. 11, locations with Indian scrip; No. 12, located with float scrip; No. 13, estimated quantity granted for wagon roads; No. 14, quantity granted for ship canals; No. 15, salines; No. 16, seats of government and public buildings; No. 17, granted to individuals and companies; No. 18, granted for deaf and dumb asylums; No. 19, reserved for benefit of Indians; No. 20, reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations; No. 21, confirmed private land claims; No. 22, quantity remaining unsold and unappropriated June 30, 1867.

No. 21. Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.

No. 22. Statement showing the area and population of the British possessions north of the United States boundary.

No. 23. Statement showing the area and population of the West Indies, Mexican states, Central America, and New Granada.

No. 24. Set of twenty-eight maps of all the public land States and Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Russian America.

Each map shows the extent of the public surveys where such have been extended; also the names of countries and resources, so far as furnished by the data on hand.

No. 25. Connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting

the extent of the public surveys, localities, land districts, seats of surveyors general's offices and district officers; also localities of railroads of general interest and mineral deposits.

No. 26. Map of the world on Mercator's projection.

No. 1.—*Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1866, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1867; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.*

Land States and Territories.	Area of the land States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1866.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, but not included in last year's report.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.	Total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1867.	Total area of public lands, including Russian territory, remaining unsurveyed, and of course unsold and undeposited of; also private land claims surveyed and not reported up to June 30, 1867.
	In acres.	In square miles.					
Wisconsin	34, 511, 360	53, 924	34, 511, 360	.....	.....	34, 511, 360	.....
Iowa	35, 228, 800	55, 045	35, 228, 800	.....	.....	35, 228, 800	.....
Minnesota	53, 459, 840	83, 531	22, 045, 867	50	864, 690	22, 910, 612	30, 549, 228
Kansas	52, 043, 520	81, 318	16, 17, 776	45, 897	24, 292, 775	20, 510, 443	31, 533, 077
Nebraska	48, 636, 800	75, 995	13, 561, 132	.....	41, 959, 117	15, 520, 249	33, 116, 551
California	120, 947, 840	188, 981	27, 680, 685	130, 761	899, 881	28, 711, 327	92, 236, 513
Nevada	71, 737, 741	112, 090	728, 119	19, 531	16, 319	763, 969	70, 973, 772
Oregon	60, 975, 360	95, 274	5, 730, 186	.....	414, 450	6, 144, 636	54, 830, 724
Washington Ter.	44, 796, 160	69, 994	3, 530, 645	54, 843	294, 550	3, 880, 038	40, 916, 122
Colorado Territory	66, 880, 000	104, 500	1, 622, 251	91, 831	1, 130, 775	2, 844, 857	64, 035, 143
Utah Territory	56, 355, 635	88, 056	2, 425, 239	.....	492, 673	2, 517, 912	53, 837, 723
Arizona Territory	79, 906, 304	113, 916	.....	.....	.....	.....	72, 906, 304
New Mexico Ter.	77, 568, 640	121, 901	2, 293, 142	.....	739, 413	2, 339, 555	75, 236, 085
Dakota Territory	153, 982, 080	240, 597	1, 859, 989	.....	803, 671	62, 663, 660	151, 318, 420
Idaho Territory	58, 196, 480	90, 332	.....	.....	.....	.....	58, 196, 480
Montana Territory	92, 016, 640	143, 776	.....	.....	.....	.....	92, 016, 640
Missouri	41, 824, 000	65, 350	41, 824, 000	.....	.....	41, 824, 000	.....
Alabama	32, 462, 080	50, 722	32, 462, 080	.....	.....	32, 462, 080	.....
Mississippi	30, 179, 840	47, 156	30, 179, 840	.....	.....	30, 179, 840	.....
Louisiana	26, 461, 440	41, 346	23, 461, 440	.....	.....	23, 461, 440	3, 000, 000
Arkansas	33, 406, 720	52, 138	33, 406, 720	.....	.....	33, 406, 720	.....
Florida	37, 931, 520	59, 268	26, 631, 520	.....	.....	26, 631, 520	11, 300, 000
Ohio	25, 576, 960	39, 964	25, 576, 960	.....	.....	25, 576, 960	.....
Indiana	21, 637, 760	33, 809	21, 637, 760	.....	.....	21, 637, 760	.....
Michigan	36, 128, 640	56, 451	36, 128, 640	.....	.....	36, 128, 640	.....
Illinois	35, 462, 400	55, 410	35, 462, 400	.....	.....	35, 462, 400	.....
Indian territory	44, 154, 240	68, 991	.....	.....	.....	.....	44, 154, 240
American purchase from Russia	369, 529, 600	577, 390	.....	.....	.....	.....	369, 529, 600
Total	1, 834, 998, 400	2, 867, 185	474, 160, 551	342, 913	10, 808, 314	485, 311, 778	1, 349, 686, 622

a. Of which 606,065.05 acres are Dakota or Sioux Indian lands. Act March 3, 1863, United States Laws, vol. 12, p. 819.

b. Of which 115,107.60 acres are Dakota or Sioux Indian lands. Act March 3, 1863, United States Laws, vol. 12, p. 819.

c. Of which 798,613 acres are Cherokee neutral lands. Treaty July 27, 1866.

d. Of which 871,751 acres are Ojaga lands, sold to United States. Treaty September 29, 1865, article 1—United States Laws, 1865 and 1867, p. 135.

e. Of which 1,225,602 acres are Ojaga lands, ceded in trust to United States. Treaty September 29, 1865, article 2—United States Laws, 1865 and 1867, p. 136.

f. Of which 302,872 acres are Omaha lands. Treaty March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043. Of which 205,335 acres belong to Omaha under treaty of March 6, 1865—United States Laws 1864 and 1865, p. 13; and 97,497 acres to Winnebago Indians—United States Laws 1865 and 1866, p. 17.

g. Vacated Indian reservations. Act of Congress approved May 5, 1864—Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 63.

h. Private claims in New Mexico.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 15, 1867.

No. 2.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received of commissions received under sixth section of said act; also, of land located commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and statement commencing July 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867.*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1866.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1866, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe				
Indiana	Indianapolis	80 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	
Illinois	Springfield	120 00	300 00	300 00	
Missouri	Boonville	19,912 22	29,492 03	29,058 70	\$433 33
Do.	Ironton	3,868 57	6,446 90	6,446 90	
Do.	Springfield				
Total		23,780 79	35,938 93	35,505 60	433 33
Alabama	St. Stephens				
Do.	Huntsville				
Do.	Elba				
Do.	Montgomery				
Total					
Mississippi	Jackson				
Louisiana	New Orleans				
Do.	Monroe				
Do.	Natchitoches				
Total					
Michigan	Detroit	10,217 30	12,852 67	12,852 67	
Do.	East Saginaw	55,386 16	69,494 24	63,238 21	6,256 03
Do.	Ionia	21,259 35	43,906 90	43,406 90	500 00
Do.	Marquette	18,531 50	24,114 45	24,114 45	
Do.	Traverse City	24,130 75	36,811 47	36,611 47	200 00
Total		129,525 06	187,179 73	180,223 70	6,956 03
Arkansas	Little Rock				
Do.	Washington				
Do.	Clarksville				
Total					
Florida	Tallahassee				
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	4,161 79	6,427 79	6,427 79	
Do.	Council Bluffs	108 21	254 44	254 44	
Do.	Fort Dodge	760 10	1,084 80	984 80	100 00
Do.	Sioux City	361 37	531 42	531 42	
Total		5,391 47	8,298 45	8,198 45	100 00

therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and amount of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of the fiscal year com-

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by section 2 of the act; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved Mar. 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1866.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip and of cash, under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land loc'd in first half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under the agric'l col. and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Amount of reg. and rec. com'ns under sec. 6 of homestead act of 1862, and the amendatory act of 1864.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
115.00	\$10 00	\$2 86	\$12 86	115.00	\$10 00			\$626 80
				80.00	100 00			627 97
				120.00	300 00			966 50
71,025.90	7,630 00	2,380 04	10,010 04	90,937.42	37,122 03	45,884.23	\$384 50	1,867 05
34,348.02	3,030 00	1,069 90	4,099 90	38,176.50	9,466 90	50,559.62	152 00	603 67
105,333.22	10,650 00	3,449 94	14,099 94	129,114.01	46,588 93	102,443.85	536 50	2,470 72
1,994.02	145 00	58 00	203 00	1,994.02	145 00			2,894 22
1,994.02	145 00	58 00	203 00	1,994.02	145 00			2,894 22
58.52	5 00	2 00	7 00	58.52	5 00			406 33
58.52	5 00	2 00	7 00	58.52	5 00			406 33
4,174.04	470 00	157 12	627 12	16,391.34	13,322 67	33,381.78	528 00	950 89
16,915.22	1,344 00	463 34	1,807 34	72,301.38	70,838 24	148,910.39	3,134 00	1,889 96
42,759.99	4,080 00	1,450 57	5,530 57	64,019.34	47,986 90	67,504.67	1,701 00	1,581 36
533.10	40 00	13 33	53 33	19,064.60	24,154 45	14,071.05	381 00	999 85
52,433.81	3,570 00	1,319 02	4,889 02	76,564.56	40,381 47	58,108.51	1,472 00	1,500 87
115,846.16	9,504 00	3,423 38	12,927 38	248,341.22	196,683 73	321,976.40	7,216 00	6,922 93
9,061.71	347 00	400 89	747 89	9,061.71	347 00			2,325 03
								651 68
9,061.71	347 00	400 89	747 89	9,061.71	347 00			2,976 71
65,241.88	1,213 07	1,660 00	2,873 07	65,241.88	1,213 07			453 91
3,271.17	380 00	89 79	469 79	7,432.96	6,807 79			949 85
4,502.06	600 00	213 22	813 22	4,610.27	854 44			548 83
21,429.45	2,160 00	792 61	2,952 61	22,189.55	3,244 80			605 61
28,112.14	2,500 00	956 00	3,456 00	28,473.51	3,031 42			562 61
57,314.82	5,640 00	2,051 62	7,691 62	62,706.29	13,938 45			2,666 90

No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1866.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1866, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Wisconsin	Menaasha	10,667.69	\$12,269 07	\$12,269 07	
Do.	Stevens's Point	14,001.88	17,505 58	17,505 52	
Do.	La Crosse	10,488.62	14,313 06	14,313 06	
Do.	Eau Claire	14,903.49	19,772 89	19,182 36	\$590 53
Do.	Bayfield	5,609.28	11,764 94	11,664 94	100 00
Do.	Falls of St. Croix	5,692.33	11,256 74	11,256 74	
Total		61,363.29	86,882 22	86,191 69	690 53
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	1,362.50	1,706 86	1,706 86	
Do.	St. Cloud	14,441.49	18,647 76	18,347 76	300 00
Do.	Winnebago City	3,250.43	4,992 24	4,992 24	
Do.	Greenleaf	2,536.20	4,952 77	4,952 77	
Do.	Du Luth	26.43	33 04	33 04	
Do.	St. Peter	4,006.15	6,733 65	6,733 65	
Total		25,623.20	37,066 32	36,766 32	300 00
California	San Francisco	17,989.53	47,123 07	47,123 07	
Do.	Marysville	26,340.55	34,547 40	34,347 40	200 00
Do.	Humboldt	2,455.30	3,069 12	3,069 12	
Do.	Stockton	11,940.51	15,631 83	15,631 83	
Do.	Visalia	3,731.26	4,664 08	4,664 08	
Total		62,457.15	105,035 50	104,835 50	200 00
Nevada	Carson City	2,674.49	3,643 11	3,643 11	
Oregon	Oregon City	5,950.15	8,198 46	8,198 46	
Do.	Roseburg	15,689.11	19,624 02	19,624 02	
Do.	Le Grand				
Total		21,649.26	27,822 48	27,822 48	
Kansas	Topeka	3,811.54	4,900 44	4,900 44	
Do.	Humboldt	2,834.21	3,642 79	3,642 79	
Do.	Junction City	1,573.23	2,083 01	1,942 95	140 06
Total		8,218.98	10,626 24	10,486 18	140 06
Nebraska Territory	Omaha City	715.49	1,059 24	1,059 24	
Do.	Brownville	2,764.66	3,455 81	3,455 81	
Do.	Nebraska City	1,571.38	2,023 31	2,023 31	
Do.	Dakota City	1,273.53	1,591 90	1,591 90	
Total		6,325.06	8,130 26	8,130 26	
New Mexico Territory	Santa Fé				
Dakota Territory	Vermillion	1,792.45	2,253 23	2,253 23	
Colorado Territory	Denver City	7,863.05	9,828 82	9,828 82	
Idaho Territory	Boise City				
Washington Territory	Olympia	4,156.39	5,195 48	5,195 48	
Do.	Vancouver	4,029.92	5,037 40	5,037 40	
Total		8,186.31	10,232 88	10,232 88	

bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by section 2 of the act; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved Mar. 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1866.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip and of cash, under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land loc'd in first half of fiscal year, with scrip loc'd under the agric' col. and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers and receiver's com's on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Am't of reg. and rec. com's under act of 1862, and the amendatory act of 1864.	Aggregate of \$10 pay'ts and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
2,099.33	\$220 00	\$58 74	\$288 74	12,697.02	\$12,499 07	40,501.08	\$1,012 52	\$1,033 40
2,893.13	550 00	110 39	660 39	17,895.01	18,055 52	29,701.17	742 52	1,100 95
50,919.43	4,520 00	1,326 12	5,846 12	61,408.05	18,853 06	5,241.10	131 02	572 27
12,155.95	1,000 00	362 11	1,362 11	27,059.44	20,172 89	266,445.01	6,661 12	966 94
22,053.60	2,360 00	669 67	3,029 67	5,609.28	11,754 94	5,920.00	148 00	770 44
				27,745.93	13,636 74	5,440.00	136 00	1,236 74
91,051.44	8,680 00	2,727 03	11,407 03	152,414.73	95,562 22	353,248.36	8,831 18	5,700 74
12,991.99	1,050 00	401 15	1,451 15	14,354.49	2,796 86	480.00	12 00	718 32
21,730.54	5,890 00	2,287 91	8,177 91	96,172.03	24,537 76	132,941.98	3,324 54	1,139 58
42,737.45	3,630 00	1,280 21	4,910 21	45,967.88	8,622 24	7,200.00	180 00	643 13
18,221.93	2,180 00	818 81	2,998 81	20,758.13	7,132 77	9,054.14	226 48	878 68
27,162.93	2,670 00	941 38	3,611 38	26.43	33 04	10,454.91	261 38	500 31
				31,169.08	9,403 65	9,603.93	240 10	811 95
122,844.84	15,460 00	5,729 46	21,189 46	208,468.04	52,526 32	169,734.96	4,244 50	4,691 97
4,677.19	380 00	300 00	680 00	22,666.72	47,503 07			1,266 94
2,441.49	170 00	97 64	267 64	28,782.04	34,717 40			1,805 94
1,900.81	120 00	70 90	190 90	4,356.11	3,189 12			658 29
3,264.87	220 00	126 93	356 93	15,205.38	15,461 83			1,158 96
3,654.47	250 00	143 64	393 64	7,585.73	4,914 08			244 07
16,132.83	1,150 00	739 11	1,889 11	78,595.98	106,185 50			5,134 20
320.00	20 00	12 00	32 00	2,994.49	3,663 11			535 31
20,839.54	1,435 00	780 99	2,215 99	26,789.69	9,633 46			862 34
17,218.77	1,120 00	648 68	1,768 68	32,917.88	20,744 02			1,300 34
38,052.31	2,555 00	1,429 67	3,984 67	59,707.57	30,377 48			2,162 68
19,088.96	1,860 00	671 52	2,531 52	22,900.50	6,760 44	21,930.02	548 24	978 07
24,010.65	2,150 00	801 64	2,951 64	26,844.86	5,792 79	45,746.78	1,143 68	845 99
42,186.47	3,750 00	1,437 89	5,187 89	49,759.70	5,833 01	7,116.12	177 90	540 46
91,286.08	7,760 00	2,911 05	10,671 05	99,505.06	18,386 24	74,792.92	1,869 82	2,364 52
8,660.75	720 00	285 19	1,005 19	9,376.24	1,779 24	7,038.50	175 96	99 85
46,594.24	3,040 00	1,165 05	4,205 05	49,358.90	6,495 81	27,157.83	678 94	723 83
23,134.10	1,600 00	629 77	2,229 77	24,705.48	3,623 31	19,473.96	487 08	669 69
7,622.62	490 00	188 07	678 07	8,896.15	2,081 90	1,236.20	30 90	683 17
86,011.71	5,830 00	2,268 08	8,118 08	92,336.77	13,980 26	54,906.49	1,372 88	2,176 54
								381 00
17,256.41	1,070 00	424 48	1,494 48	19,048.86	3,323 23			514 78
13,566.29	890 00	508 73	1,398 73	21,429.34	10,718 82			752 58
4,127.57	270 00	172 66	442 66	8,283.96	5,465 48			1,229 29
8,111.23	520 00	303 61	823 61	12,141.15	5,557 40			630 16
12,238.80	790 00	476 27	1,266 27	0,425 11	11,022			1,659 38

No. 2.—Statement of the public lands sold, of cash and

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1866.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1866, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....				
Indiana.....	80.00	\$100 00	\$100 00	
Illinois.....	120.00	300 00	300 00	
Missouri.....	23,780.79	35 938 93	35,505 60	\$433 33
Alabama.....				
Mississippi.....				
Louisiana.....				
Michigan.....	129,525.06	187,179 73	180,223 70	6,956 03
Arkansas.....				
Florida.....				
Iowa.....	5,391.47	8,298 45	8,198 45	100 00
Wisconsin.....	61,363.29	86,882 22	86,191 69	690 53
Minnesota.....	25,623.90	37,066 32	36,766 32	300 00
California.....	62,457.15	105,035 50	104,835 50	200 00
Nevada.....	2,674.49	6,343 11	3,643 11	
Oregon.....	21,649.26	27,822 48	27,822 48	
Kansas.....	8,218.98	10,626 24	10,486 18	140 06
Washington Territory.....	8,186.31	10,232 88	10,232 88	
Nebraska Territory.....	6,325.06	8,130 26	8,130 26	
New Mexico Territory.....				
Colorado Territory.....	7,863.05	9,828 82	9,828 82	
Dakota Territory.....	1,792.45	2,253 23	2,253 23	
Idaho Territory.....				
Total.....	365,050.56	533,338 17	524,518 22	8,819 95

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and commissions
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in column No. 3 of

bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 30, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by section 2 of the act; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved Mar. 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1866.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip and of cash, under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in first half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under the agric'l col. and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Amount of reg and rec. com's under sec. 6 of homestead act of 1862, and the amendatory act of 1864.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commissions.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Amount.
115.00	\$10.00	\$2.86	\$12.86	115.00	\$10.00	.....	.....	\$626.80
.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	100.00	.....	.....	627.97
.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	300.00	.....	.....	966.50
105,333.22	10,630.00	3,449.94	14,099.94	129,114.01	46,588.93	102,443.85	\$536.50	2,470.72
1,994.02	145.00	58.00	203.00	1,994.02	145.00	.....	.....	2,894.22
58.52	5.00	2.00	7.00	58.52	5.00	.....	.....	406.33
118,818.16	9,504.00	3,423.38	12,927.38	248,341.22	196,683.73	321,976.40	7,216.00	6,922.93
9,061.71	347.00	1,400.89	747.89	9,061.71	347.00	.....	.....	2,976.71
65,941.68	1,213.07	1,660.00	2,873.07	65,941.68	1,213.07	.....	.....	453.91
57,314.02	5,640.00	2,051.62	7,691.62	62,706.29	13,938.45	.....	.....	2,666.90
91,051.44	8,680.00	5,727.03	11,407.03	152,414.73	95,562.22	353,248.36	8,831.18	5,700.74
122,044.44	15,460.00	5,729.46	21,189.46	208,468.04	52,526.33	169,734.96	4,244.50	4,691.97
16,132.83	1,150.00	739.11	1,889.11	78,595.98	106,185.50	.....	.....	5,134.20
300.00	20.00	12.00	32.00	2,994.49	3,663.11	.....	.....	535.31
38,052.31	2,555.00	1,429.67	3,984.67	59,707.57	30,377.48	.....	.....	2,162.68
91,228.08	7,760.00	2,911.05	10,671.05	99,505.06	18,386.24	74,792.92	1,869.82	2,364.52
12,328.60	790.00	476.27	1,266.27	20,425.11	11,022.88	.....	.....	1,859.38
68,011.71	5,650.00	2,268.08	8,118.08	92,336.77	13,980.26	54,906.49	1,372.88	2,176.54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381.00
12,568.29	690.00	508.73	1,398.73	21,429.34	10,718.82	.....	.....	752.58
17,256.41	1,070.00	424.48	1,494.48	19,048.86	3,323.23	.....	.....	514.78
.....
906,702.04	71,739.07	28,274.57	100,013.64	1,271,758.60	605,077.24	1,077,102.98	24,070.88	47,286
received thereon	.....	.....	.....	1,077,102.98	24,070.88	.....	.....	.....
section 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,274.57	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,348,861.58	657,422.69	.....	.....	.....

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.



No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received commissions received under sixth section of said act; also, of land located commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and commencing July 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867.*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....	Chillicothe.....	.....	\$45 00	\$45 00	.....
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	861.51	1,516 85	1,466 85	\$50 00
Missouri.....	Booneville.....	3,280.22	4,544 61	3,861 28	683 33
Do.....	Ironton.....	1,172.83	1,866 06	1,866 06	.....
Do.....	Springfield.....	5,632.76	9,969 30	9,969 30	.....
Total.....	.....	10,085.81	16,372 97	15,689 64	683 33
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Huntsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	.....	930 00	930 00	.....
Do.....	Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Natchitoches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	930 00	930 00	.....
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	6,369.28	7,986 61	7,911 23	75 38
Do.....	East Saginaw.....	21,055.44	30,446 02	29,384 22	1,061 80
Do.....	Ionia.....	11,632.98	30,080 40	30,080 40	.....
Do.....	Marquette.....	21,178.96	27,697 19	27,697 19	.....
Do.....	Traverse City.....	8,812.39	12,537 24	12,537 24	.....
Total.....	.....	69,070.05	108,927 46	107,790 28	1,137 18
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	.....	37 12	37 12	.....
Do.....	Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Clarksville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	37 12	37 12	.....
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	.....	282 07	282 07	.....
Iowa.....	Fort Des Moines.....	683.21	854 01	854 01	.....
Do.....	Council Bluffs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Fort Dodge.....	1,091.05	1,398 19	1,398 19	.....
Do.....	Sioux City.....	35.35	69 19	69 19	.....
Total.....	.....	1,809.61	2,321 39	2,321 39	.....

therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the second half of the fiscal year

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by sec. 2 of the act, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under sec. 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.				Aggregated disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land loc'd in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under agricul college and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers and receivers' com's on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Amount of registers & receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
200.00	\$15 00	\$5 00	\$20 00	200.00	\$60 00	.....	.....	\$550 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	861.51	1,516 85	.....	.....	763 81
32,154.93	2,715 00	999 40	3,714 40	35,435.15	7,259 61	6,862.85	\$180 00	42 34
15,795.01	1,190 00	432 45	1,622 45	16,967.84	3,056 06	90,201.38	159 00	.....
51,726.17	4,534 00	1,681 44	6,215 44	57,358.93	14,496 30	7,528.36	188 03	750 12
99,676.11	8,439 00	3,113 29	11,552 29	109,761.92	24,811 97	104,592.59	527 03	792 46
1,410.53	100 00	40 00	140 00	1,410.53	100 00	.....	.....	2,691 11
43,820.32	.....	1,095 50	1,095 50	43,820.32	.....	.....	.....	240 93
45,230.85	100 00	1,135 50	1,235 50	45,230.85	100 00	.....	.....	130 00
18,885.70	.....	609 12	609 12	18,885.70	.....	.....	.....	3,062 04
4,601.00	315 00	126 00	441 00	4,601.00	1,245 00	.....	.....	821 39
4,601.00	315 00	126 00	441 00	4,601.00	1,245 00	.....	.....	139 52
5,936.35	410 00	150 37	560 37	12,325.63	8,396 61	34,967.40	932 00	960 91
15,944.47	1,150 00	422 05	1,572 05	36,300.91	31,596 02	108,802.26	1,360 00	854 45
31,954.70	2,910 00	1,095 92	4,005 92	43,587.68	32,970 40	24,634.37	591 00	744 08
160.00	10 00	4 00	14 00	21,338.96	27,907 19	92,640.00	2,316 00	831 99
32,125.04	2,370 00	910 57	3,280 57	40,937.43	14,907 24	40,930.64	620 00	877 39
85,420.56	6,850 00	2,582 91	9,432 91	154,490.61	115,777 46	301,974.67	6,019 00	637 44
41,357.01	.....	1,277 40	1,277 40	41,357.01	37 12	.....	.....	3,945 35
41,357.01	.....	1,277 40	1,277 40	41,357.01	37 12	.....	.....	352 50
46,950.98	.....	1,354 00	1,354 00	46,950.98	282 07	.....	.....	460 74
1,310.97	130 00	39 77	169 77	1,994.18	984 01	640.00	16 00	602 00
1,274.46	155 00	56 72	211 72	1,274.46	155 00	.....	.....	1,415 24
9,633.20	900 00	349 24	1,249 24	10,124.25	2,298 19	.....	.....	305 00
2,258.69	925 00	87 00	312 00	2,333.44	294 19	.....	.....	763 44
13,916.72	1,410 00	532 73	1,942 73	15,726.33	3,731 39	640.00	16 00	585 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,079 25

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Wisconsin	Menasha	7,094.06	\$9,267 35	\$9,267 35	
Do	Stevens's Point	7,857.95	9,921 21	9,921 21	
Do	La Crosse	6,662.86	14,661 05	14,661 05	
Do	Eau Claire	13,570.73	17,383 55	17,383 55	\$25 00
Do	Bayfield	2,640.18	4,775 01	4,775 01	
Do	Falls of St. Croix	3,379.65	6,318 97	6,318 97	
Total		41,405.43	62,327 14	62,302 14	25 00
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	1,532.67	1,916 94	1,916 94	
Do	St. Cloud	13,867.61	18,003 52	17,878 52	125 00
Do	Winnebago City	1,386.90	2,294 03	2,294 03	
Do	Greenleaf	1,483.74	2,890 13	2,890 13	
Do	Du Luth	296.11	370 14	370 14	
Do	St. Peter	3,548.50	6,854 77	6,854 77	
Total		22,075.53	32,329 53	32,204 53	125 00
California	San Francisco	96,636.01	122,273 43	122,273 43	
Do	Marysville	41,397.70	53,646 67	53,646 67	
Do	Humboldt	1,801.23	2,251 54	2,251 54	
Do	Stockton	51,067.58	64,484 32	64,484 32	
Do	Visalia	5,298.90	6,623 73	6,623 73	
Total		196,201.42	249,279 89	249,279 89	
Nevada	Carson City	4,125.60	5,257 25	5,257 25	
Oregon	Oregon City	4,811.66	6,014 59	6,014 59	
Do	Roseburg	13,543.36	16,929 34	16,929 34	
Do	Le Grand				
Total		18,355.02	22,943 93	22,943 93	
Kansas	Topeka	802.12	1,074 38	1,074 38	
Do	Humboldt	1,248.21	1,712 38	1,612 38	100 00
Do	Junction City	1,327.75	1,918 78	1,677 12	241 66
Total		3,378.08	4,705 54	4,363 88	341 66
Nebraska	Omaha City	4,584.80	6,521 21	6,421 21	100 00
Do	Brownsville	2,735.71	3,450 46	3,450 46	
Do	Nebraska City	2,185.48	2,765 63	2,765 63	
Do	Dakota City	2,118.29	2,647 92	2,647 92	
Total		11,624.28	15,385 22	15,285 22	100 00
Washington Territory	Olympia	3,533.61	4,417 00	4,417 00	
Do	Vancouver	2,769.53	3,447 90	3,447 90	
Total		6,303.14	7,864 90	7,864 90	
New Mexico Territory	Santa Fe				
Colorado Territory	Denver City	3,977.63	4,972 28	4,972 28	
Dakota Territory	Vermillion	2,295.94	2,869 94	2,869 94	
Idaho Territory	Boise City				

bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 30, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of the \$10 payments required by sec. 2 of the act, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under sec. 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land loc'd in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under agricul college and mech. act of July 2, 1862, and registers and receivers' com'ns on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Amount of registers & receivers' commis. ns.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commis. ns.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
3,957.16	\$385 00	\$109 92	\$494 92	11,051.22	\$9,852 35	41,280.00	\$1,032 00	\$683 62
3,623.10	370 00	102 19	472 19	11,681.05	10,291 21	45,600.00	1,144 00	733 37
23,701.68	2,220 00	688 54	2,908 54	32,364.54	16,881 05	4,740.00	115 00	595 60
7,796.45	660 00	232 78	892 78	21,367.18	18,143 55	105,280.00	2,513 66	769 17
10,134.65	1,030 00	386 94	1,416 94	2,840.18	4,775 01	29,920.00	731 66	1,279 49
				13,514.30	7,348 97	1,120.00	27 92	846 72
51,413.04	4,665 00	1,520 37	6,185 37	92,818.47	66,992 14	227,940.00	5,560 24	4,907 97
27,313.26	2,145 00	823 66	2,968 66	28,847.93	4,061 94	1,616.00	151 90	709 57
80,815.44	5,615 00	2,176 29	7,791 29	94,683.05	23,618 52	136,160.00	3,396 00	993 02
19,469.86	1,870 00	689 60	2,559 60	20,876.76	4,164 03			568 52
19,214.68	2,360 00	916 23	3,276 23	20,687.82	5,270 13	2,080.00	52 00	644 12
3,200.00	30 00	12 00	42 00	3,496.11	400 14	39,680.00	992 00	518 75
21,185.66	2,105 00	781 34	2,886 34	24,703.56	8,959 77	160.00	4 00	1,519 48
171,219.70	14,135 00	5,399 72	19,534 72	193,295.23	46,464 53	179,696.00	4,595 90	4,953 46
3,739.87	270 00	162 00	432 00	100,375.88	122,543 43			1,921 83
2,198.29	540 00	322 36	862 36	49,595.99	54,186 67			2,088 23
1,435.45	95 00	53 82	148 82	3,236.68	2,346 54			1,826 91
6,412.37	450 00	265 75	715 75	57,479.93	64,934 52			2,286 82
8,335.86	540 00	314 71	854 71	13,634.76	7,163 73			1,111 98
26,121.82	1,895 00	1,118 64	3,013 64	224,323.24	251,174 89			9,235 77
3,634.40	270 00	137 19	407 19	7,760.00	5,527 25			385 58
15,264.90	1,000 00	572 47	1,572 47	20,076.56	7,014 59			868 29
19,112.78	1,230 00	716 77	1,946 77	32,656.14	18,159 34	1,920.00	48 00	1,926 81
34,377.68	2,230 00	1,269 24	3,519 24	52,732.70	25,173 93	1,920.00	48 00	2,795 10
8,857.99	1,010 00	365 99	1,375 99	9,680.11	2,084 38	57,440.00	1,436 00	640 12
17,450.41	1,385 00	533 92	1,920 92	18,698.62	3,697 38	118,160.00	2,952 00	513 20
37,620.68	3,120 00	1,294 90	4,414 90	38,408.63	5,038 78	19,680.00	491 96	502 76
63,389.28	5,515 00	2,196 81	7,711 81	66,767.36	10,230 54	195,200.00	4,879 96	1,656 08
51,838.11	4,190 00	1,665 07	5,855 07	56,422.91	10,711 21	112,180.00	2,801 97	541 48
46,444.65	2,860 00	1,120 63	3,980 63	49,179.76	6,310 46	145,066.49	3,632 00	336 11
30,148.58	2,660 00	1,047 96	3,707 96	32,334.06	5,425 63	69,760.00	1,744 00	405 64
9,201.16	610 00	230 04	840 04	11,319.45	3,257 92	4,000.00	96 18	703 44
137,631.90	10,320 00	4,063 70	14,383 70	149,256.18	25,705 22	331,006.49	8,294 15	1,986 67
3,359.96	220 00	126 01	346 01	6,893.57	4,637 00			660 93
14,623.36	940 00	545 80	1,485 80	17,392.89	4,387 90			993 99
17,983.72	1,160 00	671 61	1,831 61	24,286.46	9,024 90			1,654 92
								125 00
4,749.57	355 00	187 11	542 11	8,727.20	5,337 28			569 34
12,575.81	800 00	314 40	1,114 40	14,871.75	3,669 94			459 04

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1.25, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....		\$45 00	\$45 00	
Indiana.....				
Illinois.....	861.51	1,516 85	1,466 85	\$30 00
Missouri.....	10,085.81	16,372 97	15,689 64	683 33
Alabama.....				
Mississippi.....				
Louisiana.....		930 00	930 00	
Michigan.....	69,070.05	108,927 46	107,790 28	1,137 18
Arkansas.....		37 12	37 12	
Florida.....		282 07	282 07	
Iowa.....	1,809.61	2,321 39	2,321 39	
Wisconsin.....	41,405.43	62,327 14	62,302 14	25 00
Minnesota.....	22,073.53	32,329 53	32,204 53	125 00
California.....	196,901.42	249,279 89	249,279 89	
Nevada.....	4,125.60	5,257 25	5,257 25	
Oregon.....	18,355.02	22,943 93	22,943 93	
Kansas.....	3,378.08	4,705 54	4,363 88	341 66
Nebraska.....	11,624.28	15,383 22	15,285 22	100 00
Washington Territory.....	6,303.14	7,664 90	7,664 90	
New Mexico Territory.....				
Colorado Territory.....	3,977.63	4,972 28	4,972 28	
Dakota Territory.....	2,295.94	2,669 94	2,669 94	
Idaho Territory.....				
Total.....	391,569 05	538,368 48	535,906 31	2,469 17

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip and commissions received
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown under head of commissions of

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, General Land Office, October 15, 1867.

No. 4.—*Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, showing the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of rural college and mechanic scrip under act of July 2, 1862.*

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1 25, and amount received for the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio		\$45 00	\$45 00	
Indiana	80.00	100 00	100 00	
Illinois	981.51	1,816 85	1,766 85	\$50 00
Missouri	33,366.60	52,311 90	51,195 24	1,116 66
Alabama				
Mississippi				
Louisiana		930 00	930 00	
Michigan	198,593.11	296,107 19	288,013 98	8,093 21
Arkansas		37 12	37 12	
Florida		282 07	282 07	
Iowa	7,201.08	10,619 84	10,519 84	100 00
Wisconsin	102,768.72	149,909 36	148,493 83	715 53
Minnesota	47,698.73	69,395 85	68,970 85	425 00
California	258,658.57	354,315 39	354,115 39	200 00
Nevada	6,800.09	8,900 36	8,900 36	
Oregon	40,004.28	50,766 41	50,766 41	
Kansas	11,597.06	15,331 78	14,890 06	481 72
Nebraska	17,949.34	23,515 48	23,415 48	100 00
Washington Territory	14,469.45	18,097 78	18,097 78	
New Mexico ..do				
Colorado ..do	11,840.68	14,801 10	14,801 10	
Dakota ..do	4,038.39	5,123 17	5,123 17	
Idaho ..do				
Total	756,619.61	1,071,706 65	1,060,424 53	11,222 12

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and commissions
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown under head of commis

number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty-land scrip, by entry under the \$10 homestead payments, homestead commissions; also, locations with agricul-

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 30, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$10 payments required by the second section of the act, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the fiscal year with scrip issued under agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Aggregate in homestead entries, in acres.	Aggregate in \$10 payments.	Amount of registers and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$10 payments and commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
315.00	\$25 00	\$7 86	\$32 86	315.00	\$70 00			\$1,177 25
205,012.33	19,089 00	6,563 22	25,652 22	80.00	100 00			1,089 08
47,294.87	245 00	1,193 50	1,438 50	981.51	1,816 85			1,730 31
18,885.70		609 12	609 12	238,875.93	71,400 90	207,036.44	\$1,063 53	3,263 18
4,659.52	320 00	128 00	448 00	47,224.87	245 00			5,956 26
904,326.72	16,354 00	6,006 29	22,360 29	18,885.70				250 00
50,418.72	347 00	1,678 29	2,025 29	4,659.52	1,250 00			1,367 24
112,192.86	1,213 07	3,014 00	4,227 07	402,831.83	312,461 19	623,951.07	13,235 00	10,668 28
71,231.54	7,050 00	2,564 35	9,634 35	50,418.72	384 12			4,391 95
142,464.48	13,745 00	4,247 40	17,992 40	112,192.86	1,495 14			756 91
354,064.54	29,595 00	11,129 18	40,724 18	76,432.62	17,669 84	640.00	16 00	4,746 15
44,380.65	3,045 00	1,857 75	4,902 75	245,233.20	162,554 36	581,188.36	14,391 42	10,608 71
3,954.40	290 00	149 79	439 79	401,763.27	96,990 85	349,430.96	8,840 40	9,645 43
72,635.99	4,785 00	2,718 91	7,503 91	302,919.22	357,360 39			14,369 97
154,675.36	13,275 00	5,107 86	18,382 86	10,754.49	9,190 36			920 89
223,641.61	16,170 00	6,331 78	22,501 78	112,440.27	55,551 41	1,920.00	48 00	4,957 78
30,222.12	1,950 00	1,147 88	3,097 88	166,272.42	28,606 78	269,992.92	6,749 78	4,020 60
				241,592.95	39,685 46	385,912.98	9,667 63	4,163 21
				44,711.57	20,047 78			3,514 30
								56 00
18,315.86	1,245 00	695 84	1,940 84	30,156.54	16,046 10			1,321 92
29,832.22	1,870 00	738 88	2,608 88	33,920.61	6,993 17			973 82
1,788,043.49	130,213 07	55,999 91	186,122 98	2,544,663.10	1,201,919 72	2,420,072.73	54,011 16	90,601 24
received thereon				2,420,072.73	54,011 16			
sions of registers and receivers				4,964,735.83	1,311,840 79			

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 5.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1867.*

States.	Fourth quarter of 1866.	First quarter of 1867.	Second quarter of 1867.	Third quarter of 1867.	Year ending June 30, 1867.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio						54,438.14
Indiana						1,354,732.50
Illinois						3,267,470.65
Missouri						4,604,448.75
Alabama						479,514.44
Mississippi						3,070,645.29
Louisiana, (act of 1849)						10,774,978.22
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						543,339.13
Michigan						7,273,724.72
Arkansas						8,652,432.93
Florida						11,790,637.46
Wisconsin	751,431.30				751,431.30	4,210,669.53
Iowa	3,533.43				3,533.43	2,583,509.72
California			842,032.50	317.47	842,829.97	842,829.97
Oregon						
Minnesota						753,160.00
Total	754,964.73		842,032.50	317.47	1,597,794.70	60,246,532.10

No. 6.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1867.*

States.	Fourth quarter of 1866.	First quarter of 1867.	Second quarter of 1867.	Third quarter of 1867.	Year ending June 30, 1867.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana						1,263,653.28
Illinois						1,488,265.02
Missouri	2,566.66				2,566.66	4,314,590.47
Alabama						2,595.51
Mississippi						3,068,642.31
Louisiana, (act of 1849)						8,192,305.64
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						237,949.09
Michigan					40.00	5,691,518.66
Arkansas						7,283,763.13
Florida						10,901,007.76
Wisconsin			713,639.94		713,639.94	3,019,461.20
Iowa		23,615.06	41,043.29		88,777.10	838,418.30
California	166,328.52	8,080.00	50,588.00	99,201.50	224,996.52	324,678.02
Oregon						
Minnesota						725,034.13
Total	168,895.18	31,695.06	805,271.23	99,201.50	1,030,020.22	47,377,523.23

No. 7.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1866.	First quarter of 1867.	Second quarter of 1867.	Third quarter of 1867.	Year ending June 30, 1867.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana						1,256,367.56
Illinois					8,137.01	1,447,731.93
Missouri	2,566.66				17,300.27	3,137,052.90
Mississippi						2,681,383.16
Louisiana, (act of 1849)						8,192,305.64
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						199,598.07
Michigan	131,223.44				131,223.44	5,816,964.89
Arkansas						6,011,357.03
Florida						10,644,468.04
Wisconsin					3,564.11	2,349,220.57
Iowa	78,424.64	61,610.65	26,299.93		168,772.20	*921,511.42
California				184,286.68		184,286.68
Minnesota						717,383.57
Total	212,214.74	61,610.65	26,299.93	184,286.68	328,997.03	43,585,272.17

*194,361.53 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 15, 1867.

No. 8.—*Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of the operations under said acts to June 30, 1867.*

ACT OF 1847.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres.....	80, 635	12, 901, 600	75, 420	12, 067, 200	5, 215	834, 400
40 acres.....	7, 582	303, 280	6, 258	250, 320	1, 324	52, 960
Total.....	88, 217	13, 204, 880	81, 678	12, 317, 520	6, 539	887, 360

ACT OF 1850.

160 acres.....	27, 437	4, 389, 920	26, 614	4, 258, 240	823	131, 680
80 acres.....	57, 707	4, 616, 560	52, 417	4, 193, 360	5, 290	423, 200
40 acres.....	103, 962	4, 158, 480	91, 429	3, 657, 160	12, 533	501, 320
Total.....	189, 106	13, 164, 960	170, 460	12, 108, 760	18, 646	1, 056, 200

ACT OF 1852.

160 acres.....	1, 222	195, 520	931	148, 960	291	46, 560
80 acres.....	1, 698	135, 840	1, 388	111, 040	310	24, 800
40 acres.....	9, 063	362, 520	7, 579	303, 160	1, 484	59, 360
Total.....	11, 983	693, 880	9, 898	563, 160	2, 085	130, 720

ACT OF 1855.

160 acres.....	106, 232	16, 997, 120	93, 945	15, 031, 200	12, 287	1, 965, 920
120 acres.....	96, 566	11, 587, 920	86, 067	10, 328, 040	10, 499	1, 259, 880
100 acres.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres.....	49, 243	3, 939, 440	45, 558	3, 644, 640	3, 685	294, 400
60 acres.....	358	21, 480	283	16, 980	75	4, 500
40 acres.....	532	21, 280	439	17, 560	93	3, 720
10 acres.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total.....	252, 942	32, 567, 890	226, 300	29, 038, 950	26, 642	3, 528, 940

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847....	88, 217	13, 204, 880	81, 678	12, 317, 520	6, 539	887, 360
Act of 1850....	189, 106	13, 164, 960	170, 460	12, 108, 760	18, 646	1, 056, 200
Act of 1852....	11, 983	693, 880	9, 898	563, 160	2, 085	130, 720
Act of 1855....	252, 942	32, 567, 890	226, 300	29, 038, 950	26, 642	3, 528, 940
Total.....	542, 248	59, 631, 610	488, 336	54, 028, 390	53, 912	5, 603, 220

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1867.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 9.—*Statement showing the condition of the State selections under the act of September 4, 1841, on the 30th day of June, 1867.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANT.

States.	No. of acres to which each State was entitled under the 8th section of the act of Sept. 4, 1841.	No. of acres approved up to June 30, 1867.	No. of acres remaining to each State to be selected on the 1st of July, 1867.
Illinois.....	209,085.50	*209,060.05	25.45
Missouri.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Alabama.....	97,469.17	*97,469.17	.....
Mississippi.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Louisiana.....	500,000.00	482,166.97	17,833.03
Michigan.....	500,000.00	498,638.54	1,361.46
Arkansas.....	500,000.00	499,880.03	119.97
Florida.....	499,990.00	450,823.82	49,166.27
Iowa.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Wisconsin.....	500,000.00	499,973.87	26.13
California.....	500,000.00	116,778.59	383,221.41
Kansas.....	500,000.00	495,552.20	4,447.80
Minnesota.....	500,000.00	252,022.60	247,971.40
Oregon.....	500,000.00	196,099.03	303,900.97
Nevada.....	500,000.00	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	500,000.00	.....	.....
Total.....	7,305,554.67	5,298,470.87	1,008,073.89

* The States of Illinois and Alabama received grants under prior acts, to which, with the quantities here given, make up the quantity of 500,000 acres.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 15, 1867.

No. 10.—*Accounts of receivers of public moneys, disbursing agents, and adjustment of the five per cent. fund.*

The accounts of the several receivers of public moneys, as also those rendered by them as disbursing agents, have been adjusted to July 1, 1867, and reported to the First Comptroller for settlement. It is a source of gratification to report that the balances have, in general, been promptly deposited in accordance with law and instructions.

Accounts have been examined and adjusted between the United States and the several States entitled to the five per cent. fund accruing to the latter upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands situated within their respective limits, as the following table will exhibit:

Statement showing the amount of five per cent. accruing to the following States:

States.]	The date to which the fund accounts have been examined and adjusted.	Balance reported to be due the States on acc't of five per cent. fund.
Missouri *	December 31, 1866	
Michigan	December 31, 1866	\$11,747 33
Wisconsin	December 31, 1866	5,674 11
Minnesota	December 31, 1866	2,475 67
Illinois*	December 31, 1866	
Arkansas*	December 31, 1866	
Alabama*	December 31, 1866	
Mississippi*	December 31, 1866	
Louisiana*	December 31, 1866	
Florida*	December 31, 1866	
Iowa*	December 31, 1866	
Ohio*	December 31, 1866	
Indiana*	December 31, 1866	
California†	December 31, 1866	
Oregon	December 31, 1866	3,566 79
Kansas	December 31, 1866	924 67
Nebraska‡	December 31, 1866	
Total.....		24,388 57

* No accounts have been reported because the expenses incident to the disposal of the public lands have exceeded the proceeds of sales.

† Not entitled.

‡ No account stated.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.]

General Land Office, October 15, 1867.

No. 11.—*Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplements of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866.*

Land districts.	Quantity selected to June 30, 1867.	Quantity located to June 30, 1867.	Quantity located in July and August, 1867.
MINNESOTA.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Taylor's Falls	2,096.00	160.00	
St. Cloud	269,101.93	45,606.00	
Winnebago City	7,200.00		
St. Peter	9,763.93	1,920.00	
Greenleaf	11,134.14	9,986.00	
Du Luth	50,134.91		
Total	349,430.96	57,672.00	
WISCONSIN.			
Menasha	81,781.08	24,649.00	
Falls of St. Croix	6,560.00	960.00	
Stevens's Point	75,301.17	6,645.00	
La Crosse	9,981.10	1,546.00	
Bayfield	35,840.00	22,470.00	
Eau Claire	371,725.01	81,110.00	
Total	581,188.36	137,380.00	
KANSAS.			
Topeka	79,370.02	960.00	
Junction City	26,796.12	9,238.00	
Humboldt	163,826.78	48,259.00	
Total	269,992.92	58,457.00	
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha City	119,198.50	38,597.00	
Brownsville	172,244.32	75,066.00	
Nebraska City	89,233.96	4,613.00	
Dakota City	5,236.20	1,525.00	
Total	385,912.98	119,801.00	
MISSOURI.			
Booneville	30,587.30	22,159.78	
Ironton	134,475.28	12,285.72	
Springfield		7,528.36	3,001.00
Total	165,062.58	41,973.86	3,001.00

No. 11.—*Agricultural selections within certain States, &c.*—Continued.

Land districts.	Quantity selected to June 30, 1867.	Quantity located to June 30, 1867.	Quantity located in July and August, 1867.
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	13, 174. 22	55, 174. 96	.....
East Saginaw	85, 726. 11	171, 986. 54	490. 00
Ionia .....	.....	92, 139. 04	1, 580. 00
Marquette .....	.....	106, 711. 05	17, 114. 00
Traverse City	8, 640. 00	90, 399. 15	13, 129. 00
Total	107, 540. 33	516, 410. 74	32, 303. 00
IOWA.			
Fort Des Moines .....	.....	640. 00	.....
Council Bluffs .....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Dodge .....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City .....	.....	.....	5, 544. 00
Total .....	.....	640. 00	5, 544. 00
OREGON.			
Oregon City .....	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg .....	.....	1, 920. 00	.....
Le Grand .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	1, 920. 00	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Minnesota .....	.....	349, 430. 96	57, 672. 00
Wisconsin .....	.....	581, 188. 36	137, 380. 00
Kansas .....	.....	269, 992. 92	58, 457. 00
Nebraska .....	.....	385, 912. 98	119, 801. 00
Missouri	165, 062. 58	41, 973. 86	3, 001. 00
Michigan	107, 540. 33	516, 410. 74	32, 303. 00
Iowa .....	.....	640. 00	5, 544. 00
Oregon .....	.....	1, 920. 00	.....
Total	272, 602. 91	2, 147, 469. 82	414, 158. 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 15, 1857.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1867.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.		Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1866.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1867.	Estimated quantities inuring under the grants.
Illinois.	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central.	6 and 15	.....	2,596,053.00	.....	2,596,053.00
Do.	do.	9	466	Mobile and Chicago.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.	do.	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River.	6 and 15	.....	737,130.29	.....	1,004,640.00
*Do.	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Southern railroad.	6 and 15	.....	171,550.00	.....	404,800.00
Do.	do.	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island railroad.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River.	6 and 15	.....	419,528.44	.....	230,400.00
*Do.	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida.	.....	.....	394,522.99	.....	419,520.00
Do.	do.	11	15	Alabama and Tennessee.	6 and 15	.....	440,700.16	.....	481,920.00
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	17	Northeastern and Southwestern.	6 and 15	.....	289,535.58	.....	691,840.00
Do.	do.	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee.	6 and 15	.....	67,784.96	.....	132,480.00
Do.	do.	11	17	Will's Valley.	6 and 15	.....	171,920.51	.....	206,080.00
Do.	do.	11	17	Mobile and Girard.	6 and 15	.....	504,145.86	.....	840,880.00
Do.	do.	11	17	Coosa and Chattooga.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00
Do.	do.	11	17	Tennessee and Alabama Central.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	576,000.00
*Florida.	Aug. 11, 1856	11	32	(No map filed.)	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida railroad.	6 and 15	.....	281,984.17	.....	442,542.14
Do.	do.	11	15	Alabama and Florida.	6 and 15	.....	165,688.00	.....	165,688.00
Do.	do.	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia.	.....	.....	1,275,212.93	.....	1,568,729.87
Do.	do.	11	15	Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central.	.....	.....	37,583.29	.....	183,153.99
*Louisiana.	June 3, 1856	11	18	Vicksburg and Shreveport.	.....	.....	353,211.70	.....	610,840.00
Do.	do.	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western.	.....	.....	719,193.75	.....	967,840.00
Do.	Aug. 11, 1856	11	32	(No map filed.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Grants to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana, under acts of May 17, June 3, and August 11, 1856, having expired, application will be made to Congress to extend the time for the completion of the railroads in said States.

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.		Number of acres certified under the 30, 1866.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1867.	Estimated quantities inuring under the grants.
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15	.....	1, 115, 408. 41	.....	1, 100, 067. 40
Do	July 28, 1866	Pam. Laws..	338	Cairo and Fulton	Additional.	.....	.....	.....	986, 722. 00
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Memphis and Little Rock	Additional.	.....	127, 238. 51	.....	438, 646. 89
Do	July 28, 1866	Pam. Laws..	338	Memphis and Little Rock	Additional.	.....	.....	.....	365, 538. 00
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	6 and 15	.....	550, 520. 18	.....	550, 525. 34
Do	July 28, 1866	Pam. Laws..	338	Little Rock and Fort Smith	Additional.	.....	.....	.....	458, 771. 00
Do	July 4, 1866	Pam. Laws..	83	Iron Mountain railroad	10 and 20	.....	.....	.....	864, 000. 00
Missouri	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph	6 and 15	.....	493, 821. 35	.....	781, 944. 83
Do	.....do.....	10	8	Pacific and Southwestern branch	6 and 15	.....	1, 158, 073. 54	.....	1, 161, 235. 07
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15	.....	63, 540. 11	.....	121, 262. 31
Do	July 28, 1866	Pam. Laws..	83	Cairo and Fulton	Additional	.....	.....	.....	182, 718. 00
Do	July 4, 1866	Pam. Laws..	83	Iron Mountain, (from Pilot Knob to Helena, Ark.)	10 and 20	.....	.....	.....	1, 400, 000. 00
Iowa	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River	6 and 15	.....	297, 046. 34	.....	948, 643. 66
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	Burlington and Missouri River	.....	.....	.....	.....	101, 110. 67
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Mississippi and Missouri	6 and 15	.....	481, 774. 36	.....	1, 144, 904. 90
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	Mississippi and Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	116, 276. 70
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 and 15	.....	775, 717. 67	.....	1, 298, 739. 00
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	.....	.....	.....	.....	183, 370. 00
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 2, 1864	13	98	Authorized change of route from Fort Dodge to Sioux City	6 and 15	.....	1, 226, 163. 89	.....	1, 226, 163. 05
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 536, 000. 00
Do	.....do.....	13	72	Land granted to State for railroad from Sioux City to the south line of the State of Minnesota, "at	10 and 20	.....	.....	.....	256, 000. 00

Michigan	June 3, 1866	11	21	some point between the Big Sioux and the west fork of the Des Moines river.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	312, 384. 32
Do	do	11	21	Fort Huron and Milwaukee.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	355, 420. 19
Do	do	11	21	Detroit and Milwaukee.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	1, 052, 469. 19
Do	Pam. Laws..	78	78	Amboy, Lansing, and Traverse Bay	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	586, 828. 73
Do	do	78	78	Time extended seven years.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	629, 182. 62
Do	Pam. Laws..	78	78	Flint and Pere Marquette.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	531, 200. 00
Do	do	78	78	An act to change the western terminus of the road.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	218, 880. 87
Do	11	21	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	198, 800. 00
Do	13	119	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana, from Fort Wayne to Grand Rapids, &c.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	399, 315. 24
Do	11	21	521	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	243, 200. 00
Do	13	21	521	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	208, 062. 59
Do	13	21	521	Marquette and Ontonagon.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	188, 507. 24
Do	11	21	21	Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, (branch to Ontonagon.)	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	375, 680. 00
Do	11	21	21	Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, (branch to Marquette.)	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	188, 800. 00
Do	12	620	620	Peninsula, (from Marquette to the mouth of the Menominee river.)	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	894, 907. 81
(Joint res.)	July 5, 1862	12	521	Peninsula railroad.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	675, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	21	Toma and Lake Superior, (formerly La Crosse and Milwaukee.)	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	524, 714. 95
Do	June 3, 1856	11	66	Toma and Lake Superior.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	350, 000. 00
Do	May 5, 1864	13	21	St. Croix and Lake Superior.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	318, 740. 80
Do	June 3, 1856	13	66	St. Croix and Lake Superior.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	215, 000. 00
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Branch to Bayfield.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	600, 000. 00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Branch to Bayfield.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	1, 800, 000. 00
(Resolution)	April 25, 1862	12	618	Chicago and Northwestern.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Changes line of route.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	June 21, 1866	11	361	From Portage City, Berlin, Doty's island, or Fond du Lac, in a northwestern direction to Bayfield, and thence to Superior.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Resolution explanatory of, and in addition to the act of May 5, 1864. St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	660, 000. 00

No. 12—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	States.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.		Number of acres certified under the grants up to June 30, 1866.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1867.	Estimated quantities lying under the grants.
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1865	13	326	St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15	10 and 20	438, 075.38	.....	500, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Branch St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15	10 and 20	.....	.....	750, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Branch St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15	10 and 20	.....	.....	725, 000. 00
Do	July 12, 1862	12	624	Authorized change of route.	6 and 15	10 and 20	.....	.....	353, 403. 09
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central.	6 and 15	10 and 20	174, 074. 81	.....	290, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Minnesota Central.	6 and 15	10 and 20	232, 183. 75	.....	720, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter.	6 and 15	10 and 20	.....	.....	690, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Winona and St. Peter.	6 and 15	10 and 20	269, 708. 74	.....	860, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Valley.	6 and 15	10 and 20	.....	.....	150, 000. 00
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	Minnesota Valley.	6 and 15	10 and 20	.....	.....	.....
Do	July 13, 1866	Pam. Laws.	97	Extends the time for completing said road seven years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 5, 1864	13	64	Lake Superior and Mississippi.	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	800, 000. 00
Do	July 13, 1866	Pam. Laws.	93	Authorized to make up deficiency within thirty miles of the west line of said road.	.....	5 and 20	.....	63, 993. 82	735, 000. 00
Do	July 4, 1866	a m. Laws.	87	From Houston, through the counties of Fillmore, Homer, Freeborne, and Fairbault, to the western boundary of the State.	.....	5 and 20	.....	.....	550, 000. 00
Do	.....do.....	Pam. Laws.	87	From Hastings, through the counties of Dakota, Scott, Cower, and McLeod, to the western boundary of the State.	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	2, 500, 000. 00
Kansas	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Provides for two roads and two branches. (No map filed.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Do	July 23, 1866	Pam. Laws..	210	St. Joseph and Denver City	10 and 20	.....	1,700,000.00
Do	July 25, 1866	Pam. Laws..	231	Kansas and Neosho Valley	10 and 20	.....	2,350,000.00
Do	July 26, 1866	Pam. Laws..	259	Southern branch of the Union Pacific railroad, from Fort Riley, Kans., to Fort Smith, Arkansas.	10 and 20	.....	1,203,000.00
California ..	July 25, 1866	Pam. Laws..	239	California and Oregon	10 and 20	.....	3,200,000.00
Do	July 13, 1866	Pam. Laws..	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley	10 and 20	.....	200,000.00
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	Printed Laws	Act 104	Stockton and Copperopolis	10 and 20	.....	320,000.00
Corporations.	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific rail'd, with branch from Omaha, Nebr., from Missouri river to Pacific ocean ...	10	2,908.92	35,600,000.00
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Central Pacific to eastern boundary of California, thence to meet Union Pacific, act 1864, p. 363.)	20	45,510.54	89,819.93
Corporations.	July 3, 1866	Pam. Laws..	79	Union Pacific Railroad Company, to designate general route of road, &c., before December 1, 1866.	.....	.....	.....
Corporations.	July 26, 1866	Pam. Laws..	367	Granting Union Pacific Railroad Company right of way through military reserves.	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 21, 1866	Pam. Laws..	356	To extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific railroad.	.....	.....	.....
Corporations.	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific railroad, (from Superior to Puget sound)	20 and 40	.....	47,000,000.00
Do	May 7, 1866	Pam. Laws..	355	Extends the time for commencing and completing said road two years.	20 and 40	.....	42,000,000.00
Corporations.	July 27, 1866	Pam. Laws..	292	Atlantic and Pacific, (from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific.)	20 and 40	.....	.....
WAGON ROADS.							
Wisconsin ..	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15	76,803.20	250,000.00
Michigan ..	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15	.....	221,013.27

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified under the grants up to June 30, 1866.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1867.	Estimated quantities inuring under the grants.
Michigan	June 20, 1864	13	140	From Saginaw City, Mich., by the shortest and most feasible route to the straits of Mackinaw.	6	.....	.....	1,497,600.00
Do .....	.....do	13	140	From Grand Rapids, through Newago, Traverse City, and Little Traverse, to straits of Mackinaw	3	.....	.....	720,000.00
Oregon	July 2, 1864	13	355	From Eugene City, by way of Middle Fork of Willamette river, and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State.	3	.....	.....	76,800.00
Do	July 4, 1866	Pam. Laaw..	86	From Corvallis to the Aquina Bay	3	.....	.....	460,000.00
Do	July 5, 1866	Pam. Laaw..	89	From Albany, by way of Canyon City and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range, to the eastern boundary of the State.	3	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Estimated No. of acres granted for wagon roads.	No. of acres cer- tified under the grants.	Estimated No. of acres granted.
Illinois .....	.....	2, 595, 053. 00	2, 595, 053. 00
Mississippi .....	.....	908, 680. 29	2, 062, 240. 00
Alabama .....	.....	2, 888, 138. 50	3, 729, 130. 00
Florida .....	.....	1, 760, 468. 39	2, 360, 114. 00
Louisiana .....	.....	1, 072, 405. 45	1, 578, 720. 00
Arkansas .....	.....	1, 793, 167. 10	4, 804, 271. 63
Missouri .....	.....	1, 815, 435. 00	3, 745, 160. 21
Iowa .....	.....	2, 770, 702. 26	6, 751, 207. 98
Michigan .....	.....	2, 718, 413. 49	5, 327, 930. 99
Wisconsin .....	.....	1, 379, 545. 35	5, 378, 360. 50
Minnesota .....	.....	1, 644, 602. 64	7, 783, 403. 09
Kansas .....	.....	.....	7, 753, 000. 00
California .....	.....	.....	3, 720, 000. 00
Corporations: Pacific railroads .....	.....	21, 346, 611. 47	57, 588, 581. 40
Wagon roads: Wisconsin	250, 000. 00	138, 239. 39	124, 000, 000. 00
Michigan	1, 718, 613. 27	76, 803. 20	.....
Oregon	1, 256, 800. 00	.....	3, 225, 413. 27
		21, 561, 654. 06	184, 813, 994. 67

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*General Land Office, October 15, 1867.*No. 13.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1867.*

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total No. of acres granted.
Indiana...	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie canal.....	1, 439, 279
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Ohio	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie canal.....	266, 535
Do.....	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	305	Miami and Dayton canal	333, 826
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	306	General canal purposes.....	500, 000
(5th sec.)					
Illinois...	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan.	290, 915
Wisconsin	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River canal.	125, 431
Do.....	April 10, 1866	Pam. Laws	30	Breakwater and harbor, and ship canal.	200, 000
Michigan..	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary's ship canal.....	750, 000
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.	200, 000
Do.....	July 3, 1866	Pam. Laws	81	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.	200, 000
Do.....	July 3, 1866	Pam. Laws	80	Ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac la Belle.	100, 000

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1,439,279
Ohio	1,100,361
Illinois	290,915
Wisconsin	325,431
Michigan	1,250,000
Total quantity acres granted	4,405,986

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 15, 1867.

No. 14.—*Homestead fees and commissions required to be paid under the homestead act of 20th May, 1862, Statutes, volume 12, page 392; the act of 21st March, 1864, Statutes, volume 13, page 35, and the act of 21st June, 1866, Statutes, volume Laws, 1865 and 1866, page 66.*

OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS,* MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, MINNESOTA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND TERRITORIES OF DAKOTA AND MONTANA. [UTAH NOT YET ORGANIZED INTO A LAND DISTRICT.]

Area in acres.	Price per acre.	Commissions payable when entry is made.	Commissions payable when patent issues.	Fees payable when entry is made.	Total fees and commissions.
160	\$1 25	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$10 00	\$18 00
80	1 25	2 00	2 00	5 00	9 00
40	1 25	1 00	1 00	5 00	7 00
80	2 50	4 00	4 00	10 00	18 00
40	2 50	2 00	2 00	5 00	9 00

* The public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have nearly all been disposed of.

PACIFIC AND OTHER POLITICAL DIVISIONS—CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, AND OREGON AND THE TERRITORIES OF ARIZONA, COLORADO, IDAHO, NEW MEXICO, AND WASHINGTON.

Area in acres.	Price per acre.	Commissions payable when entry is made.	Commissions payable on issue of patent.	Fees payable when entry is made.	Total fees and commissions.
160	\$1 25	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$10 00	\$22 00
80	1 25	3 00	3 00	5 00	11 00
40	1 25	1 50	1 50	5 00	8 00
80	2 50	6 00	6 00	10 00	22 00
40	2 50	3 00	3 00	5 00	11 00

SOUTHERN LAND STATES—ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND FLORIDA.

Area in acres.	Price per acre.	Commissions payable at date of entry.	Commissions payable when entry is consummated.	Fees payable when patent issues.	Total.
80	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$5 00	\$9 00
40	1 25	1 00	1 00	5 00	7 00
40	2 50	2 00	2 00	5 00	9 00

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 15, 1867.

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1868, which may in part be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
For salary of Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of July 4, 1836, 5 Laws, p. 111, sec. 10	\$3,000		
For salary of recorder, per same act. and act of March 3, 1837, 5 Laws, pp. 111 and 164.....	2,000		
For salary of chief clerk, per act of March 3, 1853, 10 Laws, p. 211.....	2,000		
For salary of three principal clerks of public lands, private land claims, and surveys, per act of July 4, 1836, at \$1,800 each, 5 Laws, p. 111.....	5,490		
For salary of three clerks of class four, per act of March 3, 1853, Laws, p. 211, sec. 3.....	5,400		
For salary of twenty-three clerks of class three, per same act, and act of April 22, 1854, 10 Laws, pp. 211 and 276.....	36,800		
For salary of forty clerks of class two, per same acts.	56,000		
For salary of forty clerks of class one, per same acts.	45,000		
For salary of draughtsman, at \$1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at \$1,400, per act of July 4, 1836, 5 Laws, p. 112, and act of April 22, 1854, 10 Laws, p. 276.....	3,000		
For salary of five messengers, one chief messenger at \$1,000, and four assistant messengers at \$340 each, per act of July 4, 1836, and joint resolution of August 18, 1856, and act of July 23, 1866, Laws, p. 207, sec. 7.....	4,360		
For salary of two packers at \$720 each, per act of July 4, 1836, act of September 30, 1850, joint resolution of August 18, 1856, and act of July 23, 1866, Laws, p. 207, sec. 7.....	1,440		
For salary of seven laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, 11 Laws, p. 145, act of June 23, 1860, act of June 25, 1864, 13 Laws, p. 160, and act of July 23, 1866, Laws, p. 207.....	5,040		
For salary of seven night watchmen, per same resolution and same acts.....	5,040		
For salary of one day watchman, per act of June 2, 1858, act of June 25, 1864, and act of July 23, 1866, Laws, p. 207.....	720		
Total.....	178,200		\$178,200

Estimates of appropriations under military act of March 3, 1855, and heretofore provided per act of August 18, 1856, making appropriations, &c., and subsequent appropriation laws.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1868, which may in part be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
For salary of one principal clerk as director.....	\$2,000		
For salary of one clerk of class three	1,600		
For salary of four clerks of class two.....	5,600		
For salary of forty clerks of class one.....	48,000		
For salary of two laborers, per joint resolution of 18 August, 1856, 11 Laws, p. 145, act of June 25, 1864, and act of July 23, 1866, Laws, p. 207, section 7.....	1,440		
Total.....	58,640	-----	\$58,640

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Estimates of appropriations required to meet contingent expenses of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1868, which may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; for advertising and engraving; for miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents under the several acts; for contingent expenses under swamp land act of September 28, 1850, and for horse and carriage for the official uses of the office.....	\$10,000	-----	\$10,000

Estimates of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

State.	Land office.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Ohio.....	Chillicothe	\$1,200	\$100	\$1,300
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	1,200	100	1,300
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	1,200	100	1,300
Missouri.....	Booneville	6,000	500	13,900
	Ironton	3,000	200	
	Springfield.....	4,000	200	
	Detroit.....	3,000	200	
Michigan.....	East Saginaw.....	4,000	200	21,000
	Ionis	5,000	200	
	Marquette.....	5,000	200	
	Traverse City.....	3,000	200	
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	3,000	150	10,600
	Council Bluffs.....	3,000	150	
	Fort Dodge.....	2,000	150	
	Sioux City.....	2,000	150	
Wisconsin.....	Menasha.....	6,000	150	21,900
	Falls St. Croix.....	2,000	150	
	Stevens's Point.....	2,000	150	
	La Crosse.....	3,000	150	
	Bayfield.....	2,000	150	27,200
	Eau Claire.....	6,000	150	
Minnesota.....	Taylor's Falls.....	2,000	200	
	St. Cloud.....	6,000	200	
	Winnepago City.....	6,000	200	30,300
	Greenleaf.....	5,000	200	
	St. Peter.....	5,000	200	
	Du Luth.....	2,000	200	
California.....	San Francisco.....	6,000	500	13,200
	Marysville.....	6,000	500	
	Humboldt.....	3,000	200	
	Stockton.....	6,000	400	
	Visalia.....	4,000	200	14,800
	Sacramento.....	3,000	500	
Oregon.....	Oregon City.....	6,000	400	
	Roseburg.....	4,000	300	
	Le Grand.....	2,000	500	9,300
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	3,000	200	
	Humboldt.....	5,000	200	
	Junction City.....	6,000	200	
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	4,000	500	11,500
	Huntsville.....	2,000	300	
	Mobile.....	2,000	500	
	Little Rock.....	4,000	500	
Arkansas.....	Clarksville.....	3,000	500	8,500
	Washington.....	3,000	500	
	New Orleans.....	3,000	500	
	Natchitoches.....	2,000	500	
Louisiana.....	Monroe.....	2,000	500	6,600
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	6,000	400	
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	4,000	600	
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	4,000	400	
	Austin.....	2,000	500	9,400
	Belmont.....	2,000	500	
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	4,000	200	
	Brownville.....	4,000	200	
	Nebraska City.....	4,000	200	15,800
	Dakota City.....	3,000	200	
Washington Ter.	Olympia.....	5,000	300	
	Vancouver.....	5,000	300	
Colorado.....	Denver.....	5,000	400	8,900
	Fair Play.....	3,000	500	

Estimates of appropriations, &c.—Continued.

State.	Land office.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total:
Idaho Ter.....	Boise City	\$4,000	\$500	\$8,000
	Lewiston.....	3,000	500	
Dakota Ter.....	Vermillion	5,000	300	5,300
Montana Ter....	Helena	5,000	500	5,500
Arizona Ter.....	Prescott	4,000	500	4,500
	Total.....	244,800	20,500	265,300

NOTE.—The amount expended during the last fiscal year for salaries and commissions of district land officer was \$228,503 72, and for incidental expenses, \$21,306 05.

No. 16.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.			Estimates of the balances expended June 30, 1868.	Estimates of appropriations needed June 30, 1868, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
		For compensation of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 18, 1796—1 Statutes, page 464, section 10, and act of March 3, 1857—11 Statutes, page 212, section 1.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 9, 1836—5 Statutes, page 36, section 1, and act of March 3, 1857—11 Statutes, page 212, section 1.	For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, page 244, section 17.	For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, page 244, section 17.	For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 369, section 10.
1. For compensation of the surveyor general of Colorado and Utah, per act of February 28, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, section 17, and act of March 14, 1862—12 Statutes, page 369, section 4.	\$2,000 00		\$2,000 00		\$2,000 00		\$2,000 00
2. For compensation of the surveyor general of Colorado and Utah, per act of February 28, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, section 17, and act of March 14, 1862—12 Statutes, page 369, section 4.	6,300 00		6,300 00		6,300 00		6,300 00
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
4. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	6,300 00		6,300 00		6,300 00		6,300 00
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
6. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	7,500 00		7,500 00		7,500 00		7,500 00
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
8. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	5,300 00		5,300 00		5,300 00		5,300 00
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
10. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 368, section 1.	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
11. For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, per act of May 30, 1832—12 Statutes, page 410, section 9, and act of March 2, 1857—Laws 1857—67, page 543, section 4.	3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00		3,000 00
12. For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, per act of March 2, 1857—Laws 1857—67, page 543, section 4.	17,000 00		17,000 00		17,000 00		17,000 00
13. For compensation of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866—United States Laws 1865—66, page 77.	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
14. For compensation of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866—United States Laws 1865—66, page 77.	2,300 00		2,300 00		2,300 00		2,300 00
15. For compensation of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866—United States Laws 1865—66, page 86.	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
16. For compensation of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866—United States Laws 1865—66, page 86.	8,400 00		8,400 00		8,400 00		8,400 00
17. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 10.	2,500 00		2,500 00		2,500 00		2,500 00
18. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of September 27, 1850—9 Statutes, page 486, section 2.	5,400 00		5,400 00		5,400 00		5,400 00
						7,600 00	
							3,000 00
							11,000 00
							3,000 00
							2,000 00
						487 98	3,000 00
							4,000 00
							2,500 00
							4,000 00

No. 16.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department, &c.*—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.		Estimates by the surveyor general	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1868, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
19. For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 9.		\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00		\$600 00
20. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of March 3, 1855—10 Statutes, page 674, section 6.		5,900 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
21. For compensation of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846—9 Statutes, page 79, section 1, and act of July 28, 1864—United States Laws 1865-66, page 344.		2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
22. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846—9 Statutes, page 79, section 1, and act of July 28, 1864—United States Laws 1865-66, page 344.		7,500 00	6,300 00		5,000 00
23. For compensation of the surveyor general of Montana, per act of March 2, 1867—United States Laws 1866-67, page 542.		3,000 00	3,000 00		
24. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Montana, per act of March 2, 1867—United States Laws 1866-67, page 542.			4,000 00		
25. For compensation of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1855—2 Statutes, page 336.		500 00	500 00		500 00
Total.....			87,402 72		
<i>For contingent expenses of the offices of the surveyors general of different surveying districts, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects.</i>					
26. For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 3, 1861—19 Statutes, page 244, section 17.		2,000 00	2,000 00		1,100 00
27. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 29, 1854—10 Statutes, page 319, section 10.		2,000 00	1,000 00	\$1,000 00	2,000 00
28. For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of February 28, 1861—19 Statutes, page 176, section 17.		2,600 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
29. For rent of office for the surveyor general of New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 308, section 1.				3,000 00	
30. For rent of office for the surveyor general of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 3, 1852—10 Statutes, page 245, section 9.		6,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00
31. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of September 27, 1850—9 Statutes, page 408, section 9.		2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	1,500 00
32. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 17, 1854—10 Statutes, page 306, section 7.		2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
33. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 4, 1866—United States Laws 1865-66, page 86.		4,700 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00

34. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 3, 1867, page 433.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
35. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nebraska, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of June 12, 1858—9 Statute, page 343.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
36. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 9, 1867—United States Laws 1866-67, page 542.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Total.....		21,500 00		

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

15. \$2,500 72 is estimated for the reason of unexpended balance of \$497 98, which will exist on the 30th June, 1868, caused by there being no surveyor general appointed and qualified from July 1 to December 1, 1866, and by non-payment of W. B. Thornburgh's salary as surveyor general from March 5 to May 18, 1867, whose appointment was not confirmed by the United States Senate which adjourned on the 4th of March, 1867, the 4th section of "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," approved March 2, 1867, inhibiting the payment—Vide United States Laws 1866-67, page 439.

16 and 20. No estimates are submitted for the reason that existing balances of former appropriations for those purposes will be more than sufficient for the service.

26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36. The organic acts of Congress provide for the respective surveying districts \$1,000 for incidental expenses of the surveyor general's offices. The amount having proved insufficient, estimates have been submitted from year to year and appropriations made according to the actual necessities.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office*, October 15, 1867.

No. 17.—*Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Objects of appropriation.	Estimated by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1868, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
1. For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	\$25,000 00	\$20,000 00		\$15,000 00
2. For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$7 for township, and \$6 for section lines.	22,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
3. For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.		25,000 00		
4. For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$6 for township, and \$5 for section lines.	65,332 00	50,000 00		15,000 00
5. For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding \$10 per mile for standard lines, \$6 for township, and \$5 for section lines.	52,088 00	40,000 00		15,000 00
6. For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	66,054 00	40,000 00		15,000 00
7. For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	50,000 00	50,000 00		20,000 00
8. For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	25,600 00	25,000 00		15,000 00
9. For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	25,000 00	5,000 00		
10. For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	25,000 00	5,000 00		
11. For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	100,000 00	50,000 00		10,000 00
12. For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	55,450 00	25,000 00		30,000 00
13. For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	34,940 00	15,000 00		90,000 00
14. For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding \$15 per mile for standard lines, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines.	25,000 00	5,000 00		10,000 00
15. For the survey of the northern boundary of Colorado Territory, estimated 307 miles, at not exceeding \$20 per mile.		92,080 00		
16. For the survey of the eastern boundary of Colorado Territory, estimated 280 miles, at not exceeding \$20 per mile.		5,600 00		
17. For the survey of the northern boundary of Nevada, estimated 310 miles, at not exceeding \$20 per mile.		9,300 00		
18. For the survey of the eastern boundary of Nevada, estimated 425 miles, at not exceeding \$25 per mile.		10,625 00		
Total		417,545 00		

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. \$20,000 here estimated is to be applied to the survey of place lands on the Upper Mississippi river, and other public lands, in the western and southwestern portions of the State, required for immediate settlements.
2. \$15,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys north of Yankton Indian reservation, lying between Dakota and Missouri rivers, and other localities required for actual settlements.
3. \$25,000 is estimated for the survey of standard and township lines in the mineral regions, and for the subdivision of agricultural lands to meet the actual demand of settlers.
4. \$50,000 is estimated for surveys along the Platte river, in view of the obligations on the part of the government along the line of the Union Pacific railroad from Omaha to the Pacific ocean, and for the survey of other parts of the State needed for settlement.
5. \$40,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands up the Smoky Hill fork, along and contiguous to the Union Pacific railroad, and each other portions of the State already settled upon and awaiting the extension of the lines of public surveys.
6. \$40,000 herein estimated is to be applied to the extension of the standard lines to the Parks within the Rocky mountains, for surveying township and section lines therein, and for the subdivision of townships falling within the railroad grant along the northern boundary of Colorado.
7. \$30,000 is estimated for the survey of Ruby Valley guide meridian, extension of the fourth standard parallel north, township and subdivisions of the public lands embraced within the limits of the Central Pacific railroad grant, and sundry other valleys containing actual settlements.
8. \$25,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys to the mineral districts, and for running township and subdivisional lines in different valleys affording agricultural lands, and in great demand for actual settlements.
9. \$5,000 is estimated for continuing the survey of base, meridian, township, and section lines in such portions of the Territory as will be found demanding public lands for actual settlements.
10. \$5,000 is estimated for the extension of the base, meridian, and standard parallels to the mineral districts, and for the survey of township and section lines in localities comprising agricultural lands.
11. \$50,000 is estimated for the survey of the public lands situated within the limits of the Central Pacific railroad grant, and other grants for similar purposes in the State, and to meet demands of settlers in different portions thereof.
12. \$25,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys along the railroad routes from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State; Corvallis to the Acquia bay, on the Pacific, and from Albany to Cadon City, and for the survey of other parts of the State requiring the surveys.
13. \$15,000 is estimated for the survey of guide meridian and standard parallels through the Colville valley, and for the survey of township and section lines in said valley, as well as in the vicinity of Columbia river, below Priest's rapids, on the Upper Yakama, and on Puget's sound.
14. \$5,000 is estimated for additional surveys in the mineral regions of Utah Territory and for retracing and re-establishing obliterated lines of former surveys, and thereby enable the surveys of cities and towns out boundaries to be adjusted with the lines of public surveys.
- 15, 16, 17, 18. These respective sums are estimated for surveying and determining the boundaries of States and Territories involving astronomical work, and marking the same conspicuously on the face of the earth, in order to afford the necessary and certain limits of the several jurisdictions, and to close on those boundaries the lines of public survey now rapidly approaching them. Mining interests and their adjudication by the respective courts of law, as well as political and civil jurisdictions, imperatively demand the ascertainment and perpetuation of those boundaries.

NOTE.—By the act of Congress approved May 30, 1863, the power of fixing the rates per mile for surveys is expressly delegated to the Commissioner, but "in no case to exceed the maximum established by law." It is hence his duty to reduce the rates under the maximum stipulated in the estimates, according as circumstances may allow, and therefore the maximum, in said estimates, are by no means to be considered as the controlling rates.

REMARK.—No estimates are here submitted for the survey of *Indians* and other reservations contemplated by the 6th section of the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, (Statutes, vol. 13, page 41,) as such estimates should more appropriately emanate from the Office of Indian Affairs, whose province it is to determine the localities and extent of such reservations, as the Indian office was advised by letter of the 31st August last from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, September 2, 1867.*

No. 18 A.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., September 9, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of the public surveys in this district, and also of the office-work performed since the date of my last annual report, accompanied by the usual tabular statements relating thereto.

Of the field-work undertaken and uncompleted at the date of my last report the whole was completed within the time fixed in the contracts, the notes approved, and the plats and transcripts of same transmitted.

During the months of September and October, 1866, after notice was received of the appropriation of July 28, of same year, small contracts were made with Messrs. O. E. Garrison, George E. Stuntz, and Charles W. Christmas, deputy surveyors. Mr. Garrison completed his contract, but, owing to the lateness of the season and other causes, the other two deputies were unable to fully complete their work, and, with the consent of the Commissioner, a portion of their contracts was cancelled.

On the 22d of September, 1866, George B. Wright, deputy surveyor, was instructed to subdivide township 130 north, of ranges 38 and 39 west, which surveys were completed by him, notes returned, approved, and transmitted.

The deputies sent into the field this season were considerably retarded in their operations in consequence of continued rains and high water during the first of the season, but are now making good progress, and it is believed they all will be able to complete their work within the time to which they are limited by their contracts. The tables herewith transmitted will show the progress made by them to this date, as far as known at this office.

The usual annual examinations of trespasses on the public lands were made early in the spring, and a thorough exploration of all the logging districts shows that the depredations were not very extensive, and it is believed that all are discovered. Collections will be made as fast as possible, and I expect to be able to collect nearly the whole amount during the next two months.

Immigration to this State during the past and present season has been very large, consisting, to a great extent, of a farming population, many of whom are crowding beyond the surveyed portion of the State; and I take the liberty of urging the fact that the estimates for the surveying service in this district, herewith submitted, is the least amount that could be asked for consistent with the public interest. In addition to the information furnished by the several tabular statements herewith transmitted, the following summary of the office-work performed since the date of the last annual report is given:

The original notes of three thousand (3,000) miles of subdivisional surveys have been examined and platted, and the contents of the fractional lots calculated and placed on the maps and copies.

One hundred and forty-six (146) township plats have been made, including the originals, the Commissioner's, and the registers'.

The original notes of four hundred and twenty-eight (428) miles of standard and township lines have been examined and approved, diagrams of the same constructed, and transmitted with transcript of field-notes.

Three thousand three hundred and fifty (3,350) pages of transcripts for the department and for record in this office have been made, the same compared, and indexed with full title page to each township.

One hundred and four (104) townships of descriptive notes, giving the establishment of the exterior and interior corner boundaries, with description of soil, timber, &c., have been prepared, compared with the originals, and transmitted to the local land offices or filed in this office.

The usual and necessary amount of office-work, such as preparing contracts, notes, and diagrams, for the use of deputies, the correspondence and recording of same, making out deputies' and other accounts, has been performed. A considerable amount of time is necessarily required in clerical duties connected with the timber trespasses, and much time has been consumed in preparing a map of this surveying district, as directed by the Commissioner. This map will not be ready to forward with this report, but will be transmitted during the present month.

The several statements, estimates, and map accompanying this report are as follows :

- A.—Amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in the field.
- B.—Original, Commissioner's, and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission.
- C.—Estimate of appropriation for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
- D.—Estimate of appropriation for salaries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
- E.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the office from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.
- G.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed and acres of land therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Minnesota uncompleted at and under taken since the date of the last annual report.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
Messrs. Jewett and Howe.	May 19, 1866	Subdivisions.....	Townships 115 and 116, range 36; townships 115 and 116, range 37; township 116, range 38; townships 117, 118, 119, and 120, range 39; townships 118, 119, and 120, range 40; townships 119 and 120, range 41 west; and that part of township 114, range 37; townships 114 and 115, range 38; townships 115 and 116, range 39; townships 116 and 117, range 40; and townships 117 and 118 north, range 41 west, lying north of the Minnesota river.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and notes transmitted.
George B. Wright	May 22, 1866	.....do	Township 127, range 37; townships 125, 126, and 127, range 39; townships 125, 126, and 127, range 40; and townships 125, 126, and 127, range 41.	Do. do. do.
Judson W. Bishop	May 26, 1866	Township lines & subdivisions.	Township 119 north between townships 109 and 110, 110 and 111 and 111 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46; and that part of range 47 west lying in the State of Minnesota. Range lines between townships 39 and 40, 40 and 41, 41 and 42, 42 and 43, 43 and 44, 44 and 45, 45 and 46, and 46 and 47 west, in townships 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113 north. Subdivisions of township 109 north, range 42, and townships 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, range 43, and townships 43, 44, and 45 north, range 19 west; and township 45 north, range 19 west of 4th principal meridian.	Do. do. do.
George E. Stuntz	Sept. 15, 1866	Subdivisions.....	Township 130 north, ranges 38 and 39 west of 5th principal meridian.	Survey of townships 43 and 44 north, range 18 west, and township 45, range 19 west, completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and notes transmitted. Balance of contract cancelled.
George B. Wright (Instructions), Charles W. Christmas	Sept. 22, 1866 Oct. 3, 1866	.....do	Townships 131 and 132 north, of ranges 40 and 41 west of 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and notes transmitted.
George E. and George E. Stuntz.	Mar. 12, 1867	Standard & township lines.	The 3d guide meridian, from the intersection of the 10th standard parallel therewith, due north 48 miles; the 6th and 7th correction lines from the independent meridians to the 3d guide meridian; township lines between townships 54 and 55, 55 and 56 north, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 west of 4th principal meridian; range lines between 16 and 17, 17 and 18, 18 and 19, 19 and 20, 20 and 21, 21 and 22, 22 and 23 west, in townships 54, 55, and 56 north.	Townships 131 and 132 north, range 40 west, surveyed, notes returned and approved, and plats and notes transmitted. Balance of contract cancelled.
Messrs. Jewett and Howe.	Apr. 6, 1867	Subdivisions.....	Townships 109, 110, 111, and 112 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 west of 5th principal meridian.	Notes of townships 109, 110, and 111, range 39, returned, approved, and transmitted. Township 112, range 39, and townships 109, 110, 111, range 40, returned.
George B. Wright	Apr. 6, 1867	.....do	Townships 121, 122, 123, and 124 north, ranges 39 and 40 west; townships 123 and 124 north, range 41 west.	Notes of township 124, ranges 39 and 40, returned, approved, and transmitted. Townships 123 and 124, range 41, returned.

David Watson.....	Apr. 8, 1867	Subdivisions.....	Township 114 north, range 41 west; township 114 north, range 42 west; and townships 113, 114, and 115 north, range 43 west.	Notes of township 114, range 41, returned, approved, and transmitted.
Oscar E. Garrison.....	Apr. 8, 1867	do.....	Township 137 north, ranges 33 and 34 west.	No returns.
Thomas B. Walker.....	Apr. 17, 1867	Subdivisions and township lines.	Township lines between townships 101 and 102, 102 and 103, 103 and 104 north, of ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 west; range lines between ranges 39 and 40, 40 and 41, 41 and 42, 42 and 43, 43 and 44, 44 and 45, 45 and 46 and 47 west, in townships 101, 102, 103, and 104 north; subdivisions of townships 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, range 44 west; and township 105 north, range 45 west.	Notes returned. Notes of township lines between the 5th and 6th guide meridians, from the State boundary to the 1st standard parallel, returned.
George R. and George E. Stuntz, (Instructions.)	Aug. 1, 1867	Subdivisions.....	Township 54, of ranges 94, 95, and 96; township 55, of ranges 95 and 96 west, of 4th meridian.	No returns.
Oscar E. Garrison.....	Aug. 5, 1867	Township lines & subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 49 and 50 north, ranges 96 and 97 west; range lines between ranges 95 and 96, 96 and 97, in township 49 north; subdivision of township 49 north, ranges 96 and 97 west, of 4th meridian; and township 140 north, of range 25 west, of 5th meridian.	Do.
Do.....	Oct. 4, 1866	Subdivisions.....	Townships 135 and 136 north, ranges 33 and 33 west, of 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed, approved, and transmitted.

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, September 9, 1867.

B.—Statement of original Commissioner's and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission to the General Land Office and the local land offices.

Description.	Land office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	When transmitted.	Registers'.	When transmitted.	Total.
Townships 125 and 126, range 39.....	St. Cloud.....	1	1	1866	2	July 12, 1867	2
Township 127, range 37.....	do.....	1	1	May 10, 1867	1	July 12, 1867	3
Township 130, range 38.....	do.....	1	1	June 6, 1867	1	July 12, 1867	3
Township 127, range 39.....	do.....	1	1	May 10, 1867	1	July 12, 1867	3
Township 130, range 39.....	do.....	1	1	June 6, 1867	1	July 12, 1867	3
Township 125, range 40.....	do.....	1	1	Sept. 15, 1867	1	July 12, 1867	3
Townships 121 and 127, range 40.....	do.....	2	2	Dec. 22, 1866	2	July 12, 1867	6
Townships 125 and 126, range 41.....	do.....	2	2	Sept. 15, 1866	2	July 12, 1867	6
Township 127, range 41.....	do.....	1	1	Dec. 22, 1866	1	July 12, 1867	3
Township 115, range 36.....	St. Peter.....	1	1	Aug. 23, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 116, range 36.....	Greenleaf.....	1	1	Aug. 23, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Townships 114 and 115, range 37.....	St. Peter.....	2	2	Aug. 23, 1866	2	July 31, 1867	6
Township 116, range 37.....	Greenleaf.....	1	1	Sept. 19, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 114, range 38.....	St. Peter.....	1	1	Jan. 9, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 115, range 38.....	do.....	1	1	Apr. 19, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 116, range 38.....	Greenleaf.....	1	1	Sept. 19, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 115, range 39.....	St. Peter.....	1	1	Apr. 5, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 116, range 39.....	Greenleaf.....	1	1	Apr. 5, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Townships 117, 118, and 119, range 39.....	do.....	3	3	Nov. 1, 1866	3	July 31, 1867	9
Township 120, range 39.....	do.....	1	1	Nov. 30, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 116, range 40.....	do.....	1	1	Apr. 5, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 117, range 40.....	do.....	1	1	Jan. 9, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 118, range 40.....	do.....	1	1	Nov. 1, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Townships 119 and 120, range 40.....	do.....	2	2	Nov. 30, 1866	2	July 31, 1867	6
Township 117, range 41.....	do.....	1	1	Apr. 5, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 118, range 41.....	do.....	1	1	Jan. 9, 1867	1	July 31, 1867	3
Townships 119 and 120, range 41.....	do.....	2	2	Nov. 30, 1866	2	July 31, 1867	6
Township 106, range 42.....	St. Peter.....	1	1	Oct. 24, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Township 106, range 43.....	Winnebago City.....	1	1	Oct. 24, 1866	1	July 31, 1867	3
Townships 105, 106, and 108, range 43.....	St. Peter.....	3	3	Oct. 24, 1866	3	July 31, 1867	9
Townships 135 and 136, range 39.....	St. Cloud.....	2	2	Feb. 14, 1867	2	.....	4
Townships 135 and 136, range 33.....	do.....	2	2	Mar. 13, 1867	2	.....	4
Townships 131 and 132, range 40.....	do.....	2	2	June 15, 1867	2	.....	4
Townships 43 and 44, range 18.....	Taylor's Falls.....	2	2	Feb. 1, 1867	2	.....	4
Township 43, range 19.....	do.....	1	1	Feb. 14, 1867	1	.....	2
Township 114, range 41.....	St. Peter.....	1	1	Aug. 1, 1867	1	.....	2
Townships 109, 110, and 111, range 39.....	do.....	3	3	Aug. 21, 1867	3	.....	6
Township 124 north, ranges 39 and 40.....	St. Cloud.....	2	2	Aug. 30, 1867	2	.....	4
Total.....							146

L. NUTTING, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, September 9, 1867.

C.—Estimates of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

For the establishment of 700 miles of township lines between the fifth and sixth correction lines from the independent meridian to the third guide meridian.....	\$4,900
For the subdivision of eighteen (18) townships between the independent meridian and the third guide meridian.....	8,100
For the subdivision of thirty (30) townships in the western and southwestern part of the State.....	12,000
	<hr/>
	25,000
For the incidental expenses of surveyor general's office, including office rent, messenger, fuel, stationery, &c.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	27,000

L. NUTTING, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, September 9, 1867.

D.—*Estimate of appropriation required for the salaries of the surveyor general and the regular clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

For the salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
For the salary of chief clerk.....	1,500
For the salary of chief draughtsman.....	1,300
For the salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,200
For the salary of transcribing clerk.....	1,200
For the salary of transcribing clerk.....	1,100
	<hr/>
	8,300
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L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, September 9, 1867.

E.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1867.*

For quarter ending September 30, 1866.....	\$535 80
For quarter ending December 31, 1866.....	337 35
For quarter ending March 31, 1867.....	320 85
For quarter ending June 30, 1867.....	308 63
	<hr/>
	1,502 63
	<hr/>

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Paul, September 9, 1867.

G.—*Statement of townships surveyed from the 1st day of July, 1866, to the 30th day of June, 1867.*

	<i>Acres.</i>
1. Township 126, range 39.....	22,414.80
2. Township 127, range 37.....	21,475.72
3. Township 130, range 38.....	21,207.45
4. Township 127, range 39.....	18,534.72
5. Township 130, range 39.....	19,947.93
6. Township 125, range 40.....	22,772.28
7. Township 126, range 40.....	21,601.04
8. Township 127, range 40.....	21,886.19
9. Township 125, range 41.....	20,958.28
10. Township 126, range 41.....	21,306.98
11. Township 127, range 41.....	22,915.84
12. Township 115, range 36.....	22,712.14
13. Township 116, range 36.....	22,858.19
Fractional township 114, range 37.....	10,358.07
14. Township 115, range 37.....	22,693.32
15. Township 116, range 37.....	22,931.65
Fractional township 114, range 38.....	778.50
Fractional township 115, range 38.....	18,305.49
16. Township 116, range 38.....	22,875.22
Fractional township 115, range 39.....	2,595.05
Fractional township 116, range 39.....	18,391.35
17. Township 117, range 39.....	22,766.47
18. Township 118, range 39.....	22,789.17
19. Township 119, range 39.....	22,774.25
20. Township 120, range 39.....	22,850.88
Fractional township 116, range 40.....	2,331.76
Fractional township 117, range 40.....	19,853.35
21. Township 118, range 40.....	22,789.80
22. Township 119, range 40.....	22,645.78
23. Township 120, range 40.....	22,814.53
Fractional township 117, range 41.....	5,632.45
Fractional township 118, range 41.....	21,205.70
24. Township 119, range 41.....	22,752.70

	Acres.
25. Township 120, range 41	22,973.75
26. Township 106, range 42	22,831.01
27. Township 105, range 43	22,975.57
28. Township 106, range 43	23,006.21
29. Township 107, range 43	23,023.75
30. Township 106, range 43	22,431.56
31. Township 135, range 32	22,707.34
32. Township 136, range 32	22,798.83
33. Township 135, range 33	22,469.89
34. Township 136, range 33	22,424.45
35. Township 131, range 40	21,866.67
36. Township 132, range 40	19,569.60
37. Township 43, range 18	22,976.12
38. Township 44, range 18	23,041.42
39. Township 45, range 19	19,818.95
1,118 previously reported	21,923,872.38
Total acres surveyed	21,879,715.70

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, September 9, 1867.*

No. 18 A—(Supplement.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

St. Paul, Minn., October 8, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of September 14, I have the honor to submit the following supplemental report, "presenting results as to the material interests of the State, her resources, agricultural, mineral," &c.

AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY.

Many persons in the eastern and middle States regard Minnesota as too cold a region for successful agricultural purposes, but it is believed that there are few districts in this country that can equal this State in that respect. The prevailing soil is a dark sandy loam, with a clay subsoil or underlaid with limestone. The depth of this dark rich loam varies from two to four feet, and this fact enables it to support vegetation during droughts that, in less favored localities, prove disastrous to crops, and also prevents injury during wet seasons on account of the facility with which it drains. Another important feature of the soil of Minnesota is that its earthy materials are finely pulverized and the soil is light and mellow, existing *naturally* in the condition reached by soils less favorably constituted by expensive under-drainage.

The following table will show about the average yield, per acre, of a few of the staple products of Minnesota:

Wheat, bushels per acre	22.05
Rye, bushels per acre	21.56
Barley, bushels per acre	33.23
Oats, bushels per acre	43.00
Corn, bushels per acre	35.67
Potatoes, bushels per acre	208.00
Sorghum, gallons of sirup per acre	100.00
Hay, tons per acre	2.12

The above is collated from the census of 1860, and gives only the *average* yield of the crops mentioned for the whole State, and may be taken as a fair sample of the average, one year with another. With thorough cultivation the yield is often much greater than the above figures. In 1865, from 400,000

acres of wheat there was harvested 10,000,000 bushels, an average of 25 bushels to the acre.

Wheat is, and no doubt will continue to be, the leading agricultural staple of this State, owing to the large yield, superior quality, and comparative exemption from the dangers to which it is exposed in other States, by drought, rust, insects, &c.

The largest known growth of other States, as compared with the *average* of Minnesota, is as follows:

Minnesota, 1860, bushels per acre.....	22.00
Ohio, 1850, bushels per acre	17.03
Michigan, 1848, bushels per acre.....	19.00

The average corn yield in Minnesota in 1859 (a bad year) was 26 bushels; 1860, 35½ bushels; 1865, 43½ bushels; average about 35 bushels. A larger average than in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, or Kentucky, for the three years taken together.

It seems to be established beyond question that Minnesota is far ahead of any State east of the Rocky mountains, in its capacity for wheat production, and equal to most as a corn producing State.

Oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat all do remarkably well. And no better potatoes are grown anywhere, and a large market is found for them in all the States below.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES.

Minnesota possesses a more ample and effective water-power than any other State in the Union. The falls and rapids of St. Anthony, with a total descent of sixty-four feet, affords an available hydraulic capacity greater, it is believed, than any single water-power in the world.

The St. Croix falls, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river, and the falls of the St. Louis river, at a point intersected by the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad, are only second in power to the falls of St. Anthony. The Mississippi, in its descent from Itasca lake to the mouth of the Minnesota, has a fall of 836 feet, characterized by long stretches of slack water, and then broken by falls and rapids available for hydraulic works. The principal of these, aside from St. Anthony falls, are Pokegama falls, Little falls, and Sauk rapids.

In addition to these, there are a great number of streams, such as the Elk, Rum, Sauk, Crow, Vermillion, Zumbro, Cannon, Root, Cedar, Blue Earth, Chippewa, &c., which afford an abundance of available water-power to nearly every county in the State. Manufactories are springing up all over the State. In 1860 there were 511 establishments, producing four and a half millions worth of manufactures. Now the number of establishments is estimated at 2,000, producing from sixteen to eighteen million dollars worth of manufactures. Such a combination of agriculture and manufacture as is found in Minnesota is very unusual; generally, where one feature is present the other is absent; but here both exist with all their advantages.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The mineral deposits of Minnesota, although but little developed, it is believed, will prove another important source of wealth. In the northern part of the State copper and iron ores of superior quality are found. The copper mines on the north shore of Lake Superior are rich and extensive, and fine specimens of this ore have been obtained on Stuart and Knife rivers. Thick deposits of iron ore are found in various localities in the northeastern part of the State and on the Upper Mississippi, near Pokegama lake, said to be equal to the famous Swedish and Russian iron.

A geological survey, made under the auspices of the State in 1866, disclosed the existence of the precious metals on the shores of Vermillion lake. Scientific analysis attested the presence of gold and silver in the quartz surface rock in sufficient quantities to induce the employment of capital and labor in their extraction, and a number of stock companies have been formed and repaired to that place in search of gold. Whether the search will prove as successful as anticipated time will determine.

Slate in immense quantities is known to exist on the St. Louis river, equal in quality to any in this country for roofing and other purposes.

Unlimited quantities of pipe-stone are found in the southwestern part of the State, and also on the St. Louis river. This is a kind of stone that is very soft and easily worked when first quarried, becoming hard on exposure to the air for a short time, and capable of receiving a high polish, and will, no doubt, be extensively used for mantels, table-tops, vases, &c.

But the richest mines of wealth a State can have or wish for are a productive soil and healthy climate; and in these respects Minnesota is not excelled by any.

FORESTS.

The impression seems to prevail among many not acquainted with the State that Minnesota is a prairie country, nearly destitute of timber. This is a great mistake. There is no western State better supplied with forests. To say nothing now of the pine region, there is what is known here as the "Big Woods," about one hundred miles in length and from thirty to forty in width, running nearly north and south through the central part of the State; and nearly all the lakes and streams are fringed with woodland, and groves of timber are scattered throughout the State at short intervals. Oak, ash, maple, hickory, basswood, elm, butternut, and cottonwood are the prevailing varieties.

PINERIES.

The vast pine forests in the northern part of the State extend from Lake Superior to Red lake, and as far south as latitude 46°. The principal pineries where lumber is at present obtained are on the head-waters of the Mississippi and the St. Croix and their tributaries, viz., Kettle, Snake, Rum, Crow Wing, &c.

These pine forests, being almost inexhaustible, will constitute a vast source of wealth for generations to come. In 1866 the amount of logs and lumber cut and manufactured was about 175,000,000 feet; this year the amount will be still greater. When it is considered that no pine is found west of these vast forests in Minnesota until the Black Hills in the western part of Dakota Territory are reached, their value and importance cannot be overestimated.

FACILITIES FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

The steamboat business of Minnesota is, as yet, confined to the Mississippi, the Minnesota, and St. Croix rivers. The Northwestern Union Packet Company own eleven first-class packets, twenty stern-wheel steamers, and from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty barges, and employ over two thousand men. Their boats ply between Dubuque and St. Paul, and between La Crosse and St. Paul. This company has also regular lines on the St. Croix and Minnesota rivers for passengers and freight. The Northern Line, plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, consists of nine or ten first-class side-wheel packets, eight stern-wheel steamers and sixty or more barges. A boat leaves St. Louis and St. Paul daily.

RAILROAD SYSTEM.

In 1857 Congress made a land grant of four and a half million acres to Minnesota for railroad purposes. In 1864 an additional grant was made. These

acts grant ten sections (6,400 acres) of land for each mile of road to be built in compliance therewith. These lines are as follows:

First division of St. Paul and Pacific railroad—from Stillwater, via St. Paul and St. Anthony, to the western boundary of the State, near Big Stone lake, 220 miles. This road is completed and in operation from St. Paul to Lake Minnetonka, (fifteen miles west of Minneapolis,) twenty-five miles. A branch line of this road is completed, and cars running thereon to St. Cloud, seventy miles from St. Anthony and eighty miles from St. Paul.

Minnesota Valley railroad—from St. Paul up the valley of the Minnesota river to Mankato; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Iowa line, in range 42 west; distance to State line 170 miles. Completed and in operation from St. Paul, 60 miles, and is being rapidly pushed forward.

The Minnesota Central railroad—a line from St. Paul and Minneapolis (junction at Mendota) running nearly due south, via Faribault and Owatonna, to the Iowa line; completed and in operation to Austin, 105 miles, where a junction is formed with the McGregor Western railway, giving all rail connection with the east and south via Prairie du Chien.

The Winona and St. Peter railroad—a line from Winona, via St. Peter, to the western boundary of the State, completed and cars running from Winona west 100 miles or more. The line when completed will be 250 miles long. It intersects the Minnesota Central at Owatonna.

The Southern Minnesota railroad—a line from La Crescent, through the southern tier of counties of the State, to the western boundary, completed and operated to Rushford, 30 miles; whole length of line, 250 miles.

Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad—a line from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior, in Minnesota. The distance is about 150 miles. Thirty miles have been graded, starting at St. Paul, and work is now being vigorously prosecuted on the line.

Northern Pacific railroad—a line crossing the State from Lake Superior to the Red river. Engineers are now making a survey of the two trial lines for this road.

Hastings and Red River railroad—a line from Hastings through the counties of Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, &c., to the western boundary of the State. The land grant to this road being of recent date, no portion of it is completed. Some twenty miles are graded, and no doubt several miles of iron will be laid the present season.

Winona Branch of St. Paul and Pacific railroad—from St. Paul to Winona along the valley of the Mississippi river. This line has been surveyed, ten miles of the grading completed, and the company propose to build and equip the road at an early day. It is impossible to estimate the importance of this system of railroads to the present and future population of the State. These lines, amounting to over 2,000 miles, wholly within this State, are rapidly opening up some of the best lands to be found anywhere, by bringing them within reach of good markets. The railroad companies are pursuing a liberal policy towards immigrants, by offering liberal terms as to price and time of payments, their own prosperity being identical with that of the State. The facility which Minnesota has of sending her products to market is one, and not the least, of her many advantages. The vast region to the northwest of Minnesota, the Saskatchewan district, estimated to comprise 368,000 square miles, must eventually find an outlet across this State to St. Paul or Lake Superior. A large proportion of this immense region, notwithstanding its high latitude, is capable of cultivation, and it is demonstrated that as far as the production of the cereals is concerned, it is unsurpassed by any portion of the world. The settlement of this region

cannot longer be postponed, and the importance to the State of its connection with the public thoroughfares of Minnesota cannot well be estimated too highly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. NUTTING,

Surveyor General.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

No. 18 B.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Yankton, Dakota Territory, August 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the field and office work performed in this surveying district since the date of my last annual report, together with the usual statements relating thereto and marked A, B, and C.

SURVEYS.

1. The correction or line of $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude has been extended west from Dakota river, in range 58, to the Missouri river in range 71, amounting to seventy-five miles, fifty-one chains and twenty links.

2. All the proper township and range lines north of the south boundary of township No. 95 to 101, north and west of the line between ranges 57 and 58 west to the Missouri river, amounting to four hundred and eighty miles, twenty-eight chains and seventeen links.

3. The following named 55 townships and fractional townships have been subdivided into sections, viz: Townships 101, 102, 103 and 104 north, of range 51; townships 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104, of range 52; townships 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, of ranges 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57; township 100, of range 66; townships 98, 99 and 100, of range 67; townships 97, 98, 99 and 100, of range 68; townships 97, 98, 99 and 100, of range 69; townships 98, 99 and 100, of range 70; township No. 100, of range 71; and township 100, of range 72, all west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, amounting to three thousand and six miles, thirty-three chains and twenty-eight links.

OFFICE WORK.

1. The field-notes of all the above described surveys have been carefully examined and approved.

2. A diagram has been made and the field-notes transcribed of the survey of the above described township lines and transmitted to the General Land Office.

3. The field-notes of the following named 55 townships have been protracted, triplicate maps of each one thereof constructed, and the maps filed and transmitted, as required by law, viz: Townships 101, 102, 103 and 104, of range 51; townships 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104, of range 52; townships 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100, of ranges 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57; township 100, of range 66; townships 98, 99, and 100, of range 67; townships, 97, 98, 99, and 100, of range 68; townships 97, 98, 99, and 100, of range 69; townships 98, 99, and 100, of range 70; township 100, of range 71, and township 100, of range 72, all west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota.

4. Transcripts have been prepared and transmitted of the entire field-notes of each of the fifty-five townships last above named, all of which have been carefully compared with the original, and each has been prefaced with an index diagram.

5. Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners of the above named townships have been made, carefully compared with the original field-notes, certified, and transmitted to the local office at Vermillion.

6. A map of the Territory of Dakota has been constructed on a scale of sixteen miles to an inch and transmitted to the General Land Office.

7. The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) with instructions, and diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys for the use of deputies, making out and recording their accounts and the accounts with the government; the general correspondence of the office and recording the same, together with other work, all of which occupies a large amount of time, but of which no regular or detailed statement can well be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Out of the appropriation for surveys in the Territory of Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, I have contracted for surveys as follows:

1. With Horace J. Austin for subdividing six townships; he has completed his surveys and returned his field-notes to this office, which have been approved, platted and transcribed.

2. With George N. Proppro for subdividing eight townships; he has completed his surveys, but has not returned his field-notes to this office.

3. With Moses K. Armstrong, for survey of standard townships and subdivisional lines in the vicinity of the Red River of the North, to the amount of five thousand dollars. He is in the field.

In my annual report of last year is set forth the wants of the Territory in relation to the surveys of public lands. What was then stated may be restated with additional force as applicable to the present fiscal year. I am clearly of the opinion that during this year the population of Dakota will be increased ten thousand by emigration. This opinion is based upon information already received from the Red River of the North, from that part of Dakota lying along the Platte river and south of the Black Hills, and statement of the local land officers in regard to the amount of land already taken by homestead and pre-emption this season in the valley of the Missouri river.

This amount of population, in connection with that already here, unlike the population of the mining Territories, which is transient and fluctuating, is permanent and abiding, composed almost entirely of people devoted to nothing but agriculture and mechanical pursuits, all of whom at once, upon entering the Territory, provide themselves with land sufficient for themselves and children, and make valuable improvements, for here they expect to make their homes and their graves.

No mining has yet been done in the Territory, consequently no floating or drifting population are invited to come; hence a greater quantity of surveyed lands are required for our population than for that above referred to in many other localities. Again, the want of timber in some parts of the Territory, and its abundance along the lakes and streams where prairie fires could not destroy its growth, seem to render it necessary that surveys should be kept further in advance of the population, that the first settlers may make good selections, than under other circumstances would be required.

The five thousand dollars appropriated by the last Congress for surveys at and along the Red River of the North, is being expended by Mr. Moses K. Armstrong, deputy surveyor, pursuant to your instructions of the 19th of April last. I am reliably informed that about five thousand dollars more will be required to extend the surveys in that locality sufficiently to meet the present wants of settlers in that vicinity, and this is rendered eminently so from the fact that the treaty of 1863, by which the United States became possessed of those lands,

gives to a large amount of the population of that distant region a quarter section of land, which they have the right to select in preference to other settlers. Hence it becomes necessary both for the half-breed, and other settlers that these lands, at least so far as they are occupied, be surveyed at the earliest possible day, and the five thousand dollars asked for will do no more than to accomplish the desired object.

Again, the settlements are far in advance of the surveys along the valley of the Missouri river from Fort Randall to Fort Sully, and such will be the fact when the ten thousand dollars of this fiscal year for surveys in the Missouri valley shall be exhausted.

Again, it is an established fact that in and around the Black Hills of Dakota there is a vast amount of pine timber of excellent quality, which is now so much needed for building material all over Dakota elsewhere, and this timber is not over two hundred miles from surveys already made. I would recommend that five thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of extending the surveys to the Black Hills, and, as far as that sum would reach, make survey of said timbered lands.

In view of the well established fact that there is a vast mine of mineral wealth in and around the Black Hills of Dakota, gold, silver, copper and coal, which would have been opened and worked this season but for military orders to the contrary, it would seem to be of the first importance to the government to make a liberal appropriation for surveys in this locality.

I am informed that around Fort Laramie and all along the vicinity of the Union and Pacific railroad, where it is located on the soil of this Territory, there are now three thousand inhabitants, and by the commencement of the next fiscal year, at the present ratio, will have reached five thousand who now are and will continue asking for surveys in that locality.

For the reasons already stated in connection with the productive soil and salubrious climate of this Territory, containing an area of 256,900 square miles, with nearly as much arable land as the other seven Territories combined, I was induced to ask the amount of appropriation named in my annual estimate, which I have no doubt your judgment will approve, and Congress pass by your recommendation.

Papers accompanying and forming a part of this report:

A.—Estimates for the surveying service in this district.

B.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the surveyor-general's office for the year ending June 30, 1867.

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed in Dakota and area of land therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM TRIPP,

Surveyor General.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in the Territory of Dakota, for salaries of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office, (as per act of March 2, 1861,) and for the incidental expenses of the office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

For survey of standard lines.....	\$2,000 00
For survey of township lines.....	5,000 00
For subdividing forty townships.....	15,000 00
Total for surveys.....	22,000 00
For incidental expenses of office.....	\$2,000 00

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000 00
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,600 00
For salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,300 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,200 00
For salary of two clerks.....	2,200 00
Total for surveyor general and clerks	8,300 00

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Yankton, D. T., August 19, 1867.

B.—Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1866.....	\$366 05
For the quarter ending December 31, 1866.....	378 55
For the quarter ending March 31, 1867.....	337 25
For the quarter ending June 30, 1867.....	352 20
	1,434 05

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Yankton, D. T., August 19, 1867.

C.—List of townships surveyed in the Territory of Dakota from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.
1	101 north	51 west	22,835.10
2	96 north	52 west	22,973.06
3	97 north	52 west	22,939.98
4	98 north	52 west	22,886.90
5	99 north	52 west	22,849.97
6	100 north	52 west	17,919.15
7	101 north	52 west	23,071.98
8	96 north	53 west	23,025.66
9	97 north	53 west	22,870.67
10	98 north	53 west	23,002.98
11	99 north	53 west	23,003.53
12	100 north	53 west	18,246.51
13	96 north	54 west	23,014.75
14	97 north	54 west	23,013.58
15	98 north	54 west	22,992.48
16	99 north	54 west	23,007.32
17	100 north	54 west	18,392.40
18	96 north	55 west	23,400.16
19	97 north	55 west	23,298.86
20	98 north	55 west	23,389.59
21	99 north	55 west	23,353.54
22	100 north	55 west	18,787.32
23	96 north	56 west	22,849.15
24	97 north	56 west	23,139.70
25	98 north	56 west	23,098.10
26	99 north	56 west	23,061.80
27	100 north	56 west	18,201.12
28	96 north	57 west	22,869.34
29	97 north	57 west	23,219.47
30	98 north	57 west	22,814.48
31	99 north	57 west	22,959.72

C.—*List of townships surveyed, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.
32	100 north	57 west	18, 534. 42
33	100 north	66 west	18, 903. 26
34	98 north	67 west	23, 062. 79
35	99 north	67 west	23, 009. 43
36	100 north	67 west	18, 960. 26
37	97 north	68 west	9, 259. 66
38	98 north	68 west	23, 073. 77
39	99 north	68 west	23, 203. 95
40	100 north	68 west	19, 078. 82
41	97 north	69 west	9. 00
42	98 north	69 west	16, 308. 64
43	99 north	69 west	23, 122. 39
44	100 north	69 west	19, 169. 97
45	98 north	70 west	35. 44
46	99 north	70 west	10, 188. 00
47	100 north	70 west	18, 911. 56
48	100 north	71 west	14, 272. 67
49	100 north	72 west	73. 59
129 townships previously reported.....			969, 666. 24
			860, 108. 05
Total acres surveyed.....			2, 829, 774. 29

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Yankton, D. T., August 19, 1867.

No. 18 C.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 27, 1867.

SIR: Complying with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my report of the organization and official action, thus far, of this office.

In obedience to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to remove the office of surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa to Plattsmouth, Nebraska," and in accordance with your instructions of April last, I proceeded, after having secured a building at Plattsmouth suitable for office purposes, to Dubuque, Iowa, and there obtained, from the custodian of the surveying archives of the State of Iowa, such furniture belonging to the office of the late surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa as I deemed advisable and necessary to transport to this place for the use of this office.

As soon as the plats, field-notes, records, and other papers connected with the surveys in Nebraska, on file in the office of the surveyor general at Leavenworth, Kansas, were separated from those of Kansas, and the necessary copies prepared, I brought them also to this place, and, when properly arranged, notice was given, as directed by you, that the surveyor general's office for the district of Iowa and Nebraska was open and ready for business.

All surveys in Nebraska contracted for by the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska have been completed in the field and office; and transcripts of the field-notes, plats, diagrams, and descriptive lists have been transmitted to the proper offices.

The Indian troubles, which for a long time past have disturbed the peace of

our frontier country, increased to such an extent at the opening of this season that it soon became evident that no surveys could safely be prosecuted in the field in this district without the protection of a military escort. I therefore, in June last, made formal application to General Augur, commanding this department, for such protection. This, I regret to say, he was unable to give me until about the first of August, and then only to the extent of forty men—sufficient, as was thought, for three surveying parties.

I have contracted for the extension of the following standard lines, viz: the second guide meridian west, from the third standard parallel north to the fourth standard parallel north; the third, fourth, and fifth guide meridians west, from the second standard parallel north to the fourth standard parallel north; the second standard parallel north, through ranges twenty-five to forty, inclusive; third standard parallel north, through ranges seventeen to forty, inclusive; and the fourth standard parallel north, through ranges nine to forty, inclusive, all west of the sixth principal meridian.

I have also under contract, and being subdivided, townships five and six of ranges twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen; townships five, six, seven, and eight of ranges seventeen and eighteen; township eight of range nineteen; and fractional townships eight, of ranges fifteen and sixteen, all west of the sixth principal meridian.

Other deputy surveyors are ready to take the field if proper escorts can be obtained. These General Augur has kindly promised me at the earliest possible moment; but the lateness of the season, combined with the fact that the Indian attacks seem increasing in number and ferocity, forbid the hope that more than one other party can be maintained in the field at present. I am reconciled to this fact by the belief that a speedy adjustment and settlement of the Indian question seems probable.

It is hoped that the Indian commission, now on the frontier and making the final effort for a peaceful solution, will succeed. If they fail, the military power of the nation will, doubtless, at once be evoked, the savage obstacles to American progress be thrust aside or destroyed, and civilization, having gathered momentum from the delay, will once more resume its peaceful march across the continent.

In the further extension of the surveys, that of first importance is the establishment of the western boundary of this State, and so much of the southern as forms the northern boundary of Colorado. Settlements of considerable importance and thriving towns have sprung up with great rapidity along portions of this line, which is also near the line of the Union Pacific railroad. In many instances it is impossible, without this survey, to determine whether these towns are within the limits of the State of Nebraska or the Territory of Colorado; hence civil organizations, and the establishment of law and order, are delayed.

The wonderfully rapid progress of the Union Pacific railroad, now stretching across the State from east to west, also demands increased and increasing energy in the extension of the public surveys along its line. The cabin of the pioneer farmer and the shop of the pioneer tradesman are already thickly scattered along its route, and the interests of the settlers, the railroad, and the country alike demand the speedy survey of the lands adjacent.

The usual statements and estimates accompanying this report are as follows:

A.—Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

B.—Statement showing the salary and incidental expense account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

C.—Estimates of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Nebraska for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

D.—Estimates of sums required for office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

P. W. HITCHCOCK,
Surveyor General.

A.—*Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of the work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition
Josiah B. Park and Henry C. Campbell.	July 2, 1867	Standard lines.	The 2d guide meridian west, from 3d to 4th standard parallels north; the 3d, 4th, and 5th guide meridians west, from 2d to 4th standard parallels north, all west of 6th principal meridian; the 2d standard parallel north through ranges 25 to 40 inclusive west of the 6th principal meridian; the 3d standard parallel north through ranges 17 to 40 inclusive, west of the 6th principal meridian, and the 4th standard parallel north through ranges 9 to 40 inclusive, west of the 6th principal meridian, Nebraska.	Parties in the field.
William Hardin	July 12, 1867.	Subdivisions.	Townships 5 and 6 north, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 west, of the 6th principal meridian, Nebraska.	Parties in the field.
James McBride.....	July 31, 1867.	Subdivisions and township line.	Townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, ranges 17 and 18 west, of the 6th principal meridian; township 8 north, range 19 west, of the 6th principal meridian; and fractional township 8 north, ranges 15 and 16 west, of the 6th principal meridian; also the line between ranges 15 and 16 west, of the 6th principal meridian; of township 8 north, State of Nebraska.	Parties in the field.

P. W. HITCHCOCK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 27, 1867.

B.—*The United States in account with the office of the surveyor general of Iowa and Nebraska, on account of salaries and incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.*

SALARY ACCOUNT.

DR.

For expenditures during second quarter, 1867..... \$703 10

CR.

By appropriation approved March 2, 1867, for compensation of surveyor general and clerks	7,000 00
Unexpended June 30, 1867	6,296 90

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

DR.

For expenditures during second quarter, 1867	\$625 54
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CR.

By appropriation approved March 2, 1867, for office rent, fuel, books, stationery, &c	2,000 00
Unexpended June 30, 1867	1,374 46

P. W. HITCHCOCK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 27, 1867.

C.—*Estimates of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Nebraska, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the second guide meridian west from the fourth standard parallel to the seventh standard parallel north. The fifth and sixth standard parallels from the first to the second guide meridian west. The fourth and fifth guide meridians west, from the base line to the second standard parallel. The first standard parallel from the third to the fifth guide meridians west. The sixth and seventh guide meridians west, from the third standard parallel to the fourth standard parallel. The third and fourth standard parallels, from the fifth to the seventh guide meridians west	600	\$10	\$6,000
For running the exterior township lines of townships 13 to 16, inclusive, of ranges 9 to 16 west, inclusive; township 13 to 16, inclusive, of ranges 17 to 24, inclusive; townships 9 to 16, inclusive, of ranges 25 to 40 west, inclusive	1,872	6	11,232
For the section lines in township 5 of ranges 22 to 24, inclusive; townships 1 to 4, inclusive, of ranges 17 to 24, inclusive; townships 9 to 16, inclusive, of ranges 25 to 40, inclusive; townships 13 to 16, inclusive, of ranges 9 to 24, inclusive	13,620	5	68,100
Total			85,332

P. W. HITCHCOCK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 27, 1867.

D.—*Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Salary of surveyor general	\$2,000
Salary of chief clerk	1,600
Salary of principal draughtsman	1,300
Salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200
Salary of accountant	1,200
Salary of two copyists, at \$1,100 each	2,200
Salary of one messenger	600
Office rent, fuel, and other incidental expenses	2,000
Total	12,100

P. W. HITCHCOCK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 27, 1867.

No. 18 D.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Leavenworth, Kansas, August 24, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of March 26, 1867, I herewith submit my annual report, in duplicate, showing the condition of surveys and the operation of the office in the district of Kansas and Nebraska during the year ending June 30, 1867 :

1. Names, duties, and salaries of persons employed in the office of the surveyor general during the year ending June 30, 1867.
2. Sums expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1867.
3. Expenditures of the office during the year ending June 30, 1867.
4. Amount of revenue tax paid by the surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1867.
5. The extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1867.
6. The same in Nebraska.
7. Number and area of townships of which plats and descriptive lists have been transmitted to the department and local land offices during the year ending June 30, 1867, in Kansas.
- 8 and 9. The same in Nebraska.
10. Estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in Kansas, and chargeable to appropriations approved July 28, 1866, and March 2, 1867.
11. Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
12. Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

All surveys contracted for out of appropriation of April 7, 1866, have been completed. Six contracts have been entered into out of appropriations approved July 28, 1866, and March 2, 1867, for surveys in Kansas. In letting these contracts I have followed the instructions as set forth in your letters of September 6, 1866, and March 30, 1867. The appropriations under which the present surveys are being prosecuted having been reported to this office at an earlier day than usual, it was thought that deputies would have little or no trouble in completing their contracts within the time specified. The causes that will prevent this desired result are much the same as have been referred to in my annual reports heretofore, but in a more aggravated form. The deputies, as usual for the past few years, upon starting for the field were furnished with an order for an escort of soldiers, to be procured at the military post nearest the locality of their surveys. These orders have been of little or no avail, as the demand for troops on the plains is so great that it is almost impossible for the military authorities to furnish escorts to all parties in need of them.

Messrs. Diefendorf and Smith are the only deputies who have been able to procure an escort sufficient in numbers to prosecute their work without molestation. These deputies, when last heard from, were still in the field; but, as a portion of their work is so remote from military posts, it was thought if more escort were not furnished they would have to abandon it for the present.

Messrs. Armstrong and McClure are the only deputies who have been attacked by Indians, an account of which has been furnished you. Since the loss reported, these deputies have procured a new outfit, hired new assistants, and, with commendable energy, have again started for the field.

The remaining deputies have had to contend with almost insurmountable difficulties in the shape of desertion of assistants and that of procuring escorts; but, notwithstanding the many detentions and grievances that beset the deputies on every side, they are all using their utmost endeavors towards completing their respective contracts.

OFFICE WORK.

Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of 309 miles 2 chains and 95 links of standard lines have been made and transmitted to the department.

Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of 1,950 miles 21 chains and 66 links of exterior lines have been made and transmitted to the department.

Transcripts of field-notes and township plats of one hundred and forty townships of subdivisional lines have been made and transmitted to the department and proper local land offices.

One hundred and forty descriptive lists have been made and transmitted to the proper local land offices.

One new map of Kansas, in colors, has been made and transmitted to the department.

Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of the base line through fifty-nine ranges have been made and furnished to the surveyor general's office of Iowa and Nebraska.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Under this head I have but little to say. The constant inquiry for public lands, and the rapidity with which the recent surveys are being located upon, are facts sufficient to prove to the government that a further extension of the public surveys is necessary. The future progress of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, is also another incentive in that direction, as the grading parties on said road are already at work beyond the lines of the present surveys.

Commerce on the plains has been seriously retarded this year, on account of Indian hostilities, and travel thereon has only been safe when under the protection of a heavy escort of soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. SLEEPER,
Surveyor General of Kansas.

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.—Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas and Nebraska during the year ending June 30, 1867.

Names.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
H. S. Sleeper.....	Surveyor general.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	\$2,000
Henry C. Fields.....	Chief clerk.....	Virginia.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	1,600
William B. Covell.....	Principal draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	1,300
John P. Sleeper.....	Assistant draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	October 1, 1866, to April 25, 1867.....	1,200
James F. Taylor.....	Assistant draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	July 1 to September 30, 1866.....	1,200
Hurr Noble.....	Temporary draughtsman.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	November 1, 1866, to January 31, 1867.....	1,200
Henry S. Burr.....	Accountant.....	Ohio.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	1,200
James F. Taylor.....	Copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	October 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.....	1,100
Edward C. Wright.....	Copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	July 1 to August 14, 1866.....	1,100
William T. Schooley.....	Copyist.....	Illinois.....	Kansas.....	August 15 to September 30, 1866.....	1,100
James E. C. Covell.....	Temporary copyist.....	New York.....	Kansas.....	November 1, 1866, to January 31, 1867.....	1,100
James Bicknell.....	Messenger.....	England.....	Kansas.....	Entire year.....	600

No. 2.—*Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

Quarter ending September 30, 1866.....	\$2,100 00
Quarter ending December 31, 1866.....	2,481 27
Quarter ending March 31, 1867.....	2,298 05
Quarter ending June 30, 1867.....	1,982 41
Total.....	8,761 73

No. 3.—*Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and incidental expenses during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

Quarter ending September 30, 1866.....	\$544 49
Quarter ending December 31, 1866.....	426 96
Quarter ending March 31, 1867.....	431 21
Quarter ending June 30, 1867.....	415 39
Total.....	1,818 05

NOTE.—The quarter ending June 30, 1867, includes \$37 50 chargeable to binding appropriation.

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year.....	\$8,761 73
Rent of office and incidental expenses during the year.....	1,818 05
Total.....	10,579 78

No. 4.—*Statement showing the amount of revenue tax paid by the surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

Quarter ending September 30, 1866.....	\$59 82
Quarter ending December 31, 1866.....	68 87
Quarter ending March 31, 1867.....	54 41
Quarter ending June 30, 1867.....	28 19
Total.....	211 29

No. 5.—*Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate.	Am't for mileage.
316	Angell and Beverage.....	236 41 33			1866, April 7	1866, May 16	\$10	\$2,365 16
	Do.....do.....		617 07 01		April 7	May 16	6	3,702 52
								6,067 68
317	Defendorf and Cosgray.....		580 14 76		April 7	May 16	6	3,541 10
	Do.....do.....			480 25 25	April 7	May 16	5	2,401 57
								5,942 67
318	Farrow and Sleeper.....			1,262 61 74	April 7	May 17	5	6,313 85
321	Manning and Ballard.....			1,202 77 41	April 7	May 31	5	6,014 83
		236 41 33	1,207 21 76	2,946 04 40				24,339 03

No. 6.—*Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Nebraska during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate.	Am't for mileage.
314	Hackbusch and Farnsworth.	72 41 62			1866. April 7	1866. May 15	\$10	\$725 90
	Do.....do.....		269 29 53		April 7	May 15	6	1,616 21
	Do.....do.....			1,057 78 95	April 7	May 15	5	2,289 93
								7,631 34
315	Armstrong and Wight.....		127 63 66		April 7	May 15	6	766 77
	Do.....do.....			1,021 41 06	April 7	May 15	5	5,107 57
								5,874 24
319	George T. McClure.....			621 23 62	April 7	May 25	5	3,106 47
322	Paul and Paul.....		312 06 02		April 7	July 16	6	1,872 45
	Do.....do.....			780 04 68	April 7	July 16	5	3,900 29
								5,772 74
323	Davis and Wilcox.....		33 60 68		April 7	July 25	6	202 55
	Do.....do.....			382 12 60	April 7	July 25	5	1,910 78
	Do.....do.....			719 52 29	April 7	July 25	8	3,596 26
								5,711 59
		72 41 62	742 79 90	4,582 53 20				28,096 38

No. 7.—*Statement showing description of land, and area of same, for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the western land district, Junction City, Kansas, during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
20 south.....	4 west.....	23,036.23	October 29, 1866....	November 16, 1866.
16 south.....	5 west.....	22,945.82	.....do.....	Do.
17 south.....	5 west.....	22,971.03	.....do.....	Do.
18 south.....	5 west.....	22,950.89	.....do.....	Do.
19 south.....	5 west.....	22,974.55	.....do.....	Do.
20 south.....	5 west.....	23,004.90	.....do.....	Do.
16 south.....	6 west.....	22,951.44	.....do.....	Do.
17 south.....	6 west.....	22,951.04	.....do.....	Do.
18 south.....	6 west.....	22,968.24	.....do.....	Do.
19 south.....	6 west.....	22,965.05	.....do.....	Do.
20 south.....	6 west.....	23,000.08	.....do.....	Do.
16 south.....	7 west.....	22,866.82	.....do.....	Do.
17 south.....	7 west.....	22,983.72	.....do.....	Do.
18 south.....	7 west.....	23,032.85	.....do.....	Do.
19 south.....	7 west.....	23,075.98	.....do.....	Do.
20 south.....	7 west.....	23,051.94	.....do.....	Do.
16 south.....	8 west.....	22,973.55	.....do.....	Do.
17 south.....	8 west.....	22,996.08	.....do.....	Do.
18 south.....	8 west.....	23,030.19	.....do.....	Do.
19 south.....	8 west.....	23,030.34	.....do.....	Do.
20 south.....	8 west.....	23,020.55	.....do.....	Do.
6 south.....	9 west.....	23,062.19	February 20, 1867..	February 20, 1867.
7 south.....	9 west.....	23,012.77	.....do.....	Do.
8 south.....	9 west.....	23,011.73	.....do.....	Do.
9 south.....	9 west.....	23,057.40	.....do.....	Do.
10 south.....	9 west.....	23,141.96	.....do.....	Do.
6 south.....	10 west.....	22,817.70	.....do.....	Do.
7 south.....	10 west.....	22,960.77	.....do.....	Do.

Statement showing description of land, &c.—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
8 south	10 west	23, 059. 86	February 20, 1867 ..	February 20, 1867.
9 south	10 west	23, 075. 14	.....do.....	Do.
10 south	10 west	23, 096. 76	.....do.....	Do.
6 south	11 west	22, 887. 07	.....do.....	Do.
7 south	11 west	22, 988. 81	.....do.....	Do.
8 south	11 west	23, 034. 19	.....do.....	Do.
9 south	11 west	23, 020. 31	.....do.....	Do.
10 south	11 west	23, 022. 09	.....do.....	Do.
6 south	12 west	22, 982. 63	.....do.....	Do.
7 south	12 west	22, 896. 09	.....do.....	Do.
8 south	12 west	23, 043. 69	.....do.....	Do.
9 south	12 west	23, 052. 72	.....do.....	Do.
10 south	12 west	23, 033. 10	.....do.....	Do.
14 south	9 west	23, 169. 97	March 27, 1867	March 27, 1867.
15 south	9 west	23, 209. 20	.....do.....	Do.
14 south	10 west	23, 039. 02	.....do.....	Do.
15 south	10 west	23, 020. 17	.....do.....	Do.
14 south	11 west	23, 009. 97	.....do.....	Do.
15 south	11 west	23, 030. 50	.....do.....	Do.
14 south	12 west	23, 043. 03	.....do.....	Do.
15 south	12 west	23, 036. 56	.....do.....	Do.
Total		1, 127, 695. 61		

No. 8.—*Statement showing description of land and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the North Platte district, Omaha, Nebraska, during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
21 north	1 west	23, 035. 06	April 19, 1867	April 19, 1867.
22 north	1 west	23, 064. 82	.....do.....	Do.
23 north	1 west	23, 997. 33	.....do.....	Do.
21 north	2 west	23, 052. 06	.....do.....	Do.
22 north	2 west	23, 014. 11	.....do.....	Do.
23 north	2 west	23, 021. 52	.....do.....	Do.
21 north	3 west	23, 030. 47	.....do.....	Do.
22 north	3 west	23, 024. 60	.....do.....	Do.
23 north	3 west	23, 052. 49	.....do.....	Do.
18 north	4 west	11, 182. 93	December 5, 1866 ..	January 17, 1867.
19 north	4 west	23, 053. 46	.....do.....	Do.
20 north	4 west	22, 771. 24	.....do.....	Do.
21 north	4 west	23, 005. 29	March 18, 1867	March 18, 1867.
22 north	4 west	22, 973. 95	.....do.....	Do.
23 north	4 west	22, 967. 22	.....do.....	Do.
18 north	5 west	13, 256. 60	December 5, 1866 ..	January 17, 1867.
19 north	5 west	22, 931. 86	.....do.....	Do.
20 north	5 west	22, 830. 07	.....do.....	Do.
21 north	5 west	23, 066. 72	March 18, 1867	March 18, 1867.
22 north	5 west	23, 108. 11	.....do.....	Do.
23 north	5 west	23, 014. 99	.....do.....	Do.
12 north	6 west	34. 50	May 18, 1867	May 22, 1867.
18 north	6 west	15, 826. 10	December 5, 1866 ..	January 17, 1867.
19 north	6 west	22, 938. 88	.....do.....	Do.
20 north	6 west	23, 005. 31	.....do.....	Do.
21 north	6 west	23, 034. 94	March 18, 1867	March 18, 1867.
22 north	6 west	22, 947. 97	.....do.....	Do.
23 north	6 west	22, 858. 91	.....do.....	Do.
12 north	7 west	7, 594. 46	January 14, 1867	January 17, 1867.

Statement showing description of land, &c.—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
12 north.....	7 west.....	971.93	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
15 north.....	7 west.....	13,042.44	December 5, 1866...	January 17, 1867.
18 north.....	7 west.....	22,911.13	.....do.....	Do.
19 north.....	7 west.....	22,967.41	.....do.....	Do.
20 north.....	7 west.....	23,139.86	.....do.....	Do.
11 north.....	8 west.....	1,967.00	January 14, 1867....	Do.
11 north.....	8 west.....	6,715.55	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
12 north.....	8 west.....	21,107.47	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
12 north.....	8 west.....	1,643.13	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
13 north.....	8 west.....	22,786.32	December 5, 1866...	January 17, 1867.
14 north.....	8 west.....	22,591.07	.....do.....	Do.
15 north.....	8 west.....	12,443.24	.....do.....	Do.
16 north.....	8 west.....	2,446.55	.....do.....	Do.
17 north.....	8 west.....	3,529.40	.....do.....	Do.
18 north.....	8 west.....	22,976.33	.....do.....	Do.
19 north.....	8 west.....	22,966.01	.....do.....	Do.
20 north.....	8 west.....	22,997.29	.....do.....	Do.
10 north.....	9 west.....	8,456.47	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
11 north.....	9 west.....	12,505.14	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
11 north.....	9 west.....	6,699.40	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
12 north.....	9 west.....	19,205.17	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
9 north.....	10 west.....	590.28	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
10 north.....	10 west.....	5,721.49	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
10 north.....	10 west.....	14,932.48	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
11 north.....	10 west.....	22,925.79	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
11 north.....	10 west.....	77.75	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
12 north.....	10 west.....	22,857.48	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
9 north.....	11 west.....	647.34	.....do.....	Do.
9 north.....	11 west.....	7,245.46	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
10 north.....	11 west.....	18,109.35	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
10 north.....	11 west.....	4,831.00	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
11 north.....	11 west.....	23,055.56	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
12 north.....	11 west.....	22,873.64	December 5, 1866...	Do.
8 north.....	12 west.....	339.95	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
9 north.....	12 west.....	7,382.87	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
9 north.....	12 west.....	10,564.37	May 18, 1867.....	May 22, 1867.
10 north.....	12 west.....	22,957.62	January 14, 1867....	January 17, 1867.
11 north.....	12 west.....	22,929.06	.....do.....	Do.
12 north.....	12 west.....	22,896.48	December 15, 1866...	Do.
9 north.....	13 west.....	16,868.16	January 14, 1867....	Do.
10 north.....	13 west.....	23,042.43	.....do.....	Do.
11 north.....	13 west.....	22,934.19	December 15, 1866...	Do.
12 north.....	13 west.....	22,981.89	.....do.....	Do.
9 north.....	14 west.....	18,980.87	January 14, 1867....	Do.
10 north.....	14 west.....	23,026.81	.....do.....	Do.
11 north.....	14 west.....	22,979.43	December 15, 1866...	Do.
12 north.....	14 west.....	23,014.99	.....do.....	Do.
9 north.....	15 west.....	19,339.81	January 14, 1867....	Do.
10 north.....	15 west.....	23,059.56	.....do.....	Do.
11 north.....	15 west.....	23,039.13	December 15, 1866...	Do.
12 north.....	15 west.....	23,017.08	.....do.....	Do.
9 north.....	16 west.....	26,834.25	January 14, 1867....	Do.
10 north.....	16 west.....	26,789.06	.....do.....	Do.
11 north.....	16 west.....	26,928.81	December 15, 1866...	Do.
12 north.....	16 west.....	26,859.85	.....do.....	Do.
Total.....	.....	1,495,398.59	.....	.....

No. 9.—*Statement showing description of land and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Dakota land district, Dakota, Nebraska, during the year ending June 30, 1867.*

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
24 north	1 west...	23,014.86	April 19, 1867.....	April 19, 1867.....
24 north.....	2 west...	23,050.55	do	do
24 north.....	3 west...	22,979.81	do	do
24 north.....	4 west...	22,963.73	March 18, 1867	March 18, 1867
24 north.....	5 west...	22,866.96	do	do
24 north.....	6 west...	22,940.10	do	do
24 north.....	7 west...	22,969.77	do	do
Total		160,785.78		

No. 10.—*Statement showing the expense, (estimated,) number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveying in Kansas, and chargeable to appropriations of July 28, 1866, and March 2, 1867.*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate.	Estimated cost.
324	Armstrong & McClure ..			1,200	\$5	\$6,000 00
325	Diefendorf & Smith	234			10	2,340 00
325	do		612		6	3,672 00
						6,012 00
326	James W. Thomas.....			600	5	3,000 00
328	Sleeper & Taylor			1,200	5	6,000 00
329	Angell & Armstrong		192		6	1,152 00
329	do			960	5	4,800 00
						5,952 00
330	George W. Goodrich			600	5	3,000 00
	Total					29,964 00

No. 11.—*Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1869.*

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the fourth guide meridian west, from the base line to the fourth standard parallel south: the first, second, third, and fourth standard parallels south, from the third to the fourth guide meridian west.....	312	\$10	\$3,120 00
For running the exterior lines as shown on diagram furnished department July 22, 1867	1,608	6	9,648 00
For running the subdivisional lines as shown on diagram furnished department July 22, 1867	7,980	5	39,900 00
Total			52,668 00

No. 12.—*Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

Salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
Salary of chief clerk	1,600
Salary of principal draughtsman	1,400
Salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200
Salary of one accountant	1,200
Salary of two copyists, at \$1,100 each	2,200
Messenger, rent, and other incidental expenses	2,000
Total	11,500

No. 18 D.—(Supplement.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Leavenworth, Kansas, September 24, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of August 29, 1867, I submit the following as a supplement to my annual report, dated August 24, 1867, showing the resources of this district, "agricultural and mineral; existing and increasing facilities of internal and external communication, by railway and otherwise."

AGRICULTURAL.

I am pleased to be able to state, as a premise to my remarks on this subject, that never during the history of Kansas has there been a season wherein all products of the soil common to this latitude have yielded more bountifully than the one now closing.

Upon the receipt of your instructions to prepare this report I endeavored to procure from official sources the statistical information required, but the officers of the different counties, to whom this duty belongs, have failed to comply with the law regulating such matters. In the absence of these facts, I have obtained from reliable sources some general ideas and figures, which are given below:

Estimated population of Kansas.....	300,000
Estimated number of acres improved.....	2,000,000

Live stock.	Number of head.	Price per head.	Total amount.
Cattle.....	1,000,000	\$25	\$25,000,000
Horses.....	150,000	60	9,000,000
Mules.....	10,000	100	1,000,000
Hogs.....	1,000,000	5	5,000,000
Sheep.....	100,000	3	300,000

Total value of live stock..... 40,300,000

Grain, &c.	No. of bushels.	Price per bushel.	Total amount.
Corn.....	40,000,000	\$0 50	\$20,000,000
Wheat.....	2,500,000	1 75	4,375,000
Potatoes.....	1,000,000	1 00	1,000,000
All other products.....			10,000,000

Total value of crops for 1867..... 35,375,000

Total value of improved farms and agricultural implements.. 40,000,000

The facts from which the foregoing figures are produced have been taken from the most trustworthy sources, and are deemed as reliable as can be furnished from unofficial data.

Heretofore the fruit crop has been comparatively light, owing to the newness of the country, and it has been a question whether all kinds of fruit could be profitably raised in this State; but from all parts of the State we hear that fruit of every variety common to this climate has yielded profusely this year. During the early part of this season the grasshoppers appeared in such numbers as to destroy the most of early vegetation, and reduced the wheat crop to about one-half.

MINERALS.

In an annual report heretofore furnished the department, a brief allusion was made to the mineral resources of this district. No extended scientific investigation has been made since that date, but, from discoveries already made, sufficient facts are gleaned to warrant the statement that Kansas is not deficient in mineral products. The coal measures underlie fully seventeen thousand square miles of the eastern portion of the State, extending to an irregular line crossing the State from north to south, near Fort Riley. The upper strata crops out in nearly every county in the eastern and middle portions of the State. At present the coal veins have not been worked to any great extent, except in Leavenworth, Osage, and Bourbon counties, where it is found in inexhaustible quantity and of superior quality. Our geological researches develop, west of the line of the coal measures, an irregular belt, running from north to south, of an extent from fifty to seventy miles in width, belonging to the permian system, in which are found many salt springs, inexhaustible beds of gypsum, and iron ore of an inferior quality. In one locality platina is also found. From recent reports of surveys in the vicinity of Fort Hays and the west, I am of the opinion that from that point west, coal will be found to increase in quantity and quality. Sand-rock, suitable for building purposes, underlies the whole State of Kansas, and crops out in many localities. Lime-rock, also, is found in numerous varieties, and appears in nearly every ravine and hillside. On the Kansas river, near Fort Riley, is found inexhaustible quarries of magnesian limestone, of beautiful color, which is now being used in the erection of public buildings.

There is no locality in this district, yet surveyed, where the surveyors have been unable to find rock of one of the before-mentioned varieties, which leads to the belief that there is sufficient rock to be found in nearly every locality to supply all demands for building and fencing purposes.

A quarry of black marble, full of light-yellow veins, has been discovered in Bourbon county. This marble receives a fine polish and is considered valuable for ornamental purposes. White marble of various varieties is found south of the Cottonwood river, in the counties of Butler and Sedgwick.

SALT.

Under the act admitting Kansas into the Union as a State, twelve salt springs were granted, which have been located upon the tributaries of the Kansas river. Four of these springs are situated on Salt creek, in the valley of the Solomon river; four, in an extensive salt-marsh of three thousand acres in the valley of the Republican river; two, on a small tributary of the Republican river, still further east, in a small marsh of three hundred acres, which, like the first-mentioned marsh, is wholly void of vegetation. Of the exact location of the remaining two this office is not advised. These springs are all leased by the State and will soon be in operation. The brine arising from these springs has been scientifically investigated and found to yield a large percentage of salt.

Many other springs have been discovered on the Saline river, and, doubtless, when surveys are extended westward along that stream, very extensive salines will be found. The water of the Saline river during a great portion of the year is found to be so brackish as to be unfit for culinary purposes.

On Fall river, a branch of the Verdigris river, is found a salt spring which

has been worked for many years, supplying a local demand with an excellent quality of salt. The most extensive salines, however, are found in the extreme southwestern part of the district, (*vide* report of Colonel Johnson, topographical engineer of the United States army survey of southern boundary of Kansas,) which are considered by competent judges to be capable of supplying several million bushels of salt per annum, equal, at least, to supply (when transportation facilities are furnished) Missouri, Kansas, and Territories west. Whenever the Pacific railroad and the southwestern branch towards Santa Fé shall have been completed, thus opening up a ready market and furnishing speedy means of transportation, it is fair to presume that Kansas will become one of the great salt-producing States of the Union.

MANUFACTURES.

Considerable attention has been paid during the last few years to the development of our manufacturing interests. Of the different branches that are now in operation, or nearly so, the following are the most prominent:

Two woollen factories are located at Lawrence, one at Fort Scott, and one at Burlington. A paper mill is about completed at Manhattan, for the manufacturing of all kinds of paper. Numerous flouring and saw mills are conveniently located throughout the State. In this city a large foundry has been in successful operation for a number of years, manufacturing stoves, quartz mills, and castings for all kinds of machinery. Also, mills for the manufacturing of farm, garden, and household implements, woollen goods, flour, carriages, and wagons, and all kinds of building material, are extensively carried on.

RAILROADS.

During the past year rapid advancement has been made towards completing the already established roads, and also in forming and surveying routes for proposed roads. The liberal grants of lands that the several roads possess, together with the material aid offered by counties through which the lines pass, and the well-known ability of parties interested in them, are favorable to their completion at an early day. And with the completion of the roads established and proposed, Kansas will have as complete a system of railways as most of the western States. As a brief description of the railroad system to this date will, no doubt, be of interest to those looking westward, the following is submitted:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, EASTERN DIVISION.

The year 1863 dates the commencement of the main line of this road, beginning at the State line at the junction of the Kansas river with the Missouri river. In the year 1864 forty miles were completed. In the year 1865 the war prevented further progress, but in July of the same year a new company was organized, and, during the year following, completed seventy-nine miles of the main line, together with the branch road from Leavenworth to Lawrence, a distance of thirty-one miles. At this period there is completed three hundred miles of said line, including the branch from Leavenworth to Lawrence, with a prospect of reaching the three hundred and thirtieth mile post by January 1, 1868, which will make a total of miles completed up to that date of three hundred and sixty-one.

The number of passenger cars now used is.....	17
The number of baggage and mail cars now used is.....	7
The number of freight cars now used is.....	600
The number of locomotives now used is.....	25

Total number of cars and locomotives.....	649
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Average earnings of road monthly.....	\$200,000
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Number of employes.....	1,500
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The foregoing facts were kindly furnished by General A. Anderson, superintendent of road.

The Pacific railroad, central branch, starting from Atchison and running west, has completed and in operation sixty miles.

The Missouri River railroad, commencing at Leavenworth and connecting with the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, and the Pacific railroad of Missouri at Wyandotte, has thirty-three miles completed and in operation.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad, commencing at Lawrence, is graded to the south line of Douglas county, with iron arriving for the laying of the track to that point; distance twenty miles. Grading on this line will be completed to the town of Ottawa, Franklin county, by the first of January, 1868, making a total of thirty miles graded to that date.

The St. Joseph and Denver railroad, running through the northern tier of counties, has fifteen miles about ready for the cars.

A contract for building and equipping the Union Pacific, southern branch, railroad was entered into on the twenty-third of August last. The contracting parties to build the line from its junction with the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, at Junction City, to the northern boundary of the Osage (Indian) reservation, near Humboldt, Kansas. Work on the line to commence on the 15th of October next, and the road completed and equipped on or before the 1st day of January, 1870, with a proviso extending the time of completion to 1872, in case the State fails to guarantee interest on certain bonds. From the terms of the contract, and the known ability of the capitalists who have undertaken the work, there is little doubt that the commencement and completion of this line will be in conformity with the time as expressed in the contract.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Galveston railroad, from Wyandotte south, have about twenty miles graded. The franchises of this road are of a local nature.

The Lawrence and Emporia and Atchison, Topeka and Southwestern railroads have each liberal franchises of land.

The St. Louis and Santa Fé railroad, from Holden, Missouri, through the counties of Miami, Franklin, Osage and Lyon, Kansas, to Emporia, thence to Santa Fé, has been much discussed by people along said line, with a view of commencing operations at an early day. This road has no franchises as yet.

A preliminary survey of a road commencing at a point in the vicinity of Pond creek, near western boundary of Kansas, and running south to Santa Fé, is being made.

In offering the foregoing statements, in obedience to the requests of the department, it is with full knowledge of the fact that many important points relating to the advantages presented by Kansas for immigration have been but lightly referred to, in consequence of my inability to procure authentic statistical information of a late date, and the slow progress made in scientific investigations.

In the absence of these requirements, I deem it a duty to give in general terms some of the leading features that constitute this district. The act organizing the Territory of Kansas is dated in May, 1854, up to which time the rolling prairies and fertile valleys were free from cultivation, excepting a few localities, where Indians (then the chief inhabitants) had commenced a system of farming in a small way. The troubles that soon followed this event are too well known to need repeating here, and are referred to only to mark the unfavorable position occupied as relates to immigration. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the rich soil and boundless pasturage facilities presented such strong inducements for settlement, that during the year 1861, her population having reached the required numbers, she was admitted into the Union as a State.

Since that period the growth of Kansas has been marked by a steady and rapid increase, and, with the exception of one year, bountiful returns have been made to all tillers of the soil. The year referred to is the one which is generally termed

the "drought year." But that Kansas is subject to droughts, or will ever be visited by another season where rain in sufficient quantities does not fall to insure the raising of good crops, is contradicted by the experience of citizens whose residence dates previous to the territorial organization, and by records of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, which show that in twenty-six States the average depth of rain per month, for the months of June, July and August, (said to be the dry months,) during the period of eight years, was one-fourth of an inch per month in favor of Kansas. Experience has also taught that the soil of Kansas is better adapted to withstand dry seasons than the soils of most of the western States; and the fact alone that never before nor since the period referred to has there been a failure of crops from this source, is sufficient proof against the assertion that Kansas is liable to droughts.

The estimated area of Kansas is eighty-seven thousand square miles, or fifty-five million six hundred and eighty thousand acres. Of this about twenty-five million acres are surveyed, being less than one-half of the whole area of the State.

The general appearance of this vast body of land has been briefly referred to in one of my former reports, but as some of the leading features may be of interest in this connection, I append a short summary:

The general surface of Kansas is a gently undulating prairie having no marked features unlike those of other prairie States, excepting, perhaps, the diversity presented by a more rolling surface. The division of land is of two classes. First to mention is the timber and rich alluvial bottom lands bordering rivers and creeks, the estimated area of which is ten million acres, being fully five times the amount of all improved lands in the State at the present time. To the second class belongs the upland or rolling prairie, the soil of which averages from two to three feet in depth, with a subsoil of fertilizing qualities which will by careful cultivation prove inexhaustible. This class of land is considered preferable for the raising of grains and fruit, while the bottom land is selected for corn, hemp, vegetables and grasses. But such is the uniform character of the general surface of Kansas that nearly every quarter section within its limits is capable of cultivation.

Timber is confined mainly to the borders of rivers and creeks, and is not superabundant; yet its scarcity is compensated for in a great measure by the very general distribution of rock throughout the State, which is easy of access and furnishes the best of building and fencing material.

No mountain ranges, swamps, sloughs, or lakes exist in this State, except in some instances where rivers have changed their beds, leaving small lakes. Water-courses are well distributed throughout the State. Their usual course is south of east. Among the most important streams may be mentioned the Arkansas and Neosho on the south, the Kansas river and its tributaries in the northern part, and the Missouri river forming the eastern boundary. The descent of the Kansas river may be regarded as showing the average rapidity of water-courses in the State. From its mouth west one hundred miles the fall is a little over two feet to the mile, for the second and third hundred miles about six feet to the mile, and for the last one hundred miles about seven feet to the mile, making a total rise of over two thousand feet in four hundred miles. Water-powers are not abundant, but several are being improved on the Neosho river and other smaller streams.

Such streams as rise in the mountains west have quicksand bottoms, but local streams that rise within the boundaries of the State have clear water and gravelly beds, but are not as enduring as the mountain streams. Unfailing springs of pure, cold water are found in nearly every locality, and good wells of water can be obtained by digging to the depth of from twenty to forty feet.

In support of the advantages of Kansas as regards climate and health, I can offer nothing more adaptable and comprehensive than to quote from Professor G.

C. Swallow's geological report of 1865: "Situated between the thirty-seventh and fortieth degrees of north latitude, and half way up the slope of the eastern Cordilleras, the climate of Kansas is temperate and healthful. As indicated by our position, and clearly proved by a long series of meteorological observations at our military posts, the summers are long and temperate and the winters short, mild, and dry, variegated by a few cold days. But few countries have climates better adapted to health and a luxuriant growth of the staple products of the temperate zone."

In concluding my report of the resources of this district, I am gratified to state that by the first day of January, 1868, there will be completed and in operation about five hundred miles of railway. Of this number the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, will have the greater portion. The line of this road has been extended during the present year under the embarrassing circumstances of an Indian war of unparalleled ferocity.

The extending of the Pacific railroads through the country heretofore occupied as their undisturbed hunting grounds has been, no doubt, the primary cause of the hostile attitude of the different Indian tribes on the plains, and it undoubtedly will be the last effort of barbarism to beat back the advancing tide of civilization. But notwithstanding these difficulties, settlements have kept pace with the progress of the road, and points where hardly six months ago not a house marked the spot, are now occupied by flourishing towns. It is impossible to overestimate the advantages that the completion of this road will afford to the western part of this district. Already thousands of head of cattle are being shipped over this road to eastern markets, which were driven up from Texas in the early summer months and herded and fattened on the nutritious grasses peculiar to western Kansas. Whenever the present Indian difficulties shall terminate, and a false and pernicious philanthropy cease to encourage idleness and vagrancy in the wandering nomads of the plains, then, within an incredibly short space of time, what was once designated by geographers as the "Great American Desert" will become the home of hardy, enterprising settlers, with their railways, cities, and towns, and countless herds of stock grazing upon the finest pasturage of the world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. SLEEPER,
Surveyor General of Kansas.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

No. 18 E.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, with statements marked from A to F inclusive, showing the condition and wants of the surveying service in this district:

SURVEYS.

Statement marked A shows the public surveys made during the year ending June 30, 1867. Statement B shows the surveys of private land claims made during the same period. Statement C exhibits the surveys contracted for, to be executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

In addition to the surveys under contract to be executed during the current year, it is proposed to contract for the survey of the exterior boundaries of townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, of ranges 20, 21, and 22 east, and for the subdivision of four or five of said townships, to include the settlements on the river Pecos.

These, with the surveys now under contract, will consume nearly all of the unexpended appropriations for surveys in this district.

A contract was entered into with Deputy Surveyor William H. Pierce, on the 15th day of December, 1866, for the survey in Arizona of ninety-six miles of the Gila and Salt River meridian, thirty-six miles of the base line, and standard and exterior township boundary lines, to amount in the aggregate to a sum not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Pierce completed the survey of the meridian from the initial corner north twenty-four miles, the base line from the same corner east thirty-six miles, and the first standard parallel north along the south boundary of township 5 north, east forty-two miles and west forty-two miles, when the military protection which had been furnished him was withdrawn, and he was compelled to quit the field, the Indians infesting the country rendering it unsafe and impracticable to continue the work without a military escort. At his request and by your direction Mr. Pierce has been released from further obligation to prosecute the work under his contract.

By the fourth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to create the office of surveyor general in the Territory of Montana, and establish a land office in the Territories of Montana and Arizona," approved March 2, 1867, the Territory of Arizona was attached to the surveying district of California. In accordance with your instructions, dated March 29, 1867, I have transmitted to the surveyor general of California all of the original archives in this office relating to the surveying service in Arizona, receipts for which when received will be forwarded to your office.

PROPOSED SURVEYS.

The lands watered by the San Juan river, in the northwestern part of this district, are attracting the attention of miners and settlers, and it is proposed to extend the lines of the public surveys in that direction during the next fiscal year. By reference to the map of this district, made to accompany this report, the extent and location of the proposed surveys in the San Juan country, as also those proposed in other sections, may be seen.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

To prevent a conflict between the white settlers on the Pecos river and the Navajo Indians, it is important that the exterior boundaries, at least, of the Navajo and Apache reservation be surveyed at an early day. For the plan and estimated cost of survey I respectfully refer you to my letter of November 21, 1866.

The tract of land fifteen miles square selected by the agent of the Gila Apaches on the Gila river, to be set apart as a reservation or home for that band of Indians, is not now, nor (except for a short period) was it ever, occupied by the Indians as a home. For the past six years they have been at war with our people, and have evinced no desire to settle upon this or any other reservation. I believe the selection was never approved by the President or by any officer of the government but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. If this is true, I submit whether, under the circumstances, it should not be formally vacated and opened to settlement. I am informed that a settlement would be made upon these lands at once if they were known to be public lands.

The Indians of the pueblo of Santa Ana are anxious that their grant should be confirmed by Congress. In my letter of January 5, 1867, accompanying some proofs concerning their title and the extent of their claim, I recommended its confirmation. The boundaries of the lands of this pueblo, as also those of the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma, should be surveyed and marked, to prevent controversies which are constantly arising between the Indians and their white neighbors, and which can only be permanently settled by a survey under authority of the government.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The questions relating to Spanish and Mexican titles in this Territory having been discussed and wellnigh exhausted in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and of this office for the years 1862 to 1866, inclusive, and in my official correspondence with your office during the same period, it would seem to be unnecessary to add anything in this report upon the subject; but it is of such vital importance to the future welfare and prosperity of New Mexico that these titles should be settled, and the valid claims segregated from the public domain, I again call the attention of your office to it.

The questions touching the validity of these claims are such that to decide them intelligently involves the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the land laws of Spain and Mexico, and of the civil law of descents, administration, &c., and should not be submitted to any but a judicial tribunal.

If it is objected that a court appointed for this purpose alone will involve too great expense, I suggest that jurisdiction be conferred by law upon the United States district courts of the Territory, where all parties could be heard, with the right to any party in interest to appeal to the Supreme Court; and in all cases that it should be made the duty of the United States district attorney to appear and defend the interests of the government. I can see no reason why New Mexico should be made an exception to the otherwise uniform practice of the government in ascertaining and adjusting the rights of citizens claiming lands under titles derived from foreign governments. The law now in force, requiring the surveyor general "to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to land under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico," and to report "his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same" for the action of Congress, after thirteen years' experience, has failed utterly to accomplish the purposes intended by it. Great injustice is liable to be done, as well to claimants as to the government, by this anomalous manner of determining the rights of parties. The surveyor general is not permitted to incur any expense in calling witnesses, no notice is required to be given to any party in interest by publication or otherwise, and, as a consequence, almost all investigations have been *ex parte*. I believe that in but two cases investigated by this office and reported for the action of Congress prior to October 9, 1861, was there any evidence taken except that which was offered by the claimants, and but one in which there was any appearance in behalf of the government. Claims thus investigated, approved, and reported, containing hundreds of thousands of acres, have been confirmed by Congress, without any proof—so far as appears from the record—as to their area or extent. The government in these confirmations may not have done any injustice to individuals, or parted with the title to any lands which properly belonged to it, but its liability to do so under the circumstances is manifest. I have, therefore, again to urge that Congress will make provision for the better security of the rights of individuals and of government in the settlement of these claims.

MINES AND MINING.

Gold.—Since my last annual report gold has been discovered in the mountains, about twenty miles northeasterly from the town of Taos, in this Territory. At last advices it was estimated there were four hundred men engaged in gold-washing in a district five by fifteen miles in extent. I have no reliable information as to the actual production.

The New Mexico Mining Company is increasing and perfecting its machinery and increasing the working force at the old placer, twenty-eight miles southeasterly from Santa Fé, and promises largely to increase the production of gold from those mines during the next year. Dr. Michael Steck, the present superintendent, gives the result of the reduction of sixty-three tons of quartz from the

mines of this company at seventeen hundred and seven dollars and sixty-four cents, or an average of twenty-seven dollars and ten cents per ton, and says that the ore is abundant, cheaply mined, and convenient to the works. Many lodes rich in gold have been discovered in that vicinity, but no other mill has been erected, and they remain undeveloped.

But little has been done since my last report in working the gold placers near Fort Stanton.

The developments at Pinos Altos during the year fully justify all I have heretofore reported concerning the mineral wealth of that region. It is estimated that there are now more than one thousand persons engaged in gold-washing and in working the rich veins of gold-bearing quartz in that immediate vicinity.

I am indebted for the following information concerning these mines to Brevet Major General James H. Carleton, United States army, who lately visited them:

The Pinos Altos Mining Company has a quartz-crushing mill of fifteen stamps now in operation at the town of Pinos Altos. The quartz worked by it is taken from the Pacific lode, and yields from eighty to one hundred and fifty dollars of gold per ton. The cost of mining and delivering the ore at the mill is estimated at eight dollars and fifty cents per ton, and of reducing it and separating the gold at three dollars. The mill has the capacity of reducing twenty tons of ore in twenty-four hours. General Carleton was informed by good authority that within a radius of six miles from the town of Pinos Altos there had been discovered at the time of his visit six hundred lodes of gold and silver ore, many of them prospecting as rich as the Pacific lode above mentioned. There is a scarcity of water for washing; but in the rainy season, in many of the ravines or gulches in the vicinity, there will be water, so that miners can wash five to six dollars per diem to the hand.

Silver.—Numerous veins of silver ore are reported to have been discovered during the year in the Sandia, Manzano, San Andros, Mimbres, and Organ mountains, but none have been worked sufficiently to prove their value or extent. The greater part of the gold-bearing quartz in New Mexico yields also more or less silver; and, as a rule, I believe the percentage of silver increases as the veins descend. Silver, therefore, promises ultimately to be the leading mining interest in this section of the Rocky mountains. There are no works in operation for the reduction of the silver ores.

Copper.—Copper seems to be a universal accompaniment of the precious metals in this section; traces of it are found in most of the veins of gold and silver ore. Lodes and deposits of copper ore are reported to have been discovered in the Taos, Jemez, Sandia, and Mimbres mountains. The copper mines near Pinos Altos have been noticed in former reports from this office. When, by the construction of railroads, cheap transportation shall be furnished to the people, copper mining will become an important branch of the industry of this Territory. The silver and gold in much of the ore will more than pay for its transportation and reduction.

Coal.—Veins of bituminous coal have been found in the Raton, Sandia, and Jemez mountains, near the Puerco river, west of Albuquerque, and in the vicinity of Forts Craig, Stanton, Selden, and Bayard. Anthracite coal of a superior quality is also found near the Galisteo creek, about twenty miles south from Santa Fé. I have no doubt but that this valuable mineral exists in abundance throughout the Territory, and can be made available to furnish cheap fuel for the operation of railroads, and for manufacturing and domestic uses.

Lead and iron.—Lead and iron are very common minerals throughout the Territory. Much of the lead has sufficient percentage of silver to pay for its separation; but as yet there is little domestic demand for lead, and the cost of transportation to a foreign market would consume it; there is, therefore, none mined or smelted. For the same reasons the mountains of iron ore remain

untouched by the manufacturer, and the iron to supply the home demand is brought in wagons from the States.

Salt.—Almost the entire amount of salt used in New Mexico is obtained from salt lakes on the plain, fifty to sixty miles east of the Rio Grande. The salt, crystallized by the evaporation of the water by the sun, is deposited upon the bottom of the lake, forming a crust several inches thick, and is shovelled thence directly into the wagons and dried by the sun. There are some impurities mixed with it, which give it a dark appearance, but when leached, or washed, it becomes white as snow. The supply seems inexhaustible. There are similar lakes, or deposits, south of the Canadian river, near the east boundary of the Territory, and also west of the Rio Grande.

Other minerals.—In addition to those above enumerated, zinc, antimony, kaolin, and other minerals are known to exist, which, when the railroads shall reach this region and the current of immigration turns in this direction, with its capital and industry, to develop and work the mines, will contribute largely to the general wealth.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

I have received no application as yet for the survey of mineral claims in this district, and have, therefore, made no appointment of a deputy to make the surveys contemplated under the act of July 26, 1866.

ESTIMATES, EXPENDITURES, ETC.

Exhibit D, hereto annexed, is a statement of expenditures on account of salaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Exhibit E shows the expenditures for incidental expenses during the same period.

The paper marked F contains the estimates of appropriations required for the surveying service in this district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

The map drawn to accompany this report, showing the surveys executed prior to and including June 30, 1867, and the proposed surveys, was transmitted with my letter of 9th instant.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,

Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of surveys of public land made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, under acts of Congress approved April 7 and July 28, 1866.

Contract.		Deputy.	Character of work.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.
No.	Date.						
26	October 9, 1866.....	Hiram C. Fellows.....	Second correction line south..... Third correction line south..... Exterior boundaries of township 11 south, ranges 13 and 14 east; townships 14 and 15 south, ranges 9 and 10 east; township 11 south, ranges 13 and 14 east; townships 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 south, range 14 east; townships 9 and 10 south, range 16 east; townships 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 south, range 15 east.....	130 60	40 00	00 00	\$1,957 50 846 00
27	December 15, 1866..	William H. Pierce.....	Arizona base line..... Arizona, Gila, and Salt river meridian..... Arizona first correction line north..... Third correction line south..... Fourth correction line south..... Exterior boundaries of townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 south, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west.....	258 36 24 84 18 72 192	03 00 00 00 15 00 00	34 00 00 00 00 00 47	3,096 40 540 00 360 00 1,260 00 272 81 1,080 00 2,304 06
28	December 20, 1866..	Isaac C. Stuck.....		874	58	81	11,716 77

JOHN A. CLARK, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 19, 1867.

B.—Statement of surveys of private land claims made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Claim.		Confirmer.	Contract.		Deputy.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Area in acres.	Survey approved.
Name.	No.		No.	Date.							
San Pedro	14	José Serafin Ramirez..	25	August 9, 1866....	W. W. Griffin.....	37	38	31	\$562 11	35,911.63	September 17, 1866
Cañon del Agua	70	.....do.....	25	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	49	13	129 20	3,501.21	September 17, 1866
						1	32	00	12 60		
						47	38	44	703 91	39,412 84	

JOHN A. CLARK, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 19, 1867.

C.—Statement showing the surveys contracted for under appropriations applicable to the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Contract.		Deputy.	Character of work.	Estimated number of miles.	Rate per mile.		Estimated cost.
No.	Date.				Exteriors.	Sub-divisions.	
29	June 3, 1867.	Robert B. Willison..	Subdivision of townships 14 and 15 south, ranges 9 and 10 east; township 11 south, ranges 13 and 14 east; townships 9 and 10 south, range 16 east. Exterior boundaries of township 11 south, ranges 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 east; township 10 south, ranges 17 and 24 east; and subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 17 and 24 east; township 11 south, ranges 17, 22, 23, and 24 east. Exterior boundaries of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 10 west; and subdivision of townships 16 and 17 south, range 13 west; township 17 south, range 12 west; townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 10 west; township 20 south, range 11 west; township 15 south, range 5 west.	480	.....	\$10	\$4,800
30	June 3, 1867.	Hiram C. Fellows ..		486	\$12	10	5,112
31	June 11, 1867.	Isaac C. Stuck		516	12	10	5,232
				1,482	.....	.....	15,144

JOHN A. CLARK, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 19, 1867.

D.—Statement of expenditures for salaries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Name.	Duty.	Rate of salary.	Time employed.		Amount.	Remarks.
			From— inclusive—	To— inclusive—		
John A. Clark	Surveyor general	\$3,000	July 1	June 30	\$3,000 00	Back pay for 1860.
David J. Miller	Clerk	1,330	July 1	August 29	216 85	
David J. Miller	Translator	2,000	July 1	June 30	2,000 00	
Robert B. Willison	Draftsman	1,500	October 5	October 16	48 91	
Robert B. Willison	do	1,500	February 13	February 27	62 50	
Thomas A. Smith	do	1,500	November 12	November 17	24 45	
Isaac C. Stuck	do	1,500	December 8	December 26	77 44	
Isaac C. Stuck	do	1,500	April 2	June 30	370 87	
					5,801 02	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 19, 1867.

JOHN A. CLARK, Surveyor General.

E.—Statement showing the incidental expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Consideration.	Time.		Amount.	Remarks.
			From— inclusive—	To— inclusive—		
First	John A. Clark	Sundries	July 1	July 31	\$74 60	Per vouchers accompanying account.
First	Mary Vincent	Office rent	August 1	September 30	15 00	
First	do	do	October 1	December 31	44 00	
Second	John A. Clark	Sundries	January 1	March 31	66 00	
Third	Mary Vincent	Office rent	April 1	June 30	241 45	do.
Fourth	do	do .....	.....	.....	105 37	do.
Fourth	John A. Clark	Sundries .....	.....	.....	66 00	do.
					56 61	
					735 03	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 19, 1867.

JOHN A. CLARK, Surveyor General.

F.—Estimate of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
For salary of the surveyor general	\$3,000 00
For salary of the translator	2,000 00
For public surveys—continuing the survey of base, meridian, township, and subdivision lines	25,000 00
	30,000 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 19, 1867.

JOHN A. CLARK, Surveyor General.

No. 18 F.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colorado Territory, July 10, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the official transactions of this office for the year ending June 30, 1867, together with an estimate for surveys for the year ending June 30, 1869, and such other information as, in the short time I have held the position of surveyor general of Colorado and Utah, has come under my notice.

Statement marked A shows the surveys made during the year ending June 30, 1867.

Statement marked B contains the surveys made under the 10th section of the act of May 30, 1862.

Statement marked C contains the surveys now under contract and in progress under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Statement marked D contains the amount of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks for the year ending June 30, 1867, and incidental expenses of the office for the same period.

Statement marked E contains the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1867, and area of public land contained in the same.

Estimates for surveys for the year ending June 30, 1867.

Estimate for surveys in mountains :

398 miles of standard lines, at \$25 per mile.....	\$9,950 00
844 miles of township lines, at \$20 per mile	16,880 00
1,200 miles of subdivisional lines, at \$18 per mile ..	21,600 00
	<hr/>
Total for surveys in mountains	\$47,630 00

Estimate for surveys on plains :

624 miles of standard lines, at \$10 per mile.....	6,240 00
1,398 miles of township lines, at \$8 per mile.....	11,184 00
3,000 miles of subdivisional lines, at \$7 per mile....	21,000 00
	<hr/>
Total for surveys on plains.....	38,424 00
	<hr/>
Total for surveys in Colorado.....	86,054 00

Estimate for surveys in Utah.....	20,000 00
For retracing the lines of survey.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>

Total for surveys in Utah 25,000 00

Estimate for office expenses :

Salary of surveyor general	3,000 00
Salary of chief clerk	2,000 00
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,800 00
Salary of transcribing clerk	1,500 00
Salary for messenger	600 00
	<hr/>

Total for salaries.....	8,900 00
Incidental expenses	2,000 00
	<hr/>

Total expenses 10,900 00

Total estimate for the year ending June 30, 1867 121,954 00

COLORADO.

The amount of the above estimates will appear large, but they are called for by the rapid completion of two lines of railroads, one of which is now running to a point in this Territory.

In relation to the surveys in the mountains the price allowed by law per mile is entirely inadequate to have the work done in a country so broken and mountainous, and presenting so many difficulties to be overcome by the surveyor as this. The price of the standard lines in the mountains should be at least twenty-five dollars per mile; exterior township lines twenty, and subdivisional lines eighteen, dollars per mile. This would be only sufficient to have the work completed in a proper manner.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of having the surveys extended over the mountains to the parks and mining claims, to enable the mining claims to be properly located. The timber lands in the mountains should be subdivided, as they are being rapidly depleted of their timber for the mines and building purposes. They could be readily sold, while, if depleted of their timber, they would be of little or no value.

During the year ending June 30, 1869, it will be found necessary to extend the surveys along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, and that alone will require an increased appropriation to enable the work to be done. The Union Pacific railroad is now completed and in running order to Julesburg, in this Territory, one hundred and eighty miles northeast of Denver, which point they expect to reach during the summer of 1868.

The Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, is completed and in running order to Fort Ellsworth, about three hundred miles east of Denver, which point they also expect to reach during July, 1868.

This will give to this Territory two routes eastward, and will open the country and induce immigration to the fine lands of Colorado.

Gold and silver.—Of the gold and silver one can form no idea of the wealth of the deposits in this Territory, and as soon as a method of separating the different metals in a less expensive manner is adopted, large results will follow.

I have had too little time to make a full report on this important subject. But my predecessor in his last able report has entered so fully into the subject, that I have nothing to add.

The mines have not fully recovered from the effects of the late depression, owing in a great measure to reckless speculation. But I am convinced that when fully developed the mines of Colorado will be found second to none in riches.

Coal.—Coal exists in large quantities and has been traced and opened along the base of the mountains, and the indications are that an extensive basin exists underlying a large extent of territory eastward from the mountains. The quality is good. It makes an excellent gas and steam coal, and some of it could be used for smelting iron.

I consider the coal deposits one invaluable to this country, and time will so prove it.

Iron.—Iron is found in abundance along the base of the mountains and at some distance from them, and with abundance of coal found near to it, will prove in time invaluable. As yet no effort has been made to any extent to work it, owing to the high price of labor.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

My predecessor in his last report estimated the number of acres of land capable of cultivation in the Territory at 4,000,000 of acres. It is a fact that all the land that can be irrigated is susceptible of cultivation and produces well.

The mountain streams fall very rapidly, and thus can be carried by irrigating ditches to cover immense quantities of land, and I am led to believe that at least 10,000,000 of acres of land can be cultivated. The crops last year were good. It was the first year, I am told, that sufficient produce had been raised to supply the demands of the Territory. The present year farming is being carried on with success, the grasshoppers, the great dread of the farmer, having done but little damage to the crops. Wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, &c., all look well and promise an abundant yield, and I predict that it will be but a few years until this Territory will produce more than enough to supply her wants.

UTAH.

No appropriation for surveys in this Territory was made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1867. This Territory is being rapidly settled, and I deem it to be the best interest of the government to have the land surveyed and a land office established in the Territory, as a large amount of land is under cultivation and settlers are anxious to obtain title to the lands. It would also encourage immigration, which is the best method of doing away with the peculiar institutions of the country. The rapid settlement of the country should urge the necessity of making an appropriation for surveys in this Territory.

My predecessor, in his last annual report for the year ending June 30, 1866, recommended a small appropriation for retracing the lines of public survey. I would also recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars to have the lines retraced and to enable the surveyor general to superintend it in person, and also an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for surveys in this Territory.

The northern and eastern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado should be established by survey, as it is difficult to determine what portion of the lands along the line of the Union Pacific railroad are in this Territory.

Hoping this may meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LESSIG,

Surveyor General Colorado and Utah.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of surveys made under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

No. of contract.	Names of deputies.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
27	W. H. Pierce.....	54	17	52	.....	Standard lines.
		162	16	96	\$5, 631 86	Exterior township lines.
28	William Ashley.....	39	76	27	.....	Do.
		660	46	3	4, 943 65	Subdivisional.
29	George E. Pierce.....	583	54	69	4, 085 70	Do.
30	William Ashley.....	542	59	59	3, 800 29	Do.
		95	75	6	767 50	Exterior township lines.
31	W. H. Pierce.....	96	01	13	960 14	Standard lines.
		125	68	22	1, 006 82	Exterior township lines.
		419	34	93	2, 936 15	Subdivisional.
32	George E. Pierce.....	54	41	68	436 17	Exterior township lines.
		599	22	56	4, 194 96	Subdivisional.
33	George E. Pierce.....	25	78	61	181 88	Do.

B.—Statement of surveys made under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862.

No. of contract.	Names of deputies.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
34	Cecil A. Deane.....	45	49	13	\$319 28	Subdivisional.
35	William Ashley.....	6	47	64	52 76	Exterior township.
		10	41	3	73 58	Subdivisional.

C.—Statement showing surveys contracted for under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

No. of contract.	Names of deputies.	Style of work.	Estimated No. of miles.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
37	Cecil A. Deane.....	Standard	24	.....	Returned.
		Township	108	\$1,000	
38	William Ashley.....	Standard	54	.....	In progress. Do.
		Township	312	.....
		Subdivisional.....	420	8,000	
39	George H. Hill	Standard	210	3,000	

D.—Statement showing the amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867; also incidental expenses for same period.

Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Time of service.	Amount paid.
John Pierce...	Surveyor general	Connecticut ..	Col....	11 months, 3 days.	\$2,777 47
W. H. Lessig...	do	Pennsylvania..	Penn..	27 days	222 57
E. M. Ashley..	Chief clerk	Ohio.....	Col....	Entire year.....	1,800 00
R. Fisher.....	Draughtsman ...	Rhode Island..	do....	do.....	1,500 00
C. R. Pierce...	Transfer clerk...	Ohio	do....	11 months, 3 days .	1,388 74
T. W. Russell..	do	Pennsylvania..	do....	27 days	111 26
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Expended for 1st quarter, 1866.....	\$494 36
Expended for 2d quarter, 1866.....	348 39
Expended for 3d quarter, 1866.....	417 75
Expended for 4th quarter, 1866.....	496 24
Total incidental expenses	1,756 74

E.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1867, and the area of public land contained in the same.

Description.		Area.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.		
6...south	65...west	23,322.40	Surveyed by W. H. Pierce, contract No. 27.
7...do	do	23,038.91	Do. do.
8...do	do	22,981.35	Do. do.
9...do	do	22,941.48	Do. do.
10...do	do	23,022.43	Do. do.
11...do	do	23,284.98	Do. do.
9...do	66...do	22,941.88	Do. do.
10...do	do	23,099.09	Do. do.
11...do	do	23,111.08	Do. do.
18...do	64...do	22,941.82	Surveyed by Wm. Ashley, contract No. 28.
19...do	do	23,062.13	Do. do.
12...do	65...do	23,158.48	Do. do.
14...do	do	23,125.69	Do. do.
15...do	do	23,069.41	Do. do.
18...do	do	23,035.91	Do. do.
19...do	do	23,044.44	Do. do.
12...do	66...do	23,076.11	Do. do.
13...do	do	23,045.70	Do. do.
20...do	68...do	23,098.99	Do. do.
20...do	62...do	23,120.53	Do. do.
10...do	64...do	22,972.12	Surveyed by Geo. E. Pierce, contract No. 29.
6...do	67...do	23,132.20	Do. do.
7...do	do	23,022.18	Do. do.
8...do	do	23,013.95	Do. do.
9...do	do	23,033.61	Do. do.
1...do	68...do	22,816.19	Do. do.
6...do	do	23,145.08	Do. do.
7...do	do	22,068.79	Do. do.
8...do	do	15,365.35	Do. do.
2...do	69...do	23,009.22	Do. do.
6...do	61...do	22,628.43	Surveyed by Wm. Ashley, contract No. 30.
7...do	do	23,300.32	Do. do.
8...do	do	23,240.99	Do. do.
6...do	62...do	23,088.29	Do. do.
7...do	do	23,055.30	Do. do.
8...do	do	23,130.85	Do. do.
9...do	do	23,086.06	Do. do.
9...do	63...do	23,040.47	Do. do.
10...do	do	23,035.50	Do. do.
4...do	61...do	22,947.09	Surveyed by W. H. Pierce, contract No. 31.
5...do	do	22,999.84	Do. do.
4...do	62...do	22,952.25	Do. do.
4...do	63...do	22,982.92	Do. do.
4...do	64...do	23,154.32	Do. do.
5...north	do	22,961.27	Do. do.
6...do	do	22,873.20	Do. do.
5...south	63...do	23,038.47	Surveyed by Geo. E. Pierce, contract No. 32.
6...do	63...do	22,778.64	Do. do.
7...do	do	22,851.56	Do. do.
8...do	do	22,947.71	Do. do.
5...do	64...do	23,039.22	Do. do.
6...do	do	22,821.40	Do. do.
7...do	do	22,781.11	Do. do.
8...do	do	22,800.27	Do. do.
9...do	do	22,856.93	Do. do.
5...do	65...do	23,022.82	Do. do.
9...do	68...do	10,319.61	Do. do. contract No. 33

E.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed, &c.—Continued.

Description.		Area.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.		
4...south....	70..west.....	12,611. 11	Surveyed by C. A. Deane, contract No. 34. Surveyed by Wm. Ashley, contract No. 35.
3...do.....	.....do.....	4,730. 00	
		1,310,115. 44	acres surveyed in 1867.
75 townships previously reported.....		1,469,894. 12	
Making a total of.....		2,807,009. 56	acres surveyed in Colorado.

No. 18 G.

Annual report of the surveyor general of Nevada, 1866-'67.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Virginia City, Nevada, August 5, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the department, I herewith submit my annual report, in duplicate, in reference to the surveys executed in the State of Nevada, and other operations of this office, during the year ending June 30, 1867. I also forward statements of the business appertaining to this surveying department, to accompany the report, as follows, to wit:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into during the year 1866-'67.

B.—Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in the State of Nevada to June 30, 1867.

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general, and the employes in his office, during the fiscal year 1866-'67.

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, for the fiscal year 1866-'67.

E.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada for the fiscal year 1866-'67.

F.—List of lands surveyed in Nevada during the fiscal year 1866-'67.

G.—Estimates for the surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

In addition to the office work, as set forth in the foregoing statement, the employes, consisting of a chief clerk, draughtsman, and messenger, have been engaged in the following duties, viz:

1. Making a new map of the State of Nevada.
2. Copying correspondence of this office.
3. Making out contracts in triplicate.
4. Making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys.
5. Keeping in order the records, plats and field-notes of public surveys.
6. Making out quarterly accounts and certificates to vouchers.
7. Posting the books of accounts and records appertaining to the business of the office.

The State of Nevada was formerly connected with and under the jurisdiction of the surveyor general of the State of California, but a separate department having been formed, the office of surveyor general for Nevada was filled by my predecessor, William B. Thornburgh, esq., he having taken possession of the office on the 27th day of November, 1866, and held the same until I assumed

the duties of the office on the 17th day of May, 1867. During my predecessor's administration very little business had been transacted, and on entering upon the duties of my office I found it expedient to rent suitable rooms and furnish the same for the transaction of business.

In order to be able to act from personal knowledge in reference to future surveying operations, I have recently travelled extensively throughout the State, and find the localities most needing an extension of the public surveys to be embraced within the Humboldt, Paradise, and Quin's River valleys, comprising the richest agricultural districts of the State.

Paradise valley contains about 40,000 acres of excellent land, producing of wheat from thirty to sixty bushels, and of barley from forty to eighty bushels per acre. It is connected with the main Humboldt river by a small stream called the Little Humboldt, and extends north from the main river about fifty miles. It contains quite a large settlement, and is rapidly increasing in population. To accommodate this section of the country I have let a contract to William Epler to survey the Humboldt river guide meridian, commencing at the fourth standard parallel north, running north between ranges 35 and 36 east to the Oregon line. From this meridian, township, and subdivision lines can be extended over the best portion of the agricultural and mineral lands of that part of the district which commands immediate attention. Extending up the Humboldt river, on either side, are many other productive valleys, but settlements have thus far been retarded on account of the hostility of the Indians.

I deem it advisable to run a guide meridian as soon as possible from the fourth standard parallel north, commencing on the Reese River valley and running south to the first standard parallel north. From this meridian township lines can be run over the agricultural lands of Reese river, Smoky and Monitor valleys, also over the rich mineral lands of Lander and Nye counties.

There is urgent necessity for the survey of Carson River valley; it will be embraced in one tier of townships until the river reaches the region of Carson lake, when the country spreads out into a level plain 20 to 25 miles in length, and from 18 to 25 miles in width, all of which can be made very productive by irrigation, the river affording an abundance of water for this purpose at a convenient distance. There are many settlers upon these lands, all of whom are very desirous of obtaining titles from the government.

I consider it important to extend the first, second, and third standard parallels and township lines over Walker river and other valleys in Douglas and Esmeralda counties, and subdivide the same.

I have recently contracted with R. R. W. Norris to complete the unfinished exterior and subdivision lines of townships 16, 17, and 18 north, range 21 east. The great Comstock lode and the cities of Virginia and Gold Hill are included in these townships, and I deemed it of the utmost importance to extend these surveys as speedily as possible, in order to connect the mining with the public surveys.

There are a succession of small and productive valleys embraced between the fourth standard, Pyramid lake, and the California State line; and in view of the early completion of the Central Pacific railroad to this point, the rapid increase in population, and a general desire on the part of the settlers to obtain titles to their lands, I consider it necessary for the public good to prosecute this survey to its completion at the earliest date.

Regarding the rapid progress towards completion of the Central Pacific railroad through the State, it is important that the lines of surveys should be extended over the Humboldt and adjacent valleys, from the Humboldt guide meridian to the Utah line; these valleys embrace from fifty to sixty townships of land, most of which, by irrigation, is susceptible of the highest order of cultivation.

It will be necessary to extend the fourth standard parallel to the Utah line,

and most economical and advantageous to run a guide meridian from a point in Ruby valley north to the Idaho line and south to the Colorado river. In explanation of the establishing of these several proposed guide meridians, I will state that large portions of the State of Nevada are a barren waste, and by running these guide meridians the useful lands will be speedily surveyed and a large expense saved in running the standard parallels over localities that will never be used.

I have received several communications from officers and prominent citizens of Lincoln county representing that there are many families and considerable wealth in that portion of Nevada formerly belonging to the Territories of Utah and Arizona, but since ceded by act of Congress to this State, and that said citizens refuse to pay taxes to the officers of this State, claiming still to be citizens of Utah.

I consider it important that an appropriation should be made, and that the boundary line should be established between Nevada and Utah as soon as practicable.

I have divided the State into eight mineral districts, but have not yet completed their organization by the appointment of deputies. There seems to be a general disposition on the part of the mining claimants to obtain patents as soon as the means of the applicant and condition of the mines will allow. There will, doubtless, appear many adverse claims on mines of established value; few mines in this State having ever become valuable that have not been entangled in expensive litigation, and in nearly every instance the party in occupation would have been allowed to obtain at the first a government title had the law been in force before the value of the mine had been established.

The law seems to give general satisfaction, and will result in substantial benefit to the mining interest. It will prevent litigation, and thus give confidence and security to this class of property, and will be not only a great assistance in enlisting capital for the development of this vast mineral region, the extent of which is yet unknown, but will be the means of adding largely to the metallic currency of the country.

I would mention the difficulty that is found in obtaining the services of competent and scientific men to act as deputies in the mining districts; the pay established being less by one-half than that paid by private parties for similar services. Applicants also find it difficult to obtain the publication in the newspapers of their notices of intention without prepayment being made. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the per diem of deputies be increased, and that applicants be allowed to make their own terms with newspapers, and be relieved from depositing the same with a United States depository.

Considering the vital importance to the welfare of the State of the introduction of railroads, it may not be irrelevant in closing my report to treat briefly on this subject, particularly in regard to the progress of our great national enterprise, the Pacific railroad.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have at this date completed their road to the town of Cisco, California, a point in the Sierra Nevada mountains, thirteen miles west from the crest, fifty miles west of the Nevada State line, and 216 miles east of San Francisco. Work on the road is rapidly progressing, the grading being nearly completed to the summit. Considerable material, with locomotive and cars, have been hauled by teams across the summit, and the track is now being laid down on the eastern slope of the mountain, and rapidly approaching the valley of the Truckee. This point once gained, no further difficulties will be encountered till the road reaches the vicinity of Salt lake. It is the intention of the company to have the road completed and in running order to the Nevada State line by the first day of December, 1867, a distance of 266 miles from San Francisco. From this point the road passes down the

valley of the Truckee river to the Big bend; thence, across the Humboldt and Truckee desert, to the Humboldt lake, following up the valley of the Humboldt river to its source at the Humboldt hills, a distance of 370 miles from the Nevada State line and 636 miles east from San Francisco. As the grading will be light through the valley of the Humboldt, the road will, in all probability, be completed and in running order to the Utah line within the next eighteen months. Should the eastern end of the line continue to advance with the same vigor that is now being manifested, by that time a small gap of but a few hundred miles will be left remaining to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by iron bands.

There is a succession of valleys extending from the line of the Central Pacific railroad, on the Humboldt river, to the southern extremity of the State, and connecting the above railroad with the navigable waters of the Colorado river. The expense of grading would be light, and the building of a road through this portion of the State would accommodate the rich silver districts of Lander, Nye, and Lincoln counties, and be the means of causing hundreds of mines to be worked at profit that are now lying idle, besides enhancing the profits tenfold of those already in successful operation.

A road called the Virginia and Truckee railroad has already been surveyed, connecting the cities of Virginia and Gold Hill with the Central Pacific railroad. It is the intention of the company to commence grading the road at once, and have the same completed and in running order within fourteen months' time from its commencement. It will be twenty-two miles in length, and is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,100,000.

To show the effect these roads will have upon the State, I have compiled the following statements, the estimates having been carefully made, and will be found substantially correct; they relate only to business connected with the Comstock lode:

"At the present time about 30,000 tons of general merchandise are brought to Nevada from California, annually, for consumption in this district, at a cost of transportation of about \$1,800,000. Through railroad communication with Sacramento a saving will be made of upwards of \$900,000 per annum.

The daily consumption of wood by mills is.....	223 cords.
Do. mines.....	72 "
Do. domestic use.....	60 "
Total.....	355 "

In the summer time the average price is \$16 per cord; in the winter from \$25 to \$30; and has reached as high as \$50. On the completion of the railroads it can be furnished at profit for \$10, making a daily saving on wood of at least \$3,000.

There is used in the Comstock mine annually, of lumber and timber, about 18,000,000 feet, and in the mills and for domestic use there is consumed about 1,400,000 feet, the average cost of which is \$29 per thousand. By a railroad connection with the forests of the Sierra Nevada mountains it can be furnished at a profit for \$21 per thousand.

It is thought by competent judges that one thousand tons of low-grade ore can be raised from the Comstock lode daily, that will pay from twelve to fifteen dollars per ton, that cannot now be worked at profit; and it is estimated that by the erection of water mills upon the Truckee river (which has great capacity for propelling machinery) this class of ore can be worked profitably at a cost of \$10 to \$12 per ton. This estimate being correct, a grade of ores can be worked at profit that are now of no value; and, estimating the yield of 1,000 tons to be \$15 per ton, there will be brought into circulation from this mine alone, annually, an income of bullion amounting to over \$5,000,000. The effect

of railroad communication will be even greater upon the more remote portions of the State, for the reason that lumber, machinery, and merchandise has to be drawn much further, and at an expense of nearly or quite double the price of freights to Virginia.

Hoping the above will meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. K. SAFFORD,

United States Surveyor General for Nevada.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general of Nevada with deputy surveyors during the fiscal year 1866-'67.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Amount.	Remarks.
No.	Date.				
	1867.				
	Feb. 14	J. S. Henning..	Humboldt Canal Company grant.	.....	Special deposit. (Closed.)
	Mar. 23	D. B. Scott.....	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 2, township 17 W., range 20 E., Mount Diablo base.	.....	Special deposit. (Closed.)
1	June 12	Wm. Epler.....	Humboldt river guide meridian.	\$2,430 00	Not closed.
2	June 25	R. R. W. Norris.	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 16, 17, and 18 N., range 21 E., Mount Diablo base.	1,736 00	Not closed.

B.—Statement of account of appropriation for survey of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1866-'67.

DR.			CR.
1866-'67. July 1.....	No surveys yet returned.	1866-'67.	By balance of appropriation, March 1, 1862. \$1,913 74 By balance of appropriation, July 2, 1864 .. 5,137 81 By appropriation of April 7, 1866..... 15,000 00 By appropriation of July 28, 1866..... 15,000 00 By appropriation of March 2, 1867
		1867. July 1.....	20,000 00
			By balance
			57,051 55
			57,051 55

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general and the employes in his office during the year 1866-'67.

DR.			CR.
1866-'67.	To amount paid surveyor general, second quarter..... To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, third quarter	18-'6-'67.	By appropriation of July 28, 1866, ("compensation surveyor general")..... \$3,000 00 By appropriation of July 28, 1866, ("compensation of clerks")
	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, fourth quarter.....		5,000 00
	Balance.....	1867. July 1.....	7,000 00
			15,000 00
			12,950 01

In the report for the quarter ending June 30, 1867, the messenger's account (\$23 32) was charged to the account of "appropriation for compensation surveyor general," &c. In the accompanying annual report it will be found charged to "appropriation for rent of office, incidental expense," &c.

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other expenses, including pay of messenger, for the fiscal year 1866-'67.

	DR.
To amount paid in second quarter	\$53 00
To amount paid in third quarter	75 00
To amount paid in fourth quarter	1,371 35
	<hr/>
	1,499 35
Balance	3,500 65
	<hr/>
	5,000 00
	<hr/>
1866-'67.	CR.
By appropriation of July 28, 1866	\$3,000 00
By appropriation of March 2, 1867	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	5,000 00
	<hr/>
July 1, 1867.	
By balance	3,500 65
	<hr/>

NOTE.—Messenger's account included in the fourth quarter.

E.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada for the fiscal year 1866-'67.

	Original.	Department.	Register.	Sketches for deputies.	Total.
Plat of township subdivisions			17		17
Plat of Humboldt canal grant	1	1			2
Map of the State of Nevada	1	1			2
				2	2
					<hr/>
					23

F.—List of lands surveyed in Nevada during the fiscal year 1866-'67.

	Description.	Acres.
Grant of the Humboldt Canal Company under act of Congress granting certain lands to said company.	West $\frac{1}{4}$ section 36, township 33 N., range 34 E.; section 31, township 33 W., range 35 E.; south $\frac{1}{4}$ section 30, township 33 N., range 35 E.; southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 29, township 33 N., range 35 E.; southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 29, township 33 N., range 35 E.; northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 32, township 33 N., range 35 E.; section 16, township 35 N., range 34 E.; southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 25, township 36 N., range 38 E.; southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 26, township 36, range 38 E.; northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35, township 36 N., range 38 E.; northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ section 36, township 36 N., range 38 E.; section 22, township 34 N., range 35 E.; Mount Diablo base and meridian, and land embraced in canal	4,093.75
veyed by special de- sit.	North $\frac{1}{4}$ section 2, township 17 N., range 20 E.; Mount Diablo base and meridian	318.29
Total		<hr/>
		4,412.04

G.—Estimate for the surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

For surveying subdivision lines in Paradise valley, and on the Humboldt river adjoining.....	\$9,000 00
For surveying township exteriors and subdivisions near Walker river.....	9,000 00
For surveying standards, exteriors, and subdivisions on the Humboldt river, on the line of the Central Pacific railroad.....	20,000 00
For surveying subdivisions in the Reese river district.....	7,000 00
For surveying standards, exteriors, and subdivisions in Ruby valley.....	5,000 00
Rent of office, stationery, and incidental expenses, including messenger.....	4,700 00
For compensation of surveyor general.....	3,000 00
For compensation of clerks.....	8,400 00
Total.....	66,100 00

No. 18 H.**SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho Territory, August 1, 1867.**

Sir: In accordance with your instructions, under date of March 26, 1867, I herewith submit the following report, in duplicate, of the surveying service in this district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, together with the following statements appertaining to the office and field work:

A.—Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Idaho, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

B.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts, entered into since the office was opened.

C.—Statement of expenditure of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general, and clerk in his office, for the fractional fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

D.—Statement of the office expenditure for the fractional fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

E.—Statement of original plats or diagrams of standard lines.

F.—Account of appropriation for extension of public surveys for the fractional fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

G.—Diagram of Idaho, compiled from the best information at our command, and showing the lines actually run prior to 30th June, 1867.

The office was opened on the seventh day of November last, but as your instructions governing the office and field work were not received until January 18, 1867, I did not think proper to let any contracts for surveying, or to make any arrangement for a permanent office, and as we had a very severe winter and late spring, it was impossible for surveying parties to take the field until April.

The initial point of surveys for this surveying district was fixed upon the summit of a rocky butte, standing isolated upon the plain, between Snake and Boise rivers, bearing south $29\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, and distant nineteen miles from Boise City, and the initial, as given by solar compass, is in latitude $43^{\circ} 26'$ north. Having no instruments with which to make observations for longitude, it was not determined.

The extension of the base line, Boise meridian, and standard parallels has demonstrated that the initial was well selected, as all these lines are where they should be to meet the present and future agricultural interests of the country, as well as the basis of the survey of the mineral lands, when the same may be required.

Two contracts were let on the 8th April, one to P. W. Bell, to survey the base line east one hundred miles, and west thirty-six miles; also, the Boise meridian south to the southern boundary of the district, and the first standard

south and west thirty-six miles, to form the base of surveys in the Owyhee gold and silver mines.

The work has been completed, and diagrams, with transcript of field-notes, transmitted to your office, except, however, about twelve miles of the meridian, near the south boundary of the district, which, owing to high water, it was utterly impossible to complete at the time.

The other contract, to A. M. Thompson, was for the extension of the Boise meridian north forty-eight miles, and the first standard northwest to Snake river, and east forty-two miles.

The standard west will be the base for the work in the Payette valley, and the same line east, for the survey of the mineral lands in Boise basin.

The contract has been completed, and diagram with transcript of field notes transmitted to the General Land Office.

The same deputy will extend the meridian into the northern part of the Territory, where there are large tracts of good agricultural lands, which are being located by actual settlers. The returns of the field-notes of the contract have not been made, but are expected in three or four days, as the deputy has just returned from the field.

In making the estimates for the office expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, I have only asked for a sum sufficient to meet the actual wants of the office.

The estimates for the field work for the same time are much less than might be judiciously expended, and will not enable this office to contract for the survey of more than one-fourth of the lands now in occupation of actual settlers; but if this amount can be made available at an early day the ensuing season, it will meet the wants of the settlements, and I trust you will ask for this amount, which I propose to expend in running exterior and subdivision lines in the Payette, Weiser, Boise, Clearwater, and Salmon River valleys, where the most urgent demands for the surveys exist, and where the soil is usually good and productive.

Exterior lines, sufficient to cover the most prominent quartz ledges in Owyhee, Alturas, Boise, and Nez Percés counties, should be run next season to enable this office to give a just showing of the extensive quartz and placer mines of these counties, as well as to enable the owners of quartz ledges to avail themselves of the benefit of the act of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, "granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners on the public lands and for other purposes."

CLIMATE.

The altitude of Idaho Territory, with its mountains and table lands, renders the winters cold compared with the country lying west, but dry and healthy.

The Boise, Payette, and Weiser valleys are sheltered and mild.

SOIL.

The soil of the valleys is highly favorable to the growth of cereals and vegetation. Extensive crops are raised where irrigation is practicable. The alkali land, mostly covered with sage bush, has proved well adapted to the raising of grain. The soil, reported second rate, being decomposed granite, yields the heaviest crops.

TABLE LANDS.

The extensive table lands are covered with wild grasses and wild rye, and are valuable for grazing.

TIMBER.

The mountains are clothed with pine and fir timber. The valleys are destitute of timber except a species of cottonwood growing along the banks of the rivers. The valleys are depending upon the mountains at a heavy cost for lumber and fuel.

MINERALS.

Gold is found on the head-waters of all the rivers. Rich placer mines have been profitably worked for years on the Clearwater and Salmon rivers. Extensive placer and quartz mines are found on the Boise river and its branches, embracing several districts. Many rich quartz lodes of gold and silver have been discovered and partially worked; their future development depending upon the reduced cost of transportation and other expenses, which thus far have retarded the growth and prosperity of the country.

The quartz and placer mines of Owyhee county, situated in the southwest part of the Territory, have proved to be eminently rich so far as developed. Some of the ledges are being worked with valuable machinery, repaying the capital invested, though at an enormous outlay. The quantity and quality of the ore already abstracted are favorable indications of their future wealth.

Several thousands of gold and silver quartz claims have been taken up and recorded, more or less prospected, but the heavy expenses under which the miners of this Territory have labored, has, in general, prevented their successful development. The near approach of the Pacific railroad to the southern borders of the Territory will materially reduce the cost of working the mines, when the resources of the country will be more favorably brought into notice.

POPULATION.

From the most reliable sources of information the population is estimated at twenty thousand. This does not include the floating portion of miners, which this year has been comparatively small.

IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

The farmers in general have erected substantial dwellings, barns, and fences and are extensively engaged in planting fruit trees. Many thousands of apple, plum, pear, peach, and cherry trees have been planted, some of which are already bearing. These were obtained at a distance, under the customary disadvantages, but will, in another year, repay the risk and outlay.

By the 1st of December next the full amount of the appropriation at the disposal of this office will have been consumed, and unless another is made at the next session of Congress, there will be no funds to prosecute the surveys the coming season.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

LA FAYETTE CARTÉE,
Surveyor General Idaho.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—Estimate for surveying and office expenses in the district of Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Office expenses :	
For compensation of surveyor general	\$3,000 00
For compensation of chief clerk	1,800 00
For compensation of draughtsman	1,500 00
For rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	3,000 00
	<hr/> \$9,300 00

Surveying service:

For surveying 400 miles standard lines, at \$15 per mile	\$6,000 00
For surveying exterior boundaries of 40 townships, 480 miles, at \$12 per mile	5,760 00
For surveying 2,400 miles of subdivisional lines, at \$10 per mile..	24,000 00
	<u>\$35,760 00</u>
Total estimates.....	<u>45,060 00</u>

B.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts entered into since the office was opened.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character, amount, and locality of work.	Remarks.
1	Peter W. Bell	1867. April 8	Boise meridian south from the initial point to the 42d parallel of latitude; base line west from initial point to a point due south of the Owyhee river, and east from the same point 100 miles, and the first standard parallel south (west) 36 miles.	Surveys completed, notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
2	Allen M. Thompson.	April 8	Boise meridian north of initial point 48 miles, and first standard parallel north (west) to Snake river, and east 42 miles.	Surveys comp'd, notes ret'd and ap'd, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
3	Allen M. Thompson.	May 27	Boise meridian north, continued 180 miles, and two standard lines 140 miles.	Surveys completed, notes not yet returned.
4	Peter W. Bell	June 26	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, east of Boise meridian.	Party in the field.

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general of Idaho and clerks in his office for the fractional fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid surveyor general third quarter, (fractional,) 1866.	\$260 87	By amount of appropriation approved June 25, 1864, as advised by letter from the department, of December 20, 1866	\$6,500 00
To amount paid surveyor general fourth quarter, 1866	750 00		
To amount paid surveyor general and chief clerk first quarter, 1867	1,200 00		
To amount paid surveyor general and chief clerk second quarter, 1867	1,200 00		
To balance.....	3,089 13		
	<u>6,500 00</u>		<u>6,500 00</u>
		By balance.....	<u>3,089 13</u>

D.—Statement of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses for the fractional fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount expended fourth quarter, 1866.....	\$502 35	By amount of appropriation approved June 25, 1864, as advised by letter from the Department, of December 20, 1866.....	\$3,000 00
To amount expended first quarter, 1867.....	491 10		
To amount expended second quarter, 1867.....	536 92		
To balance.....	1,469 63		
	3,000 00		3,000 00
		By balance.....	1,469 63

E.—Statement of original plats or diagrams of standard lines, and copies transmitted to the General Land Office.

Contract.		Date of voucher.	Name of deputy.	Description of plats.	Plats made.	
No.	Date.				Original.	Sent to Com'r.
1	1867. April 8	1867. July 8	Peter W. Bell.....	Boise meridian south from the initial point, 72 miles and 63 chains. Base line west from initial point, 36 miles. Base line east from initial point, 102 miles. First standard parallel south, (west) 36 miles.	1	1
2	April 8	June 5	Allen M. Thompson.	Boise meridian north from initial point, 48 miles. First standard parallel north, (east) 39 miles and 20 chains. First standard parallel north, (west) 30 miles, 18 chains, and 50 links.	1	1

F.—Account of appropriation for extension of public surveys for the fractional fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

To amount reported for payment on contract No. 1, Peter W. Bell	\$3,701 81	By appropriation approved July 2, 1864.....	\$10,000 00
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 2, Allen M. Thompson	1,762 21		
To expenses incurred in selecting and locating the initial point of surveys	94 00		
Estimated : To amount due on contract No. 3, Allen M. Thompson, finished, but notes not yet returned to office.....	3,575 00		
Estimated balance.....	866 98		
	10,000 00		10,000 00

No. 18 I.

Annual report of the United States surveyor general for California for the year 1866-'67.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, July 31, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the department, I have the honor to herewith submit, in duplicate, my annual report in reference to surveys executed in the State of California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

I also forward statements of the business appertaining to this surveying department, to accompany the report, as follows :

A.—Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyor during the year 1866-'67.

B.—Statement showing the number of miles surveyed in California to June 30, 1867.

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands in the State of California to June 30, 1867.

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks for 1866-'67.

E.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office and other incidental expenses for 1866-'67.

F.—Statement of field-notes of public surveys sent to the department during the year ending June 30, 1867.

G.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of courts, &c., relative to private land claims, to accompany plats for patent, compiled for transmission to the department at Washington in 1866-'67.

H.—Statement of plats made in this office in 1866-'67.

I.—Statement of examinations and reports made to the department for patent, of all subdivisional surveys heretofore pre-empted or selected under acts of Congress relating thereto.

K.—Statement showing the number and present condition of surveys of private land claims under instructions from this office in 1866-'67.

L.—List of lands surveyed in California during 1866-'67.

M.—Estimates for surveying service in California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

In addition to the office work, as set forth in the foregoing statements, the employes have been engaged in the following duties, viz :

1. Making out contracts for surveys of public lands in triplicate.
2. Examination of the field-notes of public surveys returned by the deputy surveyors.
3. Copying the correspondence of this office.
4. Making out instructions for surveys of private land claims, in triplicate.
5. Examination of field-notes of surveys of private land claims returned by deputy surveyors as executed under instructions from this office.
6. Keeping in proper order and condition the Spanish and Mexican archives and records of the late board of land commissioners.
7. Keeping in order the records, plats and field-notes of public surveys and of surveys of private land claims.
8. Examination of locations of surveys of private land claims.
9. Making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys and of surveys of private land claims.
10. Making out bonds and accounts of deputy surveyors for work executed under contracts.
11. Making out bonds and instructions of deputy surveyors for surveys of mineral lands under the special act of Congress relating thereto.
12. Making out quarterly accounts and certificates to vouchers.
13. Posting the books of accounts and records appertaining to the business of the office.
14. Exhibiting the Spanish and Mexican archives, and land commission papers, records, and plats, to parties interested, and making the necessary explanations.
15. Making out in triplicate the annual report with accompanying statements.

The estimate for the year ending June 30, 1869, in relation to surveys in California is for the following purposes, viz :

1. For running and establishing the lines necessary for the subdivision of such townships as lie within the congressional grants to the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroad companies, and in such other portions of the State as may be deemed necessary and expedient.

2. For extending the township and subdivision lines over confirmed private land claims, for the survey of which no application has been or shall have been made within the time specified by the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866.

These unsurveyed private land claims in California number above three hundred, the titles to which are either finally adjudicated or yet pending in the courts. They lie principally in the southern part of the State, and embrace within their claimed boundaries lands well adapted for tillage and grazing, as well as the growth of most of the semi-tropical and many of the tropical fruits and vegetables.

The prosperity of that part of the State embracing most of this class of claims has, without a doubt, been very greatly retarded by reason of the non-establishment of the boundaries of these claims, which has prevented the segregation of the ranchos from the public domain, and thus delayed the extension of the lines of public surveys over adjacent territory, clearly public land, which ought as speedily as possible to be opened for entry and settlement by the immigrant.

3. For extending the township and subdivision lines over such portions of the mineral districts as may be found necessary to connect the lines of the mining claims recognized by law with the lines of the public surveys.

As the act of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, authorizing and directing surveys of mining claims, prescribes a mode of entry and purchase of all public lands within these mineral districts, and as this class of claims is steadily

growing in importance and value from the increase of mining knowledge and improvement in mining machinery, it is a point of great interest, not only to the public treasury, but to the saving of future litigation as to the established boundaries of claims, that definite connections with established lines and corners of public surveys should be had at the earliest practicable day, and therefore this item of the estimates has been included as yielding to none other in its relative importance.

4. For pay of clerks and draughtsmen in the surveyor general's office.

The entire amount named in the estimate for this service will, in my opinion, be required. The increasing population of the State, and the demand for lands for entry and settlement, not only by immigrants, but by citizens successful in commercial and mining pursuits, who seek homesteads, are daily adding to the labor and complication of the work of this office. In addition to this the natural effects of the act of Congress, approved July 3, 1866, relating to swamp and overflowed lands in this State, are imposing on the present force of the employés in this office much additional labor, and that, too, of a kind not heretofore reckoned part of the duties of this office.

For these reasons the force employed in office work during the past year has been insufficient for as prompt a performance of all the duties devolving upon it as was desirable; and, however unwillingly, I have been thereby unable to furnish the registers of the several land offices with the necessary plats of township subdivisions with the same alacrity (after completion of the field-work by the deputy surveyors) that I would have wished and the public interest demanded.

In this connection it will be noticed that no estimate is made for the surveying service in Arizona, which Territory is now, for public survey service, under the control of this office. But, as this office is not in possession of any official information as to the amount of unexpended balances to the credit of the service in that Territory from appropriations heretofore made, nor of the amount and character of the work necessary to be done there, the consideration of the amount of appropriations necessary, and the classes of estimates under such appropriation, is respectfully referred to the better information of the department.

The surveys of the past fiscal year, executed under the appropriations for the public work, have been principally confined to the northern and eastern portions of the State, embracing Long valley, Surprise valley, part of the country lying between Surprise valley and Honey lake, the eastern portion of Honey Lake valley, a tract north of Marysville and east of the Sacramento river, including twenty-two townships lying partly in Sacramento valley and partly in the low foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, and a tract of twelve townships (including the Big Meadows) situated in the vicinity of the head-waters of Susan river and of the north fork of Feather river.

Through the portions surveyed, as above described, run the great high roads from Red Bluff and Chico, in California, to the Territories of Montana and Idaho, with their lateral branches.

Under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, permitting settlers on public lands to deposit the necessary funds to the credit of the appropriation for work petitioned for by them, subdivision work has been executed to the amount of nearly fifteen thousand dollars. Of this amount there were deposited by the Central Pacific Railroad Company about five thousand dollars, and by the Western Pacific Railroad Company one thousand dollars.

Under the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, the lines of the public surveys have been extended over the Aguas Nieves or Hensley rancho, situated in Butte county, the title to which rancho had been rejected by the Supreme Court of the United States. The various tracts upon this rancho which each settler had reduced to possession will be protracted upon the township subdivi-

sion plats, in order to enable coterminous proprietors to make joint entries, in accordance with the subdivision lines.

Under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1864, the expenses for surveys of private land claims, during the present year, have been defrayed from funds deposited by the owners of the respective claims, as required by said act.

Under the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, and the instructions from the department dated January 14, 1867, relating to the survey of mineral lands in California, I have deemed it proper to establish nine surveying districts, known as "mineral districts" upon the records of this office, within which are embraced the principal mining counties of the State. These districts are as follows:

Mineral district No. 1: The counties of Del Norte, Klamath, and Humboldt.

Mineral district No. 2: The counties of Siskiyou, Shasta, and Trinity.

Mineral district No. 3: The counties of Plumas, Butte, and Sierra.

Mineral district No. 4: The counties of Yuba and Nevada.

Mineral district No. 5: The counties of Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento.

Mineral district No. 6: The counties of Amador and Calaveras.

Mineral district No. 7: The counties of Alpiné, Mono, and Inyo.

Mineral district No. 8: The counties of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, and Fresno.

Mineral district No. 9: The counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Kern, and Tulare.

Deputy surveyors have been commissioned by me for districts number three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, and a system of work and returns in accordance with the act of Congress and the instructions from the department relating to mining surveys above referred to has been established under instructions to deputy surveyors in charge of mineral districts, issued from this office, of date July 17, 1867.

The surveys of mineral lands thus far returned to this office under the above act are embraced within districts numbers three, four, five, and eight.

From the accompanying statements enumerated in the first part of this report, the department will be enabled to judge the amount, value, and character of the work executed in the field and the office by the deputies and employés under my charge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. UPSON,

United States Surveyor General for California.

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner of General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California, during the fiscal year of 1866-'67.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of work.		Am't of contract.	Remarks.
		Meridian and base.	Direction.		
S. Millington.....	July 6, 1866	Mount Diablo.....	N and W.....	\$500 00	Special deposit; closed.
Ephraim Dyer.....	July 7, 1866	do.....	N and E.....	7,500 00	Charged to appropriation; closed.
W. H. Carlton.....	July 11, 1866	do.....	N and W.....	2,000 00	Do.
S. W. Foreman.....	July 30, 1866	do.....	S and W.....	1,000 00	Do.
W. H. Norway.....	Aug. 17, 1866	San Bernardino.....	do.....	2,000 00	Do.
I. N. Chapman.....	Sept. 6, 1866	Mount Diablo.....	N and W.....	2,000 00	Do.
W. F. Ingalls.....	Sept. 24, 1866	do.....	N and E.....	7,500 00	Charged to appropriation.
J. M. Ingalls.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,500 00	Do.
Ephraim Dyer.....	Oct. 16, 1866	do.....	S and E.....	250 00	Special deposit; closed.
J. T. Stratton.....	Oct. 26, 1866	do.....	S and W.....	50 00	Do.
W. Magee.....	Oct. 27, 1866	do.....	N and W.....	270 00	Do.
G. H. Thompson.....	Nov. 7, 1866	do.....	do.....	85 00	Do.
S. W. Foreman.....	Nov. 12, 1866	do.....	S and E.....	70 00	Do.
C. C. Tracy.....	Nov. 24, 1866	do.....	N and W.....	313 09	Do.
J. T. Stratton.....	Nov. 30, 1866	do.....	S and E.....	200 00	Do.
G. H. Thompson.....	Dec. 1, 1866	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	Charged to appropriation; closed.
G. P. Ingalls.....	Dec. 6, 1866	do.....	S, E, and S. & W.	7,500 00	Charged to appropriation.
E. H. Dyer.....	do.....	do.....	N and E.....	7,500 00	Do.
H. Hancock.....	Dec. 10, 1866	do.....	do.....	903 00	Special deposit; closed.
C. C. Tracy.....	Dec. 17, 1866	do.....	N and W.....	500 00	Charged to appropriation; closed.
S. W. Foreman.....	do.....	do.....	S and E.....	1,250 00	Do.
J. Reed.....	Jan. 10, 1867	do.....	S and W.....	440 00	Special deposit; closed.
H. Hancock.....	do.....	do.....	N and E.....	770 00	Do.
Do.....	Jan. 10, '67, spec'l instructions.	do.....	do.....	100 00	Do.
I. N. Chapman.....	Feb. 4, 1867	do.....	N and W.....	250 00	Charged to appropriation; closed.
Do.....	Feb. 25, 1867	do.....	do.....	175 00	Special deposit; closed.
J. Reed.....	Feb. 28, 1867	do.....	S and E.....	488 00	Do.
Ephraim Dyer.....	March 1, 1867	do.....	N and E.....	7,500 00	Charged to appropriation.
W. F. Ingalls.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5,000 00	Do.
L. Ransom.....	March 15, 1867	do.....	N and W.....	70 00	Special deposit; closed.
A. W. McPherson.....	March 16, 1867	do.....	S and W.....	700 00	Do.
S. W. Foreman.....	March 20, 1867	do.....	do.....	1,000 00	Charged to appropriation; closed.
J. E. Freeman.....	March 25, 1867	do.....	N and W.....	594 00	Special deposit; closed.
T. J. Dewoody.....	March 27, 1867	do.....	do.....	1,324 00	Special deposit.
C. Duerr.....	April 4, 1867	do.....	S and E.....	60 00	Special deposit; closed.
J. Reed.....	April 7, 1867	do.....	do.....	200 00	Do.
I. N. Chapman.....	April 10, 1867	do.....	N and W.....	1,500 00	Charged to appropriation.
J. Haldon.....	May 15, 1867	do.....	do.....	580 00	Special deposit.
H. Hancock.....	June 19, 1867	do.....	S and W.....	100 00	Do.
J. J. Cloud.....	Spec'l instruct's, July 3, 1866.	Mount Diablo.....	N and W.....	138 75	Charged to appropriation; closed.

B.—Statement of number of miles surveyed in California to June 30, 1867.

Name of surveyor.	Date of contract.	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Traverse.	Meander.	Township.	Section.
S. Millington	July 6, 1866	Miles, chs. lks.	Miles, chs. lks.	Miles, chs. lks.	Miles, chs. lks.	Miles, chs. lks.	Miles, chs. lks.	Miles, chs. lks.
Ephraim Dyer	July 6, 1866	.....	.....	13 61 72	.....	71 36 60	3 00 00	31 51 82
Joseph J. Cloud	July 6, 1866	.....	.....	9 26 00	.....	.....	131 07 70	368 05 96
W. H. Carlson	July 11, 1866	.....	.....	2 26 00	.....	.....	51 51 46	.....
S. W. Foreman	July 30, 1866	.....	.....	3 22 70	.....	.....	16 36 46	82 74 57
W. H. Norway	Aug. 17, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. N. Chapman	Sept. 6, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. F. Ingalls	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	.....	7 84	.....	36 65 24	18 00 00	130 45 81
J. M. Ingalls	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	.....	18 40 00	.....	41 79 90	117 69 49	534 51 64
Ephraim Dyer	Sept. 24, 1866	.....	.....	15 24 60	.....	27 16 50	137 77 90	558 64 81
J. T. Stratton	Oct. 16, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 04 37	394 48 26
J. T. Stratton	Oct. 26, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Magee	Oct. 27, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. H. Thompson	Nov. 7, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 19 22	7 31 75	1 37 37
C. C. Tracy	Nov. 24, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 13 56	7 53 49	11 68 70
G. B. Thompson	Dec. 6, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 52 98	8 45 11	7 53 49
G. F. Ingalls	Dec. 6, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 41 61	14 10 64
H. Hancock	Dec. 10, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 02 45	175 52 81
H. Hancock	Dec. 17, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 30 96	25 00 52	37 33 75
H. Hancock	Dec. 17, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 10 80	7 19 56	37 08 38
H. Hancock	Dec. 17, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 78 69	34 19 86
H. Hancock	Jan. 20, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 71 24	.....	12 18 64
H. Hancock, (special instructions)	Feb. 4, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 39 86	.....	5 18 17
J. N. Chapman	Feb. 15, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 62	17 55
A. McPherson	Mar. 16, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 73 74	17 40 00	55 55 01
S. W. Foreman	Mar. 20, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 79 80	31 22 43
J. W. Colby	Apr. 7, 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 41 80	4 56 14
G. W. Colby	Apr. 30, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00 01	39 35 52
A. McPherson	Nov. 1, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 23 79	59 18 28
H. B. Martin	Nov. 15, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 64 53	14 47 63	51 03 67
T. J. Dawoody	Nov. 15, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00 68
J. J. Cloud	Apr. 23, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 13 27	7 10 06
S. W. Foreman	Sept. 18, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 43 32
S. Millington	Sept. 23, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 51 51	19 51 51
H. H. Harmon	Nov. 9, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00 00
S. Millington	Dec. 6, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 21 00	5 40 94
A. McPherson	Dec. 12, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 16 70	17 30 99
A. W. Von Schmidt	Apr. 5, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 31	5 79 50	27 20 48
John Reed	Apr. 24, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00 03	15 51 09
S. Millington	May 17, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 08 76
Charles Duerr	May 26, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40 87	43 39 67
J. T. Stratton	June 16, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 69 45	44 73 22
J. E. Freeman	June 21, 1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 57 29	82 59 43	278 75 66
Miles surveyed in 1866-'67	.....	330 60 57	2 00 00	63 12 86	.....	924 18 90	944 05 81	3 225 58 10
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1866, as per last report.	.....	330 60 57	696 39 49	4,200 66 15	2,737 43 30	164 31 00	20,769 38 38	78,469 73 78
Total miles surveyed to June 30, 1867.	.....	330 60 57	696 39 49	4,263 79 01	2,737 43 30	398 49 90	21,713 44 19	81,725 51 88

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year of 1866-'67.

Dr.

Cr.

Date of account.	In favor of—	Founded upon—	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
1866.				1866.		
July 9	A. W. Von Schmidt.	Contract of April 5, 1866.	\$410 98	July 1	By balance.	\$25,728 93
Aug. 29	G. W. Colby.	September 30, 1864.	543 35		By deficiency appropriation, as per letter from department, of June 14, 1866.	30,000 00
29	H. B. Martin.	November 15, 1864.	873 98		By appropriation, as per letter from department, of September 14, 1866.	25,000 00
29	S. W. Foreman.	September 23, 1865.	1,590 82		By amount of certificates of deposit with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco, California.	14,536 20
29	J. H. Stuart.	Excess of deposit, township 5 S., range 1 E.	258 02			
Sept. 11	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	Excess of deposit for surveys in list No. 1.	350 16			
10	C. T. Healy.	Contract of November 29, 1864.	339 29			
17	S. Millington.	May 7, 1866.	169 31			
Nov. 8	do.	November 9, 1865.	230 33			
8	do.	December 6, 1865.	136 65			
8	do.	July 6, 1866.	421 77			
25	R. M. Wilson.	December 6, 1865.	12 00			
25	do.	Excess of deposit, township 1 S., range 31 E.	88 00			
Nov. 8	E. Dyer.	Contract of July 7, 1866.	7,176 49			
19	S. W. Foreman.	July 30, 1866.	1,004 49			
Dec. 6	J. E. Freeman.	November 20, 1865.	1,915 17			
18	G. H. Thompson.	" Sobrante de San Jacinto "	255 00			
18	B. B. Barker.	Contract of June 4, 1866.	1,384 53			
28	J. T. Stratton.	October 26, 1866.	31 96			
29	E. Dyer.	September 24, 1866.	1,562 26			
29	J. M. Ingalls.	September 24, 1866.	1,921 18			
1867.						
Jan. 26	A. McPherson.	November 1, 1864.	952 90			
29	J. T. Stratton.	June 6, 1866.	790 19			
Feb. 8	C. Duerr.	May 26, 1866.	606 00			
8	J. Reed.	April 24, 1866.	352 73			
16	W. H. Carlton.	July 11, 1866.	587 47			
16	J. J. Cloud.	Instructions of July 9, 1866.	138 75			

10	A. M. Thorson	300 57
10	J. M. Ingalls	6,548 03
7	H. H. Harmon	120 00
March	I. N. Chapman	1,609 51
	W. F. Ingalls	7,435 10
May	J. E. Freeman	4,608 39
17	G. H. Thompson	20 88
28	J. T. Stratton	116 59
29	G. P. Ingalls	2,535 34
29	I. N. Chapman	380 39
June	J. J. Cloud	275 30
	Total	47,069 88
	Add balance	48,195 25
	Grand total	95,265 13
	Total	95,265 13
	By balance	48,195 25

D.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of United States surveyor general for California and the employees in his office during the fiscal year of 1866-'67.

DR.				CR.
1866-'67.		1866.		
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, first quarter.	\$4,200 00	July 1	By balance	\$2 45
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, second quarter.	4,233 69		By appropriation as advised by letter from the department of September 14, 1866.	14,000 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, third quarter.	4,200 00		By deposits with United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco, California.	3,554 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, fourth quarter.	4,919 78			
Total.....	17,553 47			
To balance	2 98			
Grand total	17,556 45		Total.....	17,556 45
		1867.		
		July 1	By balance.....	2 98

E.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, for fuel, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including the pay of messenger, for the fiscal year of 1866-'67.

DR.				CR.
1866-'67.		1866.		
To amount paid for July, August, September, 1866.	\$1,127 16	July 1	By balance.....	\$2,613 16
To amount paid for October, November, December, 1866.	950 00		By appropriation as per letter from department of September 14, 1866.	2,000 00
To amount paid for January, February, March, 1867.	830 32			
To amount paid for April, May, June, 1867.	896 24			
Total.....	3,803 72			
To balance	809 44			
Grand total.....	4,613 16		Total.....	4,613 16
		1867.		
		July 1	By balance	809 46

F.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys sent to the department at Washington, from the United States surveyor general's office for California, during the fiscal year of 1866-'67.

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian of—	Remarks.
A. W. Von Schmidt.....	July 9, 1866.....	Township 5 S., range 1 E.....	Mount Diablo ..	Township and section lines.
S. W. Foreman	August 29, 1866	19 N., range 21 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	20 N., range 21 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	20 N., range 22 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	20 N., range 23 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	22 N., range 23 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
G. W. Colby	do	22 N., range 1 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	23 N., range 1 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	8 N., range 8 W.....	do.....	Do. do.
H. B. Martin.....	do	7 N., range 6 W.....	do.....	Section lines.
S. Millington.....	September 17, 1866	7 S., range 3 W.....	do.....	Do.
C. T. Healy	September 17, 1866	8 N., range 10 W.....	do.....	Township and section lines.
S. Millington.....	November 8, 1866	6 N., range 9 W.....	do.....	Section lines.
Do	do	6 N., range 10 W.....	do.....	Township and section lines.
Do	do	1 S., range 31 E.....	do.....	Section lines.
R. M. Wilson.....	do	12 N., range 18 E.....	do.....	Township, section, standard, and meander lines.
Ephraim Dyer.....	do	15 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	23 N., range 16 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	30 N., range 16 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	31 N., range 15 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	31 N., range 16 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	31 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	32 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	33 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	34 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	35 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	36 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	37 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	38 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	39 N., range 17 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	40 N., range 16 E.....	do.....	Do. do.
Do	do	41 N., range 16 E.....	do.....	Do. do.

F.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian of—	Remarks.
Ephraim Dyer.....	November 8, 1866.	Township 42 N., range 16 E.....	Mount Diablo ..	Township, section, standard, and meander lines.
Do	do.	43 N., range 16 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	43 N., range 17 E.....	do.	Do.
Do	do.	41 N., range 17 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	42 N., range 17 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	43 N., range 15 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	43 N., range 16 E.....	do.	do.
S. W. Foreman	November 28, 1866.	8 S., range 4 W.....	do.	Township and section lines.
Do	do.	9 S., range 3 W.....	do.	Section lines.
Do	do.	9 S., range 4 W.....	do.	Township and section lines.
B. B. Barker	December 17, 1866.	18 S., range 11 E.....	do.	Do.
Do	do.	18 S., range 12 E.....	do.	do.
J. P. Stratton.....	December 28, 1866.	3 S., range 5 W.....	do.	Section and meander lines.
J. M. Ingalls	January 18, 1867.	27 N., range 7 E.....	do.	Township, standard, and section lines.
Do	do.	27 N., range 8 E.....	do.	Do.
Do	do.	28 N., range 7 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	28 N., range 9 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	29 N., range 7 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	29 N., range 8 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	29 N., range 10 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	30 N., range 9 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	30 N., range 11 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	31 N., range 8 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	31 N., range 9 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	31 N., range 10 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	31 N., range 11 E.....	do.	do.
E. Dyer	do.	30 N., range 16 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	31 N., range 14 E.....	do.	Standard and township lines.
Do	do.	31 N., range 15 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	31 N., range 16 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	34 N., range 17 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	44 N., range 16 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	45 N., range 15 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	46 N., range 15 E.....	do.	do.
Do	do.	46 N., range 16 E.....	do.	do.

J. T. Stratton	January 29, 1867	Township 7 N., range 1 W.	Mount Diablo	Section, township, and rancho lines, (resurveyed.)
Do	do	8 S., range 1 W.	do	do.
Q. Duerr	February 8, 1867	3 S., range 1 W.	do	do.
J. Reed	do	6 S., range 1 W.	do	do.
J. M. Ingalls	February 16, 1867	27 N., range 7 E.	do	Section, township, and meander lines.
Do	do	27 N., range 8 E.	do	Section lines.
Do	do	28 N., range 7 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	28 N., range 8 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	28 N., range 9 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	29 N., range 7 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	29 N., range 8 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	29 N., range 9 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	30 N., range 9 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	30 N., range 10 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	30 N., range 11 E.	do	Do.
A. McPherson	do	10 S., range 1 E.	do	Township and section lines.
Do	do	10 S., range 2 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	11 S., range 1 E.	do	Do.
Wm. H. Carlton	do	16 N., range 17 W.	do	Township lines.
Do	do	17 N., range 17 W.	do	Do.
Do	do	18 N., range 17 W.	do	Do.
Do	do	19 N., range 17 W.	do	Do.
Do	do	17 N., range 18 W.	do	Do.
H. H. Harmon	March 7, 1867	6 N., range 8 W.	do	Section lines.
W. F. Ingalls	March 29, 1867	21 N., range 17 E.	do	Township, section, and meander lines.
Do	do	22 N., range 17 E.	do	do.
Do	do	23 N., range 17 E.	do	Do.
Do	do	24 N., range 17 E.	do	do.
Do	do	25 N., range 17 E.	do	do.
Do	do	26 N., range 15 E.	do	do.
Do	do	26 N., range 16 E.	do	do.
Do	do	26 N., range 17 E.	do	do.
Do	do	27 N., range 15 E.	do	do.
Do	do	27 N., range 16 E.	do	do.
Do	do	27 N., range 17 E.	do	do.
Do	do	28 N., range 16 E.	do	do.
Do	do	28 N., range 17 E.	do	do.
Do	do	29 N., range 16 E.	do	do.
L. N. Chapman	March 28, 1867	17 N., range 16 W.	do	do.
Do	do	17 N., range 17 W.	do	do.

F.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian of—	Remarks.
I. N. Chapman.....	March 28, 1867.....	Township 18 N., range 17 W.....	Mount Diablo ..	Township, section, and meander lines.
Do.....	do.....	19 N., range 17 W.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	16 N., range 17 W.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	17 N., range 18 W.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	18 N., range 18 W.....	.....do.....	do.
R. S. Lamont.....	April 17, 1867.....	3 N., range 6 W.....	.....do.....	Meander lines.
J. E. Freeman.....	May 17, 1867.....	17 N., range 11 E.....	.....do.....	Township, section, and meander lines.
Do.....	do.....	17 N., range 12 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	17 N., range 13 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	17 N., range 14 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	17 N., range 15 E.....	.....do.....	do.
G. P. Ingalls.....	May 29, 1867.....	1 S., range 13 E.....	.....do.....	Standard, township, and section lines.
Do.....	do.....	1 S., range 14 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	1 S., range 15 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	2 S., range 14 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	3 S., range 14 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	3 S., range 15 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	4 S., range 14 E.....	.....do.....	do.
Do.....	do.....	4 S., range 15 E.....	.....do.....	do.
G. H. Thompson.....	do.....	4 N., range 7 W.....	.....do.....	Section lines.
J. T. Stratton.....	do.....	12 S., range 6 E.....	.....do.....	do.
I. N. Chapman.....	June 28, 1867.....	15 N., range 16 W.....	.....do.....	Township and section lines.
Do.....	do.....	15 N., range 17 W.....	.....do.....	do.
J. J. Cloud.....	do.....	6 S., range 4 W.....	.....do.....	do.

G.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land claims to accompany plats for patent compiled for transmission to the department at Washington during the fiscal year of 1866-67.

Nature of work.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.	Original.	For Wash- ington.	When sent.
Descriptive notes and decrees.	El Pinole.....	M. A. M. de Richardson <i>et al.</i>	1	1	July 18, 1866
Do.....	Salinas.....	Heira G. Lapinoza <i>et al.</i>	1	1	August 8, 1866
Do.....	Santa Teresa.....	Augustin Bernal.....	1	1	8, 1866
Do.....	Pala.....	Ellen E. White <i>et al.</i>	1	1	8, 1866
Do.....	Arroyo Grande.....	Francisco Branch.....	1	1	29, 1866
Do.....	Bolsa de Chamisal.....	L. T. Burton.....	1	1	29, 1866
Do.....	Pisano.....	Isaac J. Sparks.....	1	1	29, 1866
Do.....	Corral de Piedra.....	J. M. Villavicencio.....	1	1	29, 1866
Do.....	El Pescadero.....	David Jacks.....	1	1	September 8, 1866
Do.....	San Francisco.....	M. C. V. de Rodriguez.....	1	1	8, 1866
Do.....	Tract in Monterey county.....	Heira Simeon Castro.....	1	1	8, 1866
Do.....	El Tucho.....	David Jacks.....	1	1	8, 1866
Do.....	Agua Fuera y las Francas.....	R. Rodriguez and F. Alviso.....	1	1	29, 1866
Do.....	Yokaya.....	C. Juarez.....	1	1	October 9, 1866
Do.....	Cañada del Hambre y las Bolsas.....	Teodora Soto.....	1	1	9, 1866
Do.....	Fosolmi.....	L. Ynigo <i>et al.</i>	1	1	November 8, 1866
Do.....	Pancho de San Juan.....	J. Ursua and P. Romo.....	1	1	December 16, 1866
Do.....	Island Santa Catalina.....	J. M. Covarrubias.....	1	1	18, 1866
Do.....	Los Meganos.....	Alice Marsh.....	1	1	18, 1866
Do.....	Lomas de Santiago.....	T. Yorba.....	1	1	January 18, 1867
Do.....	Los Cerritos.....	Juan Temple.....	1	1	18, 1867
Do.....	San Ysidro.....	Q. Ortega <i>et al.</i>	1	1	29, 1867
Do.....	San Joaquin.....	J. Sepulveda.....	1	1	29, 1867
Do.....	Chualar.....	M. Malarin.....	1	1	February 7, 1867
Do.....	Las Positas.....	J. Noriega <i>et al.</i>	1	1	8, 1867
Do.....	Las Milpitas.....	Ygnacio Pastor.....	1	1	March 27, 1867
Do.....	Buena Vista.....	M. Malarin.....	1	1	April 29, 1867
Do.....	San Vicente.....	Blas A. Escarillo.....	1	1	May 4, 1867
Do.....	Aguaquito.....	G. Tapia.....	1	1	4, 1867
Do.....	Tolenas.....	J. F. Armijo <i>et al.</i>	1	1	29, 1867

H.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year of 1866-'67.

Class of plats.	Original.	Department.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Original.	Department.	Traced copies.	For courts.	Skeleton plats.	General maps.	Sketches for deputies.	Totals.
Plats of township work	16	16								159		33	224
Plats of township subdivisions			112	118	69								299
Plats of ranchos						23	41	6	5		5		75
General maps						5							5
Grand total													603

I.—Statement of examinations and reports made to the department for patent of all subdivisional surveys pre-empted or selected under the acts of Congress relating thereto during the fiscal year of 1866-'67.

Names of land districts.	REPORT OF LAND OFFICES IN 1865.												REPORT OF LAND OFFICES IN 1866.												REPORT IN 1867.						
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
San Francisco.	3	4	4	5	3	2	5	...	3	...	9	3	7	...	3	7	5	2	3	4	6	3	4	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	103
Stockton.	2	2	2	2	2	...	4	4	...	3	2	4	2	...	...	3	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Marysville.	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	4	...	3	2	2	4	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Humboldt.	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Visalia.	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	4	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Grand total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240

K.—Statement showing the numbers and present condition of surveys of private land claims in California under instructions from this office during the fiscal year of 1866-67.

No. of survey.	No. in land commission.	Name of rancho.	County.	Name of confinees.	Remarks.
643	58	Mallacomes	Sonoma	J. S. Berreyesa	Resurvey.
644	239	Santa Ysaabel	San Diego	J. J. Ortega <i>et al</i> .....	.....
645	286	Pueblo lands of San José	Santa Clara	Mayor and common council of San José .....	.....
646	61	San Geronimo	San Luis Obispo	R. Villavicencio .....	.....
647	188	Island San Diego	San Diego	F. Billings <i>et al</i> .....	.....
648	543	Pueblo lands of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Mayor and common council of Santa Barbara .....	.....
649	483	Topangu Malibu	Los Angeles	M. Keller, substitute for L. V. Prudhomme .....	.....
650	700	Santa Margarita	San Diego	Pio Pico <i>et al</i> .....	.....
651	297	Tract near San Juan Bautista	Monterey	M. Larios .....	.....
652	521	Temascal	Santa Barbara	R. de la Cuesta <i>et al</i> , substituted for M. Anguesola .....	.....
653	747	Lands near Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Thomas Russel	Resurvey.

L.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1866, up to June 30, 1867.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Mount Diablo meridian.									
2	Township 1 N., range 1 E.	20,939.88				2,320.00				23,259.88
3	11 N., range 9 E.	23,256.48								23,256.48
4	12 N., range 18 E.	21,697.30				D.			D + E	33,856.65
5	15 N., range 3 E.	13,208.50	A.						A + E	23,928.00
6	15 N., range 17 E.	1,321.96								23,929.36
7	16 N., range 11 E.	23,005.01								23,005.01
8	17 N., range 11 E.	23,121.01								23,121.01
9	17 N., range 12 E.	22,346.25				642.08	53.09			23,041.42
10	17 N., range 13 E.	23,032.49					70.53			23,103.02
11	17 N., range 14 E.	23,062.55								23,062.55
12	17 N., range 15 E.	18,101.17								18,748.62
13	18 N., range 4 E.	22,875.91					647.45			23,523.36
14	21 N., range 1 E.	12,027.61	11,012.39							23,040.00
15	21 N., range 2 E.	13,964.10	9,044.00							23,008.10
16	21 N., range 17 E.	10,674.36				12,577.00				23,251.36
17	22 N., range 1 E.	7,844.83	15,174.00							23,018.83
18	22 N., range 2 E.	4,178.77	A.			D.			A + D	23,998.77
19	22 N., range 17 E.	17,942.29				4,847.00				22,789.29
20	23 N., range 17 E.	17,471.96				5,370.00				22,841.96
21	24 N., range 17 E.	13,330.33				9,500.00				22,830.33
22	25 N., range 17 E.	17,140.22				5,230.00				22,370.22
23	26 N., range 16 E.	3,004.44				D.				22,370.22
24	26 N., range 10 E.	10,011.30				3,004.00				22,370.22

34	36 N., range 17 E.	15, 034.32	4, 816.00	.....	.....	90, 440.72
35	37 N., range 7 E.	13, 410.35	0, 588.00	.....	.....	91, 044.15
36	37 N., range 8 E.	13, 257.98	0, 794.60	.....	.....	91, 022.58
37	37 N., range 16 E.	14, 079.10	.....	.....	.....	91, 036.10
38	37 N., range 16 E.	20, 052.30	.....	.....	.....	91, 012.30
39	37 N., range 17 E.	20, 409.99	.....	.....	.....	91, 469.99
40	37 N., range 17 E.	22, 877.26	.....	.....	.....	92, 997.96
41	38 N., range 8 E.	15, 436.04	3, 680.00	.....	.....	92, 983.84
42	38 N., range 9 E.	21, 807.20	.....	.....	.....	92, 927.20
43	38 N., range 16 E.	18, 083.99	.....	.....	.....	93, 185.99
44	38 N., range 17 E.	15, 092.92	.....	.....	.....	92, 963.22
45	39 N., range 7 E.	15, 208.82	7, 194.40	.....	.....	92, 928.15
46	39 N., range 8 E.	16, 721.08	6, 232.00	.....	.....	93, 257.09
47	39 N., range 9 E.	22, 729.15	.....	.....	.....	92, 874.72
48	39 N., range 16 E.	5, 768.09	17, 420.00	.....	.....	92, 927.60
49	30 N., range 9 E.	22, 874.72	.....	.....	.....	92, 930.93
50	30 N., range 10 E.	22, 927.60	.....	.....	.....	93, 017.84
51	30 N., range 11 E.	22, 930.93	.....	.....	.....	92, 999.81
52	30 N., range 16 E.	22, 967.72	.....	.....	.....	18, 351.33
53	31 N., range 15 E.	23, 017.84	.....	.....	.....	16, 144.80
54	31 N., range 16 E.	22, 999.81	.....	.....	.....	23, 040.00
55	34 N., range 17 E.	18, 351.33	.....	.....	.....	13, 832.64
56	38 N., range 17 E.	8, 242.17	7, 988.00	.....	.....	23, 040.00
57	39 N., range 17 E.	7, 386.15	D.	.....	.....	13, 761.28
58	40 N., range 16 E.	7, 241.64	15, 798.36	.....	.....	23, 038.40
59	41 N., range 16 E.	13, 374.58	D.	.....	.....	23, 073.01
60	41 N., range 17 E.	75.12	D.	.....	.....	23, 049.78
61	42 N., range 16 E.	13, 994.31	D.	.....	.....	23, 040.00
62	42 N., range 17 E.	4, 549.15	D.	.....	.....	23, 036.10
63	43 N., range 15 E.	1, 920.00	21, 120.00	.....	.....	23, 028.00
64	43 N., range 16 E.	18, 631.89	.....	.....	.....	93, 004.72
65	43 N., range 17 E.	13, 761.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	44 N., range 15 E.	5, 758.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	44 N., range 16 E.	8, 883.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	45 N., range 16 E.	4, 611.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	46 N., range 16 E.	20, 636.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	1 N., range 4 W.	32.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	4 N., range 4 W.	6, 899.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	4 N., range 7 W.	10, 601.22
73	6 N., range 8 W.	4, 027.70
74	6 N., range 9 W.	6, 448.15
75	16, 556.57
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L.—List of lands surveyed in California, &c.—Continued.

No. of townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.		A.		B.	C.	D.		E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Confirmed private land claims.	Acres.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed non-tain land.	Acres.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.		
	<i>Mount Diablo meridian.</i>												
65	Township 6 N., range 10 W.	2,506.07	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			A + E	Acres.
66	7 N., range 2 W.	9,671.95	A.	975.73	.....	.....	.....	12,394.56	.....	.....	.....	20,470.09	22,976.16
67	8 N., range 8 W.	20,483.04		2,610.55	.....	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	23,042.24
68	8 N., range 10 W.	11,313.29	A.	A.	.....	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	23,083.69
69	11 N., range 7 W.	2,294.81			.....	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	23,349.38
70	13 N., range 17 W.	4,568.16			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280.00	.....	.....	21,864.00
71	14 N., range 17 W.	2,634.39			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,843.16
72	15 N., range 16 W.	4,117.64			.....	.....	.....	13,842.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,634.39
73	15 N., range 17 W.	10,546.52			.....	.....	.....	134.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,920.00
74	16 N., range 17 W.	3,609.40			.....	.....	.....	11,520.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,681.06
75	17 N., range 16 W.	10,240.00			.....	.....	.....	10,240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,529.40
76	17 N., range 17 W.	13,337.42			.....	.....	.....	7,520.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,040.00
77	17 N., range 18 W.	1,239.80			.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,137.42
78	18 N., range 17 W.	4,912.69			.....	.....	.....	18,080.00	.....	34.30	.....	.....	1,239.80
79	18 N., range 18 W.	1,715.35			.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,048.99
80	19 N., range 17 W.	1,600.00			.....	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,715.35
81	32 N., range 5 W.	4,371.60			.....	.....	.....	21,760.00	.....	.....	.....	D + E	22,400.00
82	32 N., range 6 W.	1,980.00			.....	.....	.....	15,359.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,040.00
83	2 S., range 14 E.	7,272.28			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,632.09
84	3 S., range 14 E.	23,145.69			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,145.69
85	4 S., range 14 E.	23,150.22			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,150.22
86	4 S., range 15 E.	11,627.71			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,157.31
87	5 S., range 1 E.	12,584.81		A.	.....	.....	.....	11,599.60	.....	.....	.....	A + E	22,946.78

L.—List of lands surveyed in California, &c.—Continued.

No. of townships surveyed	Description.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reserva- tion.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed moun- tain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.	Total.
	<i>San Bernardino meridian.</i>									
	Township 7 N., range 31 W.	Acres. 2, 816. 61	Acres. 20, 319. 49	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 23, 136. 10
	Returned in previous reports	74, 993. 49	38, 735. 22	.....	.....	40, 115. 84	.....	.....	76, 757. 32	230, 601. 87
	Returned in previous reports	1, 331, 921. 04	201, 541. 92	.....	.....	399, 385. 43	68, 340. 77	13, 989. 09	411, 950. 45	2, 427, 128. 70
	Aggregate surveyed during the year	74, 993. 49	38, 735. 22	.....	.....	40, 115. 84	.....	.....	76, 757. 32	230, 601. 87
		1, 256, 927. 56	162, 806. 70	.....	.....	359, 269. 59	68, 340. 77	13, 989. 09	335, 193. 13	2, 196, 526. 83

M.—Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Class of expenses:

For surveying extensions of standard parallels, township, exterior, and subdivisional lines, in the State of California.....	\$100,000 00
For rent of office, stationery, instruments, and other incidental expenses, including wages of messenger.....	6,000 00
For compensation of surveyor general	3,000 00
For compensation of clerks in the office of the surveyor general.....	17,000 00
Total.....	126,000 00

No. 18 J.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, EUGENE CITY,
Oregon, July 1, 1867.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions of March 26, 1867, I herewith submit my annual report, showing the condition of surveys and the operations of the office in this district during the past year.

A.—Statement of surveying contracts made since June 30, 1866.

B.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, copies transmitted to the general and local land offices since June 30, 1866.

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed since June 30, 1866, with the area of public land contained therein.

D.—Statement of amount of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

E.—Statement of the incidental expenses of this office for the year ending June 30, 1867.

F.—Estimate for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

During the year I succeeded in extending the surveys in southeastern Oregon, in anticipation of a rapid advance of settlements to that quarter, and also in view of my attention being called to the wants of the Oregon Central Military Road Company, both by the officers of the company and your letter dated May 16, 1866. But Indian hostilities have continued beyond expectation, and it is now dangerous, on that account, to survey in those valleys except in the immediate vicinity of the military establishments in Klamath Lake and Surprise valleys. In the latter valley there are quite heavy settlements, estimated at three hundred voters, and, as you will perceive by the accompanying diagram, there is not a foot of government survey in that country, nor can there be without an extension of the seventh standard parallel beyond the Goose Lake valley.

As the amount of surveys I could be able to secure in these parts, under present difficulties and with the limited amount of funds, would be immaterial so far as accomplishing the important purposes of those immediately interested in their extension is concerned, I concluded it would be the best—or could be made to be the best—for those citizens interested, and for the public service, not to attempt those surveys under the present appropriation; but promising that, if possible, the present neglect shall be made up under the next appropriation, which should be more ample, and when the dangers from the savages, as we shall hope, are removed.

The almost impossibility of extending the work by small contracts, as they must be, around the borders of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, has already been intimated to you. For the extension of such surveys

the present price per mile is inadequate; particularly at the present rate of gold, which, it must be borne in mind, is the basis of business in this State. These surveys are also of a difficult and expensive character, as they will encroach upon uneven ground, and heavily timbered and exceedingly brushy districts. Much of this is the running or vine maple, a most stubborn enemy of operations in the field. Another difficult class of brush is the fir, and there will be extensive tracts of this to contend with. Where growing from six to ten feet high it is often almost as thick as hemp. Much of these surveys cannot be done without cutting out a path. In fact, it is almost useless to think about extending these surveys at present rates, unless the government should reach specie payments, a thing for some time to come scarcely hoped for.

Since making our diagram of last year, we have received more ample information in regard to the John Day river and its tributaries, and our present diagram, therefore, may be regarded as the closest approximation to the correct that may be had short of an actual survey.

I have for some time contemplated running a standard line from the Deschutes meridian east far enough to reach the settlements along the valley of the middle fork of the John Day river, below and in the vicinity of Canyon City, but am now satisfied that the most economical and practicable method to accomplish that purpose will be to run a new guide meridian from the base line south into those valleys and establish upon that the necessary standard lines upon which to base those surveys, and they are much needed to be made, as has been before reported. To this important necessity I would respectfully call your attention in making your recommendation for appropriation to extend the work in the field.

I have contracted for the continuation of the base line east to the intersection of Snake river, and do not doubt but that it will be completed during the summer. This has been attended to in view of the perfection of the diagram of the district, and out of respect to your suggestions of March 16, 1866.

We have made it a point to be as economical and prudent in the expenses of the office as possible. The heavy financial burdens of the government are not forgotten, and nothing is purchased unless positively needed and cannot be dispensed with. Our furniture is old and plain, and, with the exception of a few articles, has served since the establishment of the office. It has been our aim to keep our official conduct in all these things above censure, and are glad to be able truthfully to say, with success. In this manner we hope to do our part in sustaining the honor and reputation of this important branch of the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. Z. APPLGATE,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

A.—Statement of surveying contracts made since June 30, 1867.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Name of deputies.	Location and description of lines.	Amount surveyed.				Gross amount.	Remarks.
					Base line, \$15 per mile.	Standard parallel, \$15 per mile.	Exteriors, \$12 per mile.	Subdivi- sions, \$10 p'r mile.		
113	July 2	1868.	George Marcer.....	Second standard parallel south from the south- west corner of township 10 south, range 8 west, west to the Pacific ocean.	.....	17 00 00	.....	.....	\$255 00	Contract clo'd; reported for payment.
			Wm. H. Odell	Exterior lines of township 4 north, range 34 east, townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 35, 36, and 37 east, townships 5 and 6 north. range 37 east; also subdivisional lines of township 4 north, ranges 31, 34, 35, 36, and 37 east, townships 5 and 6 north, range 37 east, township 3 north, ranges 36 and 37 east, township 3 north, ranges 34 and 35 east; also the base line east from the north- east corner of township 1 south, range 40 east, to the left bank of Snake river.	40 20 65	.....	67 66 87	286 09 22	4, 279 05	Contract clo'd; reported for payment.
115	July 23		D. P. Thompson, B. J. Pengra, J. W. Meldrum.	Seventh standard parallel south, between townships 35 and 36 south, through ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 east; also the exterior lines of township 28 south, range 7 east, township 29 south, ranges 7 and 8 east, township 30 south, range 8 east, town- ship 31 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, town- ship 32 south, range 9 east, township 33 south, range 10 east, township 34 south, ranges 10 and 11 east, township 35 south, ranges 11 and 12 east, townships 35 and 36 south, ranges 13, 14, and 15 east; also the subdivisional lines of township 28 south,	.....	34 00 00	155 21 62	846 23 34	10, 836 15	Contract clo'd; reported for payment.

A.—Statement of surveying contracts, &c.—Continued.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Names of deputies.	Location and description of lines.	Amount surveyed.				Gross amount.	Remarks.
					Base line \$15 per mile.	Standard parallel, \$15 per mile.	Exteriors. \$12 per mile.	Subdivi- sions, \$10 p'r mile.		
116	Dec. 12		J. W. Meldrum.....	range 7 east, township 29 south, ranges 7 and 8 east, township 30 south, range 8 east, township 31 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, township 32 south, range 9 east, township 33 south, range 10 east, township 34 south, ranges 10 and 11 east, township 35 south, ranges 11 and 12 east, townships 35 and 36 south, ranges 13, 14, and 15 east. Subdivisional lines of townships 27 and 28 south, range 13 west, townships 26 and 29 south, range 14 west, townships 21, 29, 30, and 31 south, range 11 west, township 29 south, range 12 west, townships 20 and 30 south, range 10 west, and so much exterior lines as are necessary to base aforesaid subdivisions upon.						Deputy now in the field.
117	1867. Jan. 5		George Mercer.....	Exterior lines of township 10 south, ranges 9 and 10 west, township 11 south, ranges 9, 10, and 11 west; also subdivisional lines of township 10 south, ranges 8, 9, and 10 west, township 11 south, ranges 9, 10, and 11 west.						Deputy now in the field.
118	Jan. 29		T. W. Davenport....	South and east exterior lines, and subdivisional lines of township 7 south, range 2 east.						Cancelled.
119	Feb. 15		D. P. Thompson, A. M. Thompson, B. J. Pengra.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 1 and 2 north, range 19 east, township 2 north, ranges 20 and 21 east, townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 22, 23, and 24 east,						Deputies now in the field.

120	May 27	Wm. H. Odell, Jos. G. Gray.	townships 1 and 2 south, ranges 24, 25, and 26 east. Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 1 north, ranges 34, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 46 east, township 1 south, ranges 43, 44, 45, and 46 east, townships 3 and 4 south, range 37 east, and subdivisional lines of township 1 north, range 39 east; also the base line from established post in south boundary of section 35, township 1 north, range 47 east, to intersect the left bank of Snake river; also the guide meridian between ranges 39 and 40 east, from the southeast corner of township 25 south, range 39 east, to southeast corner of township 35 south, range 39 east; also the seventh standard parallel south, between townships 35 and 36 south, from southeast corner of township 35 south, range 39 east, to southeast corner of township 35 south, range 46 east, Willamette meridian.	Deputies now in the field.
121	May 27	J. J. Henderson....	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 1 north, range 10 east, township 1 south, ranges 18, 19, and 20 east, township 2 south, range 18 east.	Deputy now in the field.
122	June 10	D. P. Thompson, B. J. Peugre.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 1 and 2 north, range 25 east, township 1 south, range 27 east, township 2 south, ranges 20, 21, 22, and 23 east, township 3 south, ranges 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 east.	Deputy now in the field.

B.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, copies transmitted to the general and local land offices, since June 30, 1866.

Contract.	Date.	Date of voucher.	Name of deputies.	Lines.	Townships.	Ranges.	Plats made.				Remarks.	
							Original.	Sent to Com- missioner.	Sent to regis- ter.	Total.		
1866. July 2	1866. Oct. 11	1866. Oct. 11	Geo. Mercer...	St'd parallel...	Between 10 and 11 S.	Through 9, 10, and 11 W	1	1	.....	2	Commissioner's copies by transcript of field notes.
1113	July 2	1867. Jan. 19	Wm. H. Odell.	Base line Exteriors do. Subdivisions do.	3 N. 4 N. 3 N. 4 N.	Through 41 to 47 E 35 and 36 E 34, 35, 36 and 37 E 34, 35, and 37 E	1	1	.....	2	
1114	July 2			do.	Between 35 and 36 S.	Through 9 to 14 E	3	3	3	9		
					29 and 30 S.	8 E.	5	5	5	15		
1115	July 23	1866. Dec. 31	Thompson, Pengra, and Meldrum.	St'd parallel Exteriors. do. do. do. Subdivisions do. do. do.	35 S. 36 S. 37 S. 29 and 30 S. 35 S. 36 S. 37 S.	Through 9 to 14 E 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 E 14, and 15 E	1	1	.....	2	
					29 and 30 S.	8 E.	2	2	2	6		
					35 S.	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 E.	6	6	6	18		
					36 S.	10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 E	5	5	5	15		
					37 S.	14 and 15 E	2	2	2	6		
Total plats made							.....	.....	.....	79	

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed since June 30, 1866, with the area of public land contained therein.

Number.	Description.		Area in acres.	Remarks.
	Township.	Range.		
1	4 north ...	31 east.	22, 943. 64	Surveyed by William H. Odell ; contract 114.
2	3 north ...	34 east.	6, 081. 30	
3	4 north ...	34 east.	22, 557. 26	
4	3 north ...	35 east.	4, 794. 39	
5	4 north ...	35 east.	22, 306. 23	
6	4 north ...	36 east.	22, 348. 02	
7	3 north ...	37 east.	960. 84	
8	4 north ...	37 east.	4, 170. 58	
9	29 south ...	8 east.	7, 678. 62	Surveyed by Thompson, Pengra, and Meldrum, under contract 115.
10	30 south ...	8 east.	13, 943. 37	
11	35 south ...	9 east.	11, 393. 03	
12	35 south ...	10 east.	17, 303. 94	
13	35 south ...	11 east.	23, 014. 33	
14	35 south ...	12 east.	19, 221. 12	
15	35 south ...	13 east.	22, 389. 11	
16	35 south ...	14 east.	22, 909. 77	
17	36 south ...	10 east.	23, 043. 60	
18	36 south ...	11 east.	20, 912. 01	
19	36 south ...	12 east.	23, 119. 48	
20	36 south ...	13 east.	20, 487. 01	
21	36 south ...	14 east.	22, 981. 60	
22	36 south ...	15 east.	16, 639. 20	
23	37 south ...	14 east.	23, 047. 93	
24	37 south ...	15 east.	21, 134. 06	
Total acres			405, 450. 44	

D.—Statement of amount of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Time of service.	Amount paid.
Elisha L. Applegate...	Surveyor general.	Missouri...	Entire year.....	\$2, 500 00
Joel Ware.....	Chief clerk.....	Ohio.....	Entire year.....	1, 600 00
Jno. T. Bloomfield...	Draughtsman.....	Indiana.....	Entire year.....	1, 400 00
A. A. Skinner.....	Transcribing clerk.	Ohio.....	3 months 15 days..	350 00
J. J. Henderson.....	Transcribing clerk.	Missouri...	4 months 16 days..	453 26
William H. Haley....	Transcribing clerk.	Kentucky..	7 months 16 days..	753 26
Total.....				7, 056 52

E.—Statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the year ending June 30, 1867.

Date of voucher.	For what expended.	Amount.
1866.		
August 15	Printing blanks—instructions to deputies	\$20 00
September 30	Rent of office, 3d quarter, 1866	75 00
30	Messenger, 3d quarter, 1866	150 00
October 6	Fire-wood	60 00
November 15	Postage	10 63
15	Tin map cases	12 00
December 31	Rent of office, 4th quarter, 1866	75 00
31	Messenger, fractional 4th quarter, 1866	119 02
1867.		
March 31	Rent of office, 1st quarter, 1867	75 00
31	Messenger, 1st quarter, 1867	150 00
31	Office table	17 00
June 30	Rent of office, 2d quarter, 1867	75 00
30	Messenger, 2d quarter, 1867	150 00
30	Stationery—bill of A. V. Peters & Co.	243 38
30	Printing blank vouchers	20 00
30	Tin map cases	5 00
30	Postage and box rent	9 00
	Total incidental expenses	1,266 03

F.—Estimate for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30 1869.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

For compensation of surveyor general	\$2,500	
chief clerk	1,600	
draughtsman	1,400	
two clerks, at \$1,200	2,400	
For office rent, pay of messenger, and incidentals	2,000	
		\$9,900

SURVEYING SERVICE.

For surveying 90 miles guide meridian, at \$15	1,350	
300 miles standard parallel, at \$15	4,500	
800 miles exteriors, at \$12	9,600	
4,000 miles subdivisions, at \$10	40,000	
		55,450
Total estimate		65,350

No. 18 K.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA,
Washington Territory, July 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the progress of the public surveys in this district since my last annual report.

Nothing new having been developed in this surveying district, since my last annual report, affecting its resources, either agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, or commercial, I beg to refer to that document rather than to re-write the same matter in substance, although in different words. In regard also to the work in contemplation for the ensuing fiscal year, I beg to refer to my last annual report, and respectfully repeat the recommendations therein contained.

Herewith I forward the usual statements of the business pertaining to this surveying district to accompany the report as follows, to wit:

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts not closed at the date of my last annual report.

B.—Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of my last annual report.

C.—Statement showing the original plats made and copies transmitted to the General Land Office, and to the district offices, since the date of the last annual report.

D.—Statement showing the number of acres of land surveyed in Washington Territory from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1867.

E.—Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
72	May 5, 1863.	D. G. Major.....	Exteriors of subdivisions of fractional townships Nos. 6 north, ranges 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 east.	Closed. Plats all transmitted to department and local land office, except 32, reserved under instructions.
84	June 1, 1866.	E. Richardson....	Subdivisions of townships 8 and 9 north, range 30 east; 9 and 10 north, range 22 east; 8 north, range 31 east; 28 north, range 6 east; exteriors of townships 28 north, range 6 east; 8 north, range 30 east; 6 and 7 north, range 30 east.	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office and local land offices.
85	June 23, 1866.	H. J. Stevenson ..	Exteriors of townships 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 19, 20, and 21 east; fourth standard parallel, 72 miles.	Contract abandoned.
86	June 23, 1866.	L. P. Beach.....	Exteriors of township No. 17 north, ranges 19 and 20 east; subdivisions of townships Nos. 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 19 and 20 east.	Time extended and deputy now in the field.

B.—Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of the last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Surveys embraced in contract.	Estimated number of miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.						
87	Aug. 20, 1866.	H. N. Stearns ..	Exteriors of townships 33 and 34 north, 3 east Subdivisions of townships 33 and 34 north, 3 east.	25 100	\$12 10	\$1,300	Closed : plats, &c., transmitted to G. L. Office.
88	Sept. 24, 1866.	Jesse Richardson.	3d standard parallel... Exteriors of townships 12 north, ranges 16, 17, 18 east; 12 north, 28, 29, 30 east; 11 north, 28, 29, 30 east; 9 north, 23, 24 east. Subdivisions of townships 6 and 7 north, range 30 east; 9 north, 23, 24 east.	12 114 240	15 12 10	3,948	Deputy now in the field.
89	Sept. 22, 1866.	J. V. and E. M. Meeker.	Subdivisions of townships 20 and 21 north, range 3 east.	40	10	400	Closed : plats tra'd to G. L. O.
90	Dec. 27, 1866.	Ed. Giddings...	Exteriors of townships 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 19, 20, and 21 east; 18 north, 19, 20 east; 5 north, 24, 25, 26, 27 east; 5 and 6 north, 28, 29 east; 4 north, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 east; 14 north, 18 east. Subdivisions of townships 4 north, range 21, 22, 23, 24 east; 5 and 6 north, 28, 29 east.	344 172	12 10	5,848	Dep'y now in the field.
91	Jan. 2, 1867.	Edwin Richardson.	4th standard parallel.. Subdivisions of townships 14 north, range 18 east; 17 north, 18, 19, 20 east; 18 north, 17, 18, 19, 20 east.	72 480	15 10	5,880	Deputy in the field.
92	Jan. 5, 1867.	J. V. and E. M. Meeker.	Subdivisions of township 22 north, range 5 east.	60	10	600	Closed : plats, &c.
93	Feb. 13, 1867.	Alfred H. Simmons.	Exteriors of townships 13, 14, 15, 16 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, 27 east; 13 north, 28 east.	200	12	2,400	Dep'y now in the field.
94	May 4, 1867.	Albert J. Treadway.	Exteriors of townships 13, 14, 15, 16 north, ranges 22, 23 east. Subdivisions of townships 13, 14 north, range 27 east; 13 north, 28 east.	60 180	12 10	2,520	Dep'y now in the field.

B.—Statement showing the amount, &c.—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Surveys embraced in contract.	Estimated number of miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.						
	*Nov. 20, 1866.	E. Richardson..	Exteriors and subdivisions of township 23 north, range 8 east.	16	....	162	Closed. Plats, &c.
	*Jan 14, 1867.	A. J. Treadway.	Section 26, township 16 north, range 4 west.	2	10	20	Closed; diagram tr'd G. L. O.
	*Feb. 22, 1867.	E. Richardson..	To verify work of D. G. Major; establish correct range line between townships 7 north, ranges 31 and 32 east; and retrace south boundary of same.				Closed; plat transmitt'd to G. L. O. and local land office.

* Special instructions.

C.—Statement showing original plats made, and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district offices, since the date of the last annual report.

Description of plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District office.	Total.	When transmitted.
Township No. 28 N., R. 6 E., ex and sub.	1	1	1	3	Sept. 22, 1866.
Township No. 6 and 7 N., R. 30 E., ex.	1	1		2	Oct. 30, 1866.
Township No. 8 N., R. 31 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	Nov. 2, 1866.
Township No. 8 N., R. 30 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Nov. 2, 1866.
Township No. 9 N., R. 30 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	Dec. 1, 1866.
Township No. 9 N., R. 22 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	Dec. 1, 1866.
Township No. 10 N., R. 22 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	Dec. 1, 1866.
Township No. 23 N., R. 8 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Jan. 11, 1867.
Township No. 9 N., R. 23 E., ex. and sub.	1	1		2	Jan. 11, 1867.
Third standard parallel through R., 17 E.	1	1		2	Jan. 11, 1867.
Township No. 33 N., R. 3 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Mar. 2, 1867.
Township No. 34 N., R. 3 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Mar. 2, 1867.
Township No. 9 N., R. 23 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	May 11, 1867.
Township No. 9 N., R. 24 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Jan. 11, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 30 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	May 21, 1867.
Township No. 7 N., R. 30 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	May 21, 1867.
Township No. 20 N., R. 3 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	Feb. 12, 1867.
Township No. 21 N., R. 3 E., sub.	1	1	1	3	Feb. 12, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 32 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 33 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 34 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 35 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 36 E., ex. and sub.	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1867.

C.—Statement showing original plats made, &c.—Continued.

Description of plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District office.	Total.	When trans- mitted.
Township No. 6 N., R. 37 E., ex and sub.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1867.
Township No. 5 N., R. 28 E., ex. and sub.....	1	1	1	3	May 31, 1867.
Township No. 5 N., R. 29 E., ex. and sub.....	1	1	1	3	May 31, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 28 E., ex. and sub.....	1	1	1	3	May 31, 1867.
Township No. 6 N., R. 29 E., ex. and sub.....	1	1	1	3	May 31, 1867.
Section 26, township, 16 N., R. 4 W., sec. line..	1	1	1	3	Apr. 12, 1867.
Township No. 7 N., Rs. 31 and 32 E., ex.....	1	1	.....	2	July 3, 1867.
Territorial maps.....	1	2	.....	3	June 26, 1867.
Total.....	31	32	26	89	

D.—Statement showing list of lands surveyed in Washington Territory since June 30, 1866, and up to June 30, 1867.

No. surveyed.	Designation of townships.	Public lands.	Donation claims.	Military reserva- tions.	Indian reserva- tions.	Add error in com- putation.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Township 28 north, range 6 east....	22,611.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Do.... 8 north, range 30 east....	19,849.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Do.... 8 north, range 31 east....	21,631.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Do.... 9 north, range 22 east....	12,602.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Do.... 9 north, range 30 east....	22,062.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Do.... 10 north, range 22 east....	23,134.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Do.... 23 north, range 8 east....	4,730.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Do.... 33 north, range 3 east....	8,660.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Do.... 34 north, range 3 east....	5,318.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Do.... 9 north, range 27 east....	22,731.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Do.... 9 north, range 24 east....	23,077.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Do.... 6 north, range 30 east....	18,184.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Do.... 7 north, range 30 east....	18,210.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Do.... 20 north, range 3 east....	15,467.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Do.... 21 north, range 3 east....	1,491.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Do.... 6 north, range 32 east....	9,682.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Do.... 6 north, range 33 east....	9,217.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Do.... 6 north, range 34 east....	8,981.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Do.... 6 north, range 35 east....	8,923.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Do.... 6 north, range 36 east....	9,019.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Do.... 6 north, range 37 east....	9,019.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Do.... 5 north, range 28 east....	3,890.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Do.... 5 north, range 29 east....	4,763.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Do.... 6 north, range 28 east....	22,984.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Do.... 6 north, range 29 east....	23,140.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Sec. 26, T. 16 north, range 4 west....	640.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		350,026.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

E.

Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

For salary of surveyor general	\$2,500 00
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,800 00
For salary of draughtsman.....	1,500 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,400 00
For salary of clerk.....	1,200 00
For rent of office, wages of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidentals.....	2,000 00
For 216 miles meridian and standard parallel lines, at \$15.....	3,240 00
For 500 miles township exterior lines, at \$12.....	6,000 00
For 2,500 miles township section lines, at \$10.....	25,000 00
	<hr/>
	44,640 00

The estimate for 216 miles meridian and standard parallel lines includes 90 miles of guide meridian through the Colville valley, and the sixth standard parallel 54 miles east from the Columbia guide meridian.

The 7th standard parallel, 12 miles E. and 12 miles W., through new guide meridian, (24 m.)
 The 6th standard parallel, 12 miles E. and 12 miles W., through new guide meridian, (24 m.)
 The 9th standard parallel, 12 miles E. and 12 miles W., through new guide meridian, (24 m.)

The estimates for 500 miles exterior lines and 2,500 miles of section and meander lines include 16 townships in the Colville valley, 10 townships on the Columbia river, in the vicinity of and below Priest's rapids, 6 townships on the Upper Yokama, and 4 townships on Puget sound.

The extension of the sixth standard parallel 54 miles east from the Columbia guide meridian, and the projection therefrom of a guide meridian, to run north through the Colville valley, is deemed preferable to the extension of the Columbia guide meridian north through an uninhabited and almost uninhabitable country, remote from the settlements intended to be accommodated by the proposed surveys at Colville.

Very respectfully,

S. GARFIELD,

Surveyor General Washington Territory.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

No. 18 L.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Montana Territory, October 26, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the surveys of Montana, together with the result of my observations and inquiries as to the agricultural and mineral portions of this Territory, agreeably to your instructions of May 9, 1867.

In July last I proceeded to examine Beaver Head Rock, the point suggested by you as a suitable one for the initial point of the surveys. I took with me Professor B. F. Marsh, whom I have known for years as a scientific and skilful civil engineer, and Major W. W. De Lacy, who is a practical surveyor and engineer, thoroughly conversant with the topography of this country.

Having superior instruments for the purpose, we were enabled to make accurate observations.

North from Beaver Head Rock a meridian would pass, in a short distance, over the cañon of the Big Hole river, and thence, in a very few miles, over a number of very deep gulches, with precipitous sides, finally culminating about fifteen miles distant in the main range of the Rocky mountains, whose sides are broken by deep and almost impassable ravines; thence the line would continue, for about one hundred miles, over mountains wholly impracticable.

South from Beaver Head Rock, for about ten miles, the land is rolling, unfit for any purpose except grazing; thence south the line would ascend a mass of rugged mountains and continue thereon beyond the limits of the Territory.

On the west, a base line, for twelve miles, would run over land rolling, sometimes broken, thence ascending the dividing range between the Big Hole and Beaver Head, and crossing westward over some of the highest and most rugged mountains in the Territory.

East, the line would pass over two ranges of mountains before reaching the Madison Fork, a distance of about thirty-five miles; thence over a succession of mountain ranges separating the Gallatin and Yellowstone rivers and their tributaries, and therefore wholly impracticable.

The point selected, after a thorough reconnoissance and many trials, is on the summit of a limestone hill about 800 feet high, about twelve miles southwest of the junction of the three forks of the Missouri river. Willow creek flows at its base on the east, and the hill projects boldly northward into the valley of Jefferson Fork. It is a prominent landmark for miles around, and the base and meridian lines from it will run through the principal valleys east of the mountains, where the public surveys are required to be extended as soon as possible.

The base line east crosses the Gallatin valley, twenty-five miles wide, and can be extended into the valley of the Yellowstone through the Boseman Pass.

West from the initial point the line passes through the valley of Jefferson Fork, thirty-four miles, to the base of the main range of mountains; thence it would cross them at a feasible point and at the heads of the Deer Lodge and Bitter Root valleys on the Pacific slope.

South, the principal meridian runs through a rich mineral region, enters the Madison valley at the head of a cañon twenty-three miles distant, thence up this valley to the territorial line.

North, the meridian line accommodates the Missouri valley and its tributaries, facilitating the connection of the surveys of the farming lands and the mineral region in the vicinity of Helena with the principal lines. In fact, the base and meridian lines are so located that the survey of the agricultural and mineral lands east of the Rocky mountains can be made with immediate reference to these lines, and by extending the base line west, the most important valleys and mines will be connected with this system of surveys; advantages which can be secured by no other lines. In view of these facts, developed by careful observation and exploration of the country, I have deemed it best to locate the principal lines as stated. The surveys since made demonstrate the fitness of the choice, which may be further seen by reference to the accompanying map, and I trust it will secure your approval.

With the appropriation of \$25,000 for surveying the public lands of Montana, 166 miles of base and principal meridian lines have been run, at a cost of \$2,490. These surveys, together with those now under contract and in progress, are exhibited in statement marked A, hereto appended.

No salaries were paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, except that of surveyor general, which was \$516 67. This is shown in statement marked B.

A map, accompanying this report, has been prepared, as requested in your communication of July 27, 1867. This map has been drawn by W. W. De Lacy, draughtsman, and it is due him to say that, for the purpose of publishing a map, he has been engaged for five years in surveys and explorations, often at great hazard, the result of which, together with all the information he has obtained, is placed for the use of the department. I deem this valuable and worthy of mention.

The statement marked C contains the estimate for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, which amounts to \$119,600. In making this estimate I have been governed by what are unquestionably the wants of the people, as ascertained by my personal observation, the general

desire of the settlers for surveys in all the principal valleys, and the actual extension of the settlements.

The salary of surveyor general, \$3,000 per year, I find wholly insufficient for my personal expenses, owing to the discounts of twenty-five per cent. on currency, high prices of living, &c. Experience has proven that the amount now fixed by law is absorbed in six months. I earnestly request that it be increased to \$6,000.

The estimates of salaries for clerks, draughtsmen, &c., I have made, from what has been my experience in employing competent persons, and the money already expended privately in securing their services. Prices for all kinds of labor are extremely high, and especially do I find it difficult to obtain such as I would employ, at the salaries named in your instructions. I respectfully ask that the appropriations named be made.

Competent deputies cannot be procured to extend the principal lines over the rugged hills and mountains, for the prices named in your instructions. The base and meridian lines, now surveyed, run for many miles over these mountains, and Deputy Marsh, who is an experienced and skilful surveyor, has completed his contract at a loss of over \$1,000, which he will make the subject of a special communication. I therefore respectfully ask that the price for surveying the base, meridian, and standard lines over the mountains and broken foot-hills be increased to \$20 per mile, and if a survey of the timber lands is ordered, the price for exterior township lines be increased to \$15 per mile, and subdivision lines to \$12 per mile.

The price for surveying lodes and mining claims (\$10 per day) is wholly inadequate to pay surveyors for their time. It will be with great difficulty that competent men can be procured at present prices. I beg leave to recommend that this per diem be raised to at least \$25.

AGRICULTURE.

I have made diligent inquiries as to the resources of Montana, now being developed in those portions which demand earliest attention. I find the land in the valleys, suitable for cultivation, to be first-rate and unusually fertile, almost every variety of the cereals yielding abundantly. A mountain stream of good size, generally, courses rapidly through the valley, increasing in volume from many springs and clear sparkling brooks from the adjacent hills and mountains. A sufficient supply of water for irrigation is generally afforded, and the table lands, situated below the sources of the streams, can be watered with facility, thus adding a large percentage of fertile lands, which, until recently, were supposed to be confined to the bottoms alone. The soil of these table lands is of fine quality, and it has been ascertained that the crops in such localities are more certain and quite as abundant as those produced on the low lands of the valleys. I believe fully one-third of the entire area of the Territory is susceptible of profitable cultivation.

The more important valleys, requiring immediate survey, are the Bitter Root, Deer Lodge, Hell Gate, Round, Big Hole, Beaver Head, Stinking Water, Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Boulder, Prickly Pear, including Helena and the Missouri, from the Three Forks to Cañon Ferry, east of Helena, in all of which there are settlements.

The arable lands in these valleys, from a careful estimate, amount to 9,000 square miles, and contracts will be let as soon as possible to experienced deputies for the survey of portions amounting to the present appropriation. Natural roads lead from the different valleys to the cities, towns, and mining camps, many of which are equalled only by the best improved roads in the States.

A ready home market is found for the produce of the ranches and dairies, and the supply of the different kinds of grain is, no doubt, sufficient for the

wants of the population, until another crop is produced. Potatoes are selling at two cents per pound, and, together with other root crops, are in great abundance. The yield of potatoes has been so great, that I believe fully one million bushels could be exported, and still leave enough for home consumption.

The wheat raised in Gallatin valley is carefully estimated at 8,000 acres; and other small grains, such as oats, barley, rye, &c., are placed at 6,000 acres. From that already threshed, the yield will be at least an average of thirty bushels to the acre, making, as a low calculation of all the grain in that valley, 420,000 bushels. Several of the other valleys have large crops this season, but I have no data of them.

Through the kindness of J. H. Ming, esq., territorial auditor, I have been furnished with a partial list of the returns received at his office up to this time. The list shows 166,140 acres of land under cultivation, and the total valuation of property assessed \$5,708,118. Although the returns are not full, some idea can be had of the immense resources of Montana.

There are a number of flouring mills in the agricultural portions of the country, all doing a good business. There are three large ones in the Gallatin valley, and more are being erected in other places. From this time, no profitable shipments of flour can be expected into Montana.

GRAZING LANDS.

The grazing lands are of great extent, and of the best quality; there can be none finer in the world. The most nutritious grasses cover all the valleys, hills, and mountains, except on the very highest ranges. Cattle and stock of all kinds can be kept in good condition all winter on these lands, generally without even hay.

Beeves are taken from among the different herds at all seasons of the year, and found to be of the fattest and sweetest, making delicious food. The nutritious grasses make them more tender and of finer quality than the grain-fed stock of the States. Many large herds of cattle are now being grazed in the Territory, their number being estimated at 40,000. There are also numerous bands of horses and mules herded throughout the country, which, together with the oxen, are largely used for the transportation of goods between the different commercial points.

POPULATION.

The population is not definitely known. The vote at the recent election was near 12,000. On account of the fewness of precincts, a full vote was not polled. I may be safe in estimating the entire number of people at 40,000, and it is confidently believed that it will reach 60,000 in 1868, should there be no Indian troubles along the overland routes.

IMMIGRATION.

Owing to the Indian troubles on the plains this season, the great thoroughfares to this Territory were partially cut off, except the Missouri river, which was the only route free from molestation. Many availed themselves of this route, and a large number of boats landed at Fort Benton, loaded with freight and many passengers. The overland coach carried quite a number of immigrants through, but the dangers were so great that but few emigrant trains would encounter them. The northern overland route from Minnesota has been traversed, with interruptions by the Indians in some cases, and the mails are sometimes obstructed. The class of citizens who are generally coming into the Territory are those who intend making their homes here. Hence many families are coming and settling up the different valleys. The farming population is fast increasing, and a great number of miners find it profitable to devote their time to agriculture.

TIMBER.

Timber is generally found on the mountains and foot-hills and along the water-courses. Pine, fir, and cedar predominate. Pine differs in size, according to its locality; on the slopes of the mountains, especially on the Pacific side, it is large; on the highest points it is short and scant. Firs (the balsam and spruce) abound on the northern slopes and colder regions of the mountains, often attaining great size. Cedar is usually stunted and scrubby, growing on rocky, sterile soil, and used only for firewood. Timber for building, fencing, and fuel, as well as for mining purposes, is found in abundance to supply the wants of the settlers, and there is but little land that may be said to be without these necessary materials close at hand.

Numerous saw-mills are running constantly, to supply the demand for lumber, which sells readily at from \$30 to \$50 per thousand feet.

Thoughtless and malicious persons frequently set fire to the timber, and during the past two years the destruction has been very great. I therefore respectfully and earnestly recommend that the timber lands adjacent to the valleys and mines be surveyed as soon as practicable, to insure their protection, as they will be readily purchased by the settlers, and measures taken for their preservation.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Building-stone of granite, limestone, and slate is found in all portions of the country, together with the materials for brick, slate for roofing, &c. Superior fire clay has also recently been discovered in great abundance, the want of which has been felt heretofore in building furnaces. Many fire-proof business buildings have been erected in Virginia City, Helena, and Sterling.

MOUNTAIN PASSES.

There are several passes over the mountains, some of which are doubtless feasible for the construction of railroads. The lowest of those now known are the Deer Lodge and Mullan's passes, requiring no tunnels, the former 5,000 feet and the latter 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

HOT SPRINGS.

These are numerous in the Territory. There is one near Helena which is quite a place of resort; another in the Deer Lodge valley, first visited and discovered by Lieutenant Mullan. These hot springs are found in almost every valley and along the large rivers. The greatest number is on the head-waters of the Madison river, on the southeast branch, on or near the confines of the Territory. This stream, on account of the great number of hot springs, was called the "Fire Hole" river. On one branch there are several hundred springs, some of which are geysers, or spouting springs. These springs are of a very high temperature, some of them probably adapted to medicinal purposes. On the head of the Stinking Water is a large spring of sulphuretted hydrogen, from which that stream derives its name.

COAL

Has been found on the Big Hole river, about sixty miles from Bannock City; in Jackass gulch, on the east side of the Madison river; and at Summit district, near Virginia City. These are all bituminous, and the seams do not exceed three or four feet in width, as far as known. Coal also exists on the head of the Yellowstone river. Brown coal, or lignite, is found in great quantities on the banks of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, valuable as common fuel, but of no great value for manufacturing purposes. It is also found on the head-waters of the Teton and Marias rivers, branches of the Missouri.

IRON.

A deposit of iron ore has been discovered on Jackass creek, a tributary of the Madison river, but its extent is unknown. It is supposed to be valuable.

COPPER.

There is a group of copper leads along the Musselshell river, believed to be valuable. The lodes generally run east and west, and assayers have detected gold, in small quantities, in specimens examined. The width of vein is from three to four feet. As yet no arrangements have been made for working these mines, nor have any shipments of ore been made to any place for that purpose, so far as known. Some recent discoveries of placer copper have been made on Beaver creek, near Jefferson City, which show some splendid specimens. But freights are so high that nothing can be made at copper mining until the rates are reduced.

SILVER MINES.

The first discovery of silver mines in the Territory was made by Professor Eaton, of New York, on Rattlesnake creek, opposite the town of Argenta. The mineral was argentiferous galena. About the same time silver was discovered on the head of Prickly Pear creek, above Beavertown. Subsequently lodes containing both gold and silver were discovered at and near Virginia City, in the Madison range of mountains, on the Jefferson, Prickly Pear, Ten Mile, and Boulder creeks, and also in the vicinity of Helena. The most recent discovery is on Flint creek, a branch of Hell Gate river. On the head of this stream a district has been found abounding in silver lodes, the assays of which have been of astonishing richness. Great activity is exhibited there at present in prospecting, developing the lodes and building mills and furnaces. Many furnaces are being put up in different parts of the Territory. The best results obtained have been at Argenta, where, under the superintendence of gentlemen of skill and experience, the smelting works have been very successful, and several shipments of silver have been made this season.

PLACER MINES.

The first placer mines worked in this Territory were found on the Hell Gate river in 1862. In the fall the mines at Bannock were discovered. In May, 1863, the mines on Alder gulch, where Virginia City now stands, were discovered and an immense impetus given to prospecting, and about \$20,000,000 have been taken from there since that time. About a year afterwards mines were discovered on Prickly Pear, where Helena now stands.

Valuable mines were discovered on the eastern side of the Missouri, and immense sums have been taken from Confederate gulch and Montana bar. Diggings were struck on the Big Blackfoot in 1865, which have produced largely.

All the gulches are on the head-waters of the Missouri, Columbia, and Yellowstone rivers, and are generally contained within the parallels of 45° and 47° 30' and the meridians 110° and 114° west longitude. The number amounts to hundreds, and almost every day increases it.

At the present time there is great excitement in the western portion of the Territory about mines said to exist on the Big Bend of the Kootenay, which are probably within the limits of the Territory.

Gulch mining is attended with many difficulties in this country. The season is short, and the gold generally found on the bed rock, often fifty or sixty feet from the surface. When provisions and labor become cheaper many gulches will be worked that at present are untouched. They are known to contain gold, but prices at present are too high to yield a profit on them.

Large amounts of money have been expended, this season, in ditches and preparations for gulch mining next year, and fully fifty per cent. more gold will be taken out than has been the present season. I estimate this year's work at \$20,000,000. To conclude, not a tenth part of the Territory has been prospected.

GOLD-BEARING LODES.

The first gold-bearing lode of this Territory was discovered at Baunock in 1862, and called the Dakota. The surface indications were extraordinarily good, and gave a stimulus to prospecting which resulted in the discovery of many valuable leads in that part of the country. The results from these leads proving satisfactory, several mills were erected, and are now at work upon rock taken from them. Some of the largest and finest lodes of this section have been discovered this season, and the hope is entertained that quartz mining may prove successful in this the pioneer mining camp of Montana.

Several thousand lodes have been discovered in Madison county, many of which are in the vicinity of Virginia City.

There are a large number of mills in this county, either in successful operation or in process of erection, and the results thus far have been generally satisfactory. Much capital has been embarked in mining enterprises, and the work has been prosecuted with an energy that attests the confidence of the operators and gives assurance of success. At Summit City, eight miles above Virginia City, near the head of Alder gulch, gold quartz mining is extensively carried on. The lodes are numerous and rich; several mills are in operation and others being built. From this point there is a succession of auriferous lodes to the foot of Alder gulch, a distance of ten or twelve miles. Fine ledges are also found on the west side of the Madison range, in Ramshorn, California, and Beran's gulches, while Mill creek and Wisconsin gulches afford good prospects. Some of the gold-bearing lodes of this region contain large quantities of argenteriferous galena.

There is a valuable quartz district between Hot Springs creek and Meadow creek, on the east side of the Madison range, and still another to the north of it, on Norwegian gulch. At the Sterling mining district, in this section, there are many valuable lodes, and five mills in operation. In some other of these places mills are at work, generally with fine success.

There are also mining districts on the waters of the Jefferson river, known as the Silver Star, Highland, and Rochester, in which lodes have been found of immense value, some of which, in their present undeveloped state, have sold for large sums. One, the Green Campbell, was bought by a New York company for \$80,000.

There are several districts on the Boulder, Prickly Pear, and Flint creeks and Deer Lodge river, which have shown fine indications and are being worked to a considerable extent. One lode, the Atlantic Cable, situated on Little Moose creek, a tributary of the Deer Lodge, gives extraordinary promise. Though little work has been done upon it, the sum of \$180,000 has been offered for it and refused.

The Bailey lode, in the Dead Wood district, on the headwaters of the Little Blackfoot, also deserves particular mention. Parties who have been prospecting for it for the two past years claim to have recently struck the vein or crevice, and are taking out rock of remarkable richness.

To the east of the Missouri river, near Diamond City, is a large and promising quartz region, which is attracting much attention. Two mills are already in operation, and several companies have been organized, one of them with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a working capital of \$300,000, for the purpose of developing and working some of the leading mines. Large quantities of machin-

ery, and all the necessary appliances for the successful working of the leads and extracting the precious metals, have been ordered from the east, and large results are expected next season.

The district of gold mining now receiving a considerable portion of public attention is that around Helena, a great many of the lodes being situated on the Oro Frio and Grizzly gulches, to the southwest of the city, stretching along to the northward toward Ten Mile, connecting with that district and Blue Cloud.

The Union Lode, No. 2, is situated near Grizzly gulch, in the Owyhee Park district, and is partly owned by James W. Whittutch, being considered one of the richest and best developed in the Territory. It is being worked in several places, and promises all that could be wished. Recent crushings of ore have yielded seventy-two dollars to the ton. Another, the Park lode, is also doing well, while on the neighboring gulches there are many fine lodes which only need labor and capital to make them rival anything yet found in any mining country.

On Ten Mile creek, a stream that flows from a source near the summit of the Rocky mountains, in a northeasterly direction, there is a fine lot of lodes, some of which have assayed a large percentage of gold, while there is an intermingling of silver. Careful assays prove these lodes to contain from \$25 to \$300 per ton of ore, and by the "working test" made in St. Louis, \$240 per ton has been obtained from rock taken from within seven feet of the surface. The veins are generally firm and solid within a few feet of the surface; the ledges from five to thirty feet high.

Blue Cloud, a new district, about ten miles from Helena, on Ten Mile, is opening out well. Machinery is being erected, and developments rapidly made.

In addition to the many mills, there are scattered over the different portions of the country, wherever there are any promising lodes, a large number of arastras. They are a rude mill, constructed for the purpose of working quartz, and generally driven by water-power. Most of them do well, and yield handsome wages to their owners. Some are erected for the purpose of developing mines, rather than going to the expense of bringing machinery on to the premises too early, deeming it best to prove the value of one good lode rather than own many with no knowledge of their intrinsic wealth. The owners of lodes are generally anxious to procure government patents for their claims, and already there have been several applications filed. Next season, I have no doubt but a large proportion of the owners of quartz will take advantage of the mineral law to get titles to their mines.

There have been more valuable discoveries of leads this season than ever before, and capital is being carefully used in developing them. By the use of an arastra, and a small amount of money, each lead can be tested economically and sufficiently. Five hundred thousand dollars judiciously expended this season would open out enough mines to insure the success of one thousand mills next year. This seems to be the general theory on which miners are working, and can consequently offer inducements to capitalists in another season.

The leads in Montana are generally better defined than in any other mining country in the world, and the singular freaks sometimes taken by them in other regions are less frequent here. The simplicity of the ores is a theme of general remark, and although sulphurets are often found, they are taken as an indication of richness, and their appearance looked upon as a promise of ultimate success.

On the whole, the gold lodes of Montana look in every way encouraging; in every quarter the highest hopes are expressed, and all look forward to great wealth for the Territory from this source.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The principal shipments of merchandise to this Territory are made by steamboats via the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Fort Benton, at a cost of about eight cents per pound. From this place transportation is had by means of ox, mule and horse trains, to the towns and mining camps, at from three to five cents per pound. Fifty boats landed at Fort Benton during the last season, with freight to the amount of from one hundred to three hundred tons each, and were it not for the rapids above the mouth of the Muscleshell many boats of larger capacity would engage in this service. Hence, a wagon road built by the government from Helena to the most feasible point below those rapids would be of immense benefit to the Territory. Quite an amount of freight is also brought from California and Oregon through Washington Territory, over the mountains on pack animals. Large trains of them are arriving now, but the mode of transportation is primitive and expensive, and a wagon road is much needed in that direction. The people here are looking with great solicitude for the action of Congress on this subject.

Our productions are such as to make us self-sustaining. Butter can be had at seventy-five cents, and potatoes and other vegetables at from two to five cents per pound; flour is worth ten cents; grain, such as rye, oats, and barley, seven cents; beef and wild game fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound. In a word, all the necessities of life are in the reach of any one, and in proportion to the prices paid for labor, cheaper than in the States, offering to the industrious laborer inducements furnished by no other portion of the Union.

The climate is healthful, and with an atmosphere devoid of humidity, is admirably calculated for those afflicted with diseases of the lungs, or any manner of rheumatic affections. The purity of the water, and the entire absence of all malarious influences, also render it well adapted to the invalid suffering from any cause whatever.

But not alone in a practical view does Montana offer superior inducements to the people of the over-crowded States. Here, side by side, they find the grandest of the Creator's handiwork and the magnificent enterprises of man. Above tower the lofty peaks of the Rocky mountains, covered with a luxurious growth of evergreens and capped with everlasting snow, while below is the sturdy miner with pick and shovel extracting the precious metal that is to sustain the national credit and honor, and the valleys covered with herds of cattle, stacks of grain, and all the evidences of increasing wealth.

With such advantages who can doubt the brilliant future of Montana Territory, and the important position she must one day take in the great sisterhood of States.

In conclusion I beg leave to present a letter from Professor G. C. Swallow, a gentleman of science and talent, who has given several months to investigations of the various resources of Montana:

"HELENA, MONTANA, *October 4, 1867.*

"MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I can only give you a very general statement of my impressions of Montana as a mineral and agricultural region, as previous engagements will occupy nearly all of the five days between this and the time when your report must be completed. I have spent the last four months in as complete and careful an examination of the mining and agricultural capacities of the Territory as the time would permit. The results already obtained in cultivating the soils of our valleys are such that there can be no reasonable doubt of the entire success of agricultural pursuits in the Territory. It certainly is one of the finest stock countries on the continent. All the more important domestic animals and fowls do remarkably well; horses, mules and neat cattle are more hardy, and keep in better condition on the native

grasses than they do in the States on hay and grain. As a general rule they winter well on the grass of the valleys and foot-hills without hay or grain. The valleys furnish a large area of natural meadows, whose products are equal to those of the cultivated meadows of the middle States. Beef fattened on the native pastures is equal to the best produced in the country.

"The small grains, wheat, rye, barley, and oats, produce as large an average yield as in the most favored grain-producing States; fifty and sixty bushels to the acre are not uncommon yields for Montana. Of the native fruits we have strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, serviceberries, choke cherries, haws, currants, and gooseberries, and there is every reason to believe that apples, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and gooseberries can be cultivated in our broad valleys as successfully as in any of the mother States.

"All the more important root crops, such as potatoes, rutabagas, beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, and onions, and all the more important garden vegetables, are cultivated with great success.

"Timber is abundant on the mountain slopes and in some of the valleys. Five varieties of pine, two of fir, one of spruce, two of cedar, grow on the mountains and in the mountain valleys and cañons; balsam, poplars, aspens, alders, and willows on the streams. The pines, firs, spruce, and cedars furnish an abundance of good timber for building, mining, and farming purposes.

"The purest waters abound everywhere, in cool springs, mountain streams, meadow brooks, and clear, rapid rivers. Hot and mineral springs also occur. Beautiful lakes and magnificent waterfalls and cascades are numerous in the mountains.

"Veins of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron are found in great numbers in nearly all the mountainous portions of the Territory. So far as discovered, they usually come to the surface on the foot-hills and sides of the valleys and cañons. A large portion of these lodes are *true veins*, cutting through granite, syenitic, porphyry, trap, gneiss, mica slate, hornblende slate, talcose slate, argillaceous slates, sandstone, and limestone. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to fifty or sixty feet. The gangue or vein rock, called *quartz* by the miners here, is very variable in character. In the gold-bearing veins it is usually a whitish quartz, more or less ferruginous—often nearly all iron. In some veins it resembles a stratified quartzite; in others it is syenitic; pyrites, hornblende, calc-spar, arsenic, antimony, copper, and tellurium are found in these veins. In the silver veins the iron so abundant in the gold veins is usually replaced by oxide of manganese. This mineral is sometimes so abundant as to constitute the larger portion of the gangue. The gangue in many of the copper mines is usually quartz, heavy spar, calc-spar, and brown spar, more or less commingled.

"Many thousand lodes of gold, silver, and copper have already been discovered and recorded, and a large number of them somewhat developed. It is true, as well as in all other mining regions, that a large part of the lodes discovered cannot be worked with profit by the method usually adopted in new mining countries; but many of those which cannot now be profitably worked will become valuable when experience has shown the best methods, and when labor and materials can be had at ordinary prices. But there is a very large number of large and rich lodes, which will yield large profits even at the present prices of labor and material; and there is quite a number of lodes of both gold and silver already discovered which will rank among the largest and richest in the annals of mining.

"This, like all new mining districts, presents serious obstacles and difficulties in the way of immediate success. These are obvious to all experienced men, and are expected in all such undertakings. But all this and other hindrances to the full success of our quartz-mining operations will soon be removed. They

are evils which will naturally cure themselves. Better mills are now going into operation, better lodes are bought in larger quantities, good men are employed to manage, and owners of quartz property are offering better facilities for developing their lodes; capital is turned towards this source of wealth, and our best financiers are operating in Montana mining property.

"The placer mines, though very extensive, and in some instances vastly rich, have not yielded so much as in former years. But many new and rich discoveries have been made and large sums of money spent in conducting water to favorite localities, and we have every reason to believe that the placers will yield as many millions as in former years to those hardy toilers who have labored so faithfully and successfully in securing this 'golden harvest.'

"In conclusion, it may be stated with safety that Montana has the agricultural capacity for sustaining any population which her mines, salubrious climate, and glorious scenery may attract to her fair land. Her mines are more numerous and more diffused than any other equal area on the globe, and they will prove as rich and yield as large profits as the most productive in this or any other country.

"Very truly yours,

"G. C. SWALLOW.

"General SOL. MEREDITH."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Surveyor General.

Hon. Jos. S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing the condition of the surveys contracted under the appropriations of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Surveys embraced in contract.	Number of miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount of contract.
No.	Date.					
1	Aug. 1, 1867....	B. F. Marsh...	* Base line east 30 miles, and west 34 of initial point.	64	\$15	\$960
			Principal meridian south 7 townships, and north 10 townships from the initial point.	102	15	1,530
2	Oct. 23, 1867...	B. F. Marsh...	† First standard parallel north, through ranges 1, 2, and 3 east, and ranges 1, 2, and 3 west; second standard parallel north, through ranges 1, 2, and 3 east, and ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west.	78	15	1,170
			Exteriors of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, range 1 east; exteriors of townships 9 and 10 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west.	180	12	2,160
			Subdivisions of townships 9 and 10 north, ranges 2 and 3 west.	240	10	2,400

* Completed; plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office.

† Deputy now in the field.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Montana, October 26, 1867.

S. MEREDITH, *Surveyor General.*

B.—*Statement of salary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.*

For the salary of surveyor general from April 23 to June 30, 1867 \$516 67

S. MEREDITH, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Montana, October 26, 1867.

C.—*Estimated surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.*

SURVEYING SERVICE.

For the extension of the base, principal meridian, and standard parallels, 702 miles, at \$15 per mile \$10,530
For exterior township lines, at \$12 per mile, and subdivisional lines, at \$10 per mile

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Compensation of surveyor general	6,000
chief clerk	2,500
draughtsman	2,500
assistant draughtsman	2,000
two transcribing clerks, each \$1,800	3,600
For office rent, fuel, messenger, books, stationery, furniture, and other incidental expenses	3,000
Total	<u>119,600</u>

S. MEREDITH, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Montana, October 26, 1867.

No. 19.—Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico.

PUEBLO GRANTS.

Designation.	Name.	Confirinee.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
A	Jemez.....	Indians of the Pueblo.....	December 22, 1858, Statutes, vol. 11, page 374.	17, 510.45
B	Acoma.....	do.....	do.....	Not surveyed.
C	San Juan.....	do.....	do.....	17, 544.77
D	Picuris.....	do.....	do.....	17, 460.69
E	San Felipe.....	do.....	do.....	34, 766.86
F	Pecos.....	do.....	do.....	18, 763.33
G	Cochiti.....	do.....	do.....	24, 256.50
H	Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	74, 743.11
I	Taos.....	do.....	do.....	17, 360.55
K	Santa Clara.....	do.....	do.....	17, 368.52
L	Tesuque.....	do.....	do.....	17, 471.12
M	San Ildefonso.....	do.....	do.....	17, 292.64
N	Pojoaque.....	do.....	do.....	13, 520.38
O	Zia.....	do.....	do.....	17, 514.63
P	Sandia.....	do.....	do.....	24, 187.29
Q	Isleta.....	do.....	do.....	110, 080.31
R	Nambe.....	do.....	do.....	13, 586.33
	Laguna*.....	do.....	June 21, 1860.....	Not surveyed.

* Confirmed by 3d section act of 21st June, 1860, Statutes, vol. 12, p. 71, in connection with private claim No. 30.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

1	San Juan Bautista del Ojito del Rio de las Gallinas.....	Preston Beck, jr.....	June 21, 1860.....	318, 699.72
2	Town of Tomé.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	December 22, 1858.....	121, 594.53

Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants, &c.—Continued.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Designation.	Name.	Confirmer.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
3	Tierra Amarilla	Francisco Martinez <i>et al.</i>	June 21, 1860.	Not surveyed.
5*	Town of Casa Colorado.	Inhabitants of the town.	December 22, 1858.	do.
6	Brazito	Legal representatives of Juan Antonio Garcia.	June 21, 1860.	do.
7	Town of Tecolote	Inhabitants of the town.	December 22, 1858	21, 636. 83
8	Las Frigos	Legal representatives of Francisco. Trajillo, Diego Padilla, and Bartolome Marquez.	June 21, 1860.	12, 545. 66
9	Junta de las Rios.	John Scully, Guillermo Smith, Gregorio Trajillo, Augustin Duran, Santiago Giddings, and Francisco Romero.	do.	Not surveyed.
10	Nuestra Señora de la Luz.	John Lawry, bishop of New Mexico.	do.	16, 546. 85
11	Town of Chilili	Inhabitants of the town.	December 22, 1858.	38, 435. 14
12	Agua Negra	Antonio Sandoval.	June 21, 1860	Not surveyed.
13	Town of Belen	Inhabitants of the town.	December 22, 1858.	194, 663. 75
14	San Pedro.	José Serafin Ramirez.	June 21, 1860.	35, 911. 63
15	do.	Charles Beaubien and Guadalupe Miranda.	do.	Not surveyed.
16†	do.	José Leandro Perea	do.	do.
18	Canon de Pecos	Legal representatives of Juan Estevan and legal representatives of Francisco Ortiz, Jr., and Juan de Aguilár.	do.	do.
16	Raucha of the pueblo of San Cristoval.	E. W. Eaton, assignee and legal representative of Domingo Fernandez and others.	do.	27, 854. 06
20	Town of Las Vegas.	Inhabitants of the town.	do.	496, 446. 96
†	Location number 1.	Heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes"	do.	Not surveyed.
†	Location number 2.	do.	do.	99, 289. 39
21	Town of Tajique	Inhabitants of the town.	do.	Not surveyed.
22	Town of Torreón.	do.	do.	do.
23	Town of Mansano.	do.	do.	do.
24	San Isidro.	Legal representatives of Antonio Armenta and Salvador Sandoval.	do.	do.
25	Town of Cañon de San Diego	Inhabitants of the town.	do.	do.
27	Town of Las Trampas	do.	do.	do.
28	do.	Legal representatives of Sebastian Martin.	do.	do.
29	do.	Inhabitants of the town.	do.	do.
30	Town of Anton Chico.	do.	do.	389, 602. 73

30	Rancho of Pagnate, rancho of El Rito, Gigante cañon, and rancho of San Juan and Santa Ana.	Indians of the pueblo of Laguna.	do.	Not surveyed.
31		Legal representatives of Vincente Duran y Armijo.	do.	do.
32	Town of Mora.	Inhabitants of the town.	do.	do.
33	Valverde and Fray Cristoval.	Heirs of Pedro Armendaris.	do.	do.
34		do.	do.	do.
35	Bosque del Apache.	Antonio Sandoval.	do.	do.
36	Town of Chamito.	Inhabitants of the town.	do.	do.
37	Town of Tejon.	do.	do.	do.
38		Legal representatives of Pedro Sanchez.	do.	do.
43	Ortiz Mine.	Elisha Whittelsey, Abraham Rencher, Ferdinand W. Risque, Nathaniel M. Miller, Joseph F. Walker's representatives, Charles E. Sherman, and Andrew J. O'Bannon.	March 1, 1861.	69, 458, 33
70	Cañon del Agua.	Jose Serafin Ramirez.	June 12, 1866.	3, 501, 21

* The claim of Casa Colorado is numbered 29 in the set of confirmation, but in the corrected list of private claims (see letter of Surveyor General of January 12, 1858) is numbered as above.

† The claim of E. W. Eaton is numbered 16 in the set of confirmation, but should have been numbered 19. It seems to have been accidentally omitted in the corrected list.

‡ The heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, by the act of June 21, 1860, were granted, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes," which they claimed, the same amount of land contained in the Las Vegas town grant, to be located by them in square bodies, not exceeding five in number. The heirs of Baca have located said grant in five square bodies, viz: Nos. 1 and 2 in New Mexico, Nos. 3 and 5 in Arizona, and No. 4 in Colorado.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office*, October 15, 1867.

Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants, &c.—Continued.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Designation.	Name.	Confirmer.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
3	Tierra Amarilla.....	Francisco Martinez <i>et al.</i>	June 21, 1860.....	Not surveyed.
5*	Town of Casa Colorado.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	December 22, 1858.....	do.....
6	Brazito.....	Legal representatives of Juan Antonio Garcia.....	June 21, 1860.....	do.....
7	Town of Tecolote.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	December 22, 1858.....	21,636.83
8	Las Frigas.....	Legal representatives of Francisco Trajillo, Diego Padilla, and Bartolome Marquez.....	June 21, 1860.....	12,545.66
9	Junta de las Rios.....	John Scully, Guillermo Smith, Gregorio Trajillo, Augustin Duran, Santiago Giddings, and Francisco Romero.....	.....do.....	Not surveyed.
10	Nuestra Señora de la Luz.....	John Lamy, bishop of New Mexico.....	.....do.....	16,546.85
11	Town of Chilli.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	December 22, 1858.....	38,435.14
12	Agua Negra.....	Antonio Sandoval.....	June 21, 1860.....	Not surveyed.
13	Town of Belen.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	December 22, 1858.....	194,663.75
14	San Pedro.....	José Serafin Ramirez.....	June 21, 1860.....	35,911.63
15	.....	Charles Braubien and Guadalupe Miranda.....	do.....	Not surveyed.
16†	.....	José Leandro Peres.....	do.....	do.....
18	Cañon de Pecos.....	Legal representatives of Juan Estevan and legal representatives of Francisco Ortiz, jr., and Juan de Aguilar.....	do.....	do.....
16	Raucha of the pueblo of San Cristoval.....	E. W. Eaton, assignee and legal representative of Domingo Fernandez and others.....	do.....	27,854.06
20	Town of Las Vegas.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	do.....	496,446.96
†	Location number 1.....	Heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes".....	do.....	Not surveyed.
†	Location number 2.....	do.....do.....	do.....	99,289.39
21	Town of Tajuque.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	do.....	Not surveyed.
22	Town of Torreón.....	do.....do.....	do.....	do.....
23	Town of Manzano.....	do.....do.....	do.....	do.....
24	San Isidro.....	Legal representatives of Antonio Armenta and Salvador Sandoval.....	do.....	do.....
25	Town of Cañon de San Diego.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	do.....	do.....
27	Town of Las Trampas.....	do.....do.....	do.....	do.....
28	.....	Legal representatives of Sebastian Marlin.....	do.....	do.....
29	Town of Anton Chico.....	Inhabitants of the town.....	do.....	329,002.79

30	Rancho of Paguete, rancho of El Rito, Gigante cañon, and rancho of San Juan and Santa Ana.	Indians of the pueblo of Laguna.	.....do.....	Not surveyed.
31	.....	Legal representatives of Vincente Duran y Armijo.	.....do.....	do.....
32	Town of Mora	Inhabitants of the town.	.....do.....	do.....
33	Valverde and Fray Cristoval	Heirs of Pedro Armendaris.	.....do.....	do.....
34	.....	do.	.....do.....	do.....
35	Bosque del Apache	Antonio Sandoval	.....do.....	do.....
36	Town of Chamito	Inhabitants of the town.	.....do.....	do.....
37	Town of Tejon	do.	.....do.....	do.....
38	.....	Legal representatives of Pedro Sanchez	.....do.....	do.....
43	Ortiz Mine	Elisha Whittelsey, Abraham Kencher, Ferdinand W. Risque, Nathaniel M. Miller, Joseph F. Walker's representatives, Charles E. Sherman, and Andrew J. O'Bannon.	March 1, 1861	69,458, 33
70	Cañon del Agua.	Jose Serafin Ramirez.	June 12, 1866	3,501. 21

* The claim of Casa Colorado is numbered 29 in the act of confirmation, but in the corrected list of private claims (see letter of Surveyor General of January 12, 1858) is numbered as above.

† The claim of E. W. Eaton is numbered 16 in the act of confirmation, but should have been numbered 19. It seems to have been accidentally omitted in the corrected list.

‡ The heirs of Luis Maria Cabrera de Buca, by the act of June 21, 1860, were granted, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes," which they claimed, the same amount of land contained in the Las Vegas town grant, to be located by them in square bodies, not exceeding five in number. The heirs of Buca have located said grant in five square bodies, viz: Nos. 1 and 2 in New Mexico, Nos. 3 and 5 in Arizona, and No. 4 in Colorado.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office*, October 15, 1867.

No. 20.—*Statement showing the area of the several States and Territories con-
each up to the 30th June, 1867, and the quantity of land which remained*

No. 1.	No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
States and Territories contain- ing public land.	Areas of States and Terri- tories containing public land.		Quantity sold.	Entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and its sup- plements of 1864 and 1866.	Granted for military ser- vices.
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio	39,964	25,576,960	12,806,249.64	5,410.12	1,817,425.99
Indiana	33,809	21,637,760	16,122,244.78	.....	1,311,956.65
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400	19,878,915.99	272.03	9,533,133.00
Missouri	65,350	41,824,000	22,849,196.76	625,860.03	6,796,322.29
Alabama	50,722	32,462,080	17,788,665.12	47,859.09	1,158,611.17
Mississippi	47,156	30,179,840	12,201,037.03	18,855.70	384,697.73
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	5,720,369.75	4,659.52	1,156,442.50
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640	12,160,834.66	968,166.59	3,338,246.78
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	8,235,659.03	53,213.84	2,258,146.92
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	1,832,431.49	112,192.86	464,782.04
Iowa	55,045	35,228,800	11,571,722.64	291,038.65	13,946,005.77
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	9,717,660.10	624,384.84	6,453,119.40
California	188,981	120,947,840	7,734,469.18	279,523.36	453,492.00
Minnesota	83,531	53,459,840	2,081,523.14	2,101,231.51	5,740,039.00
Oregon	95,274	60,975,360	200,959.13	228,340.11	57,069.14
Kansas	81,318	52,043,520	236,145.52	622,477.07	4,040,845.95
Nevada	112,090	71,737,741	56,961.86	10,546.53	7,580.00
Nebraska	75,995	48,636,800	215,475.62	718,545.37	1,428,758.05
Washington Territory	69,994	44,796,160	154,681.27	220,313.74	39,813.63
New Mexico	121,201	77,568,640	.....	.....	.....
Utah	88,056	56,355,635	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	240,597	153,982,080	8,527.97	94,587.06	20,240.00
Colorado	104,500	66,880,000	58,455.38	119,003.79	116,240.00
Montana	143,776	92,016,640	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	113,916	72,906,304	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	90,932	58,196,480	.....	.....	.....
Indian	68,991	44,154,240	.....	.....	.....
American purchase from Russia	577,390	369,529,600	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,867,185	1,834,998,400	154,622,128.46	7,136,511.81	60,114,928.61

Column No. 5 shows the quantity returned as actually located, and does not, of course, include the outstanding. Column No. 6 shows the quantity selected within their own limits by States containing public lands, under act to non-public land holding States which had been located by the State assignees up to June 30, 1867, and cable to all the States.

Column No. 7 shows the quantity actually certified under grants for railroads, and not the whole quantity to the railroad grants by act of Congress will be equal to 184,813,994.67 acres. (See table No. 15.)

Column No. 8 shows the quantity embraced in approved swamp selections under the acts of 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Column No. 9 shows the quantity granted for internal improvements, under the act of September 4, 1841, grants to each State for internal improvements. In the case of Ohio and Indiana, the prior grants covered act of 1841. In the case of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the quantities given in this column include the granted to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines river, under the acts of 1846 and 1862, and joint reso act of 1846, and therefore exceed the quantity of 500,000 acres.

Column No. 10 shows the quantity granted for university purposes, and the estimated quantity granted to Indian territory nor American purchase from Russia being included.

taining public lands, the quantity of land disposed of by sale or otherwise in unsold and unappropriated at that date in the several States and Territories.

No. 6.		No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	
Granted for agricultural colleges—act of July 2, 1862.		Approved under grants in aid of railroads.	Approved swamp selections.	Quantity granted for internal improvements.	Donations and grants for schools and universities.	
Selected in place.	Located with scrip.				Schools.	Universities.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
			25,640.71	1,243,001.77	704,488	69,120
			1,263,653.28	1,609,861.61	650,317	46,080
		2,595,053.00	1,488,265.02	533,382.73	985,066	46,080
244,384.51	147,797.25	1,715,435.00	4,314,590.47	500,000.00	1,199,139	46,080
		2,288,138.50	2,595.51	500,000.00	902,774	46,080
		908,680.29	3,064,642.31	500,000.00	837,584	46,080
		1,072,405.45	8,430,254.73	500,000.00	786,044	46,080
225,253.68	960,867.59	2,718,413.49	5,691,518.66	500,000.00	1,067,397	46,080
		1,793,167.10	7,283,763.13	500,000.00	886,460	46,080
		1,760,468.39	10,901,007.76	500,000.00	908,503	92,160
240,000.96	1,760.00	2,770,702.26	838,418.30	1,333,079.90	905,144	46,080
240,007.73	702,425.07	1,379,545.35	3,019,461.20	1,183,728.42	958,649	92,160
		89,819.93	324,678.02	500,000.00	6,719,324	46,080
119,852.17	488,803.03	1,644,602.64	725,034.13	500,000.00	2,969,990	46,080
	1,920.00			500,000.00	3,329,706	46,080
90,000.40	411,959.70	2,908.92		500,000.00	2,891,306	46,080
				500,000.00	3,985,430	46,080
	475,969.58			500,000.00	2,702,044	46,080
	1,120.00				2,488,672	46,080
					4,309,368	46,080
					3,130,869	46,080
					8,554,560	
					3,715,555	
					5,112,035	
					4,050,350	
					3,233,137	
1,128,499.63	3,192,582.22	20,739,340.32	47,377,523.23	12,403,054.43	67,983,914	1,022,880

ing warrants and scrip not returned as located up to June 30, 1867.

the agricultural college act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements; also the quantity of scrip issued under said act, which would be 9,600,000 acres, should said act be made appli-

which will insure under the grants, it being estimated that the aggregate which will be transferred pursuant

1860, and not the quantity selected, the latter being in excess of the approvals. (See swamp tables Nos. 6 and 7.) and specific grants prior thereto. The act of 1841 granted 500,000 acres, less the quantity embraced in prior the quantity given in column 9, exceeding 500,000 acres; and therefore those States received no land under the additional selections by Illinois for the Illinois and Michigan canal, under the acts of 1842 and 1854, the quantity lotion of 1861; also the grant to Wisconsin for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, under the

the States and reserved in the organized Territories, respectively, for the support of schools, neither the

No. 20.—Statement showing the area of the

	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.
States and Territories contain- ing public land.	Located with Indian scrip.	Located with float scrip, under act of March 17, 1862.	Estimated quantity granted for wagon roads.	Quantity granted for ship canal.	Salines.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio					24, 216
Indiana					23, 040
Illinois					121, 629
Missouri		80. 00			46, 080
Alabama	7, 918. 83				23, 040
Mississippi	16, 402. 00				
Louisiana	78, 563. 24				
Michigan	400. 00	12, 896. 24	1, 718, 613	1, 250, 000. 00	46, 080
Arkansas	275, 972. 64				46, 080
Florida					
Iowa	2, 200. 00	80. 00			46, 080
Wisconsin	22, 851. 21	1, 680. 00	250, 000	250, 000. 00	
California	25, 626. 39	80. 00			
Minnesota	213, 633. 49	400. 00			46, 080
Oregon			1, 256, 800		46, 080
Kansas	480. 00				46, 080
Nevada	15, 156. 99				
Nebraska	1, 400. 00	80. 00			
Washington Territory					
New Mexico					
Utah					
Dakota	8, 880. 00				
Colorado	80. 00				
Montana					
Arizona					
Idaho					
Indian					
American purchase from Russia					
Total	669, 564. 79	15, 296. 24	3, 225, 413	1, 450, 000. 00	514, 485

Column No. 12 shows the quantity located with scrip issued under the act of March 17, 1862, (Statutes, vol. Nana grants, in Louisiana.

Column No. 15, showing the quantity granted for salines, does not include the selections by the State of Column No. 21 shows the quantity embraced in confirmed private claims, so far as returns of surveys have

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office*, October 15, 1867.

* Donations to actual settlers under the act of September 27, 1850, and supplemental acts.

several States and Territories, &c.—Continued.

No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.
Seats of government and public buildings.	Granted to individuals and companies.	Granted for deaf and dumb asylums.	Reserved for benefits of Indians.	Reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations.	Confirmed private land claims.	Remaining unsold and unappropriated June 30, 1867.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	32, 141. 24		16, 330. 73	8, 805, 976. 00	26, 459. 80	500. 00
2, 580	843. 44		196, 220. 71	149, 102. 00	329, 680. 53	2, 000. 00
2, 560	954. 64		41, 754. 59		233, 334. 00	2, 000. 00
2, 560			22, 587. 61		1, 477, 993. 77	1, 835, 892. 71
1, 620	1, 981. 53	21, 949. 46	2, 542, 378. 89		213, 386. 65	6, 915, 081. 32
1, 280	15, 965. 31		16, 561, 608. 82		688, 083. 25	4, 930, 893. 56
	8, 412. 98				2, 075, 426. 29	6, 582, 841. 54
13, 200	4, 080. 00		109, 300. 83		126, 711. 25	5, 180, 640. 63
10, 600	139, 366. 25	2, 097. 43			118, 451. 12	11, 757, 662. 54
6, 240	52, 114. 00	20, 924. 22	227. 49	303. 75	3, 739, 789. 00	17, 540, 374. 00
3, 840			119, 183. 34			3, 113, 464. 18
6, 400	5, 703. 82				36, 880. 99	10, 016, 700. 87
6, 400					5, 703, 954. 99	106, 062, 392. 13
6, 400						36, 776, 170. 89
6, 400	1, 519, 286. 66		1, 040, 640. 00			52, 742, 076. 96
6, 400						43, 148, 876. 44
25, 600						67, 080, 382. 62
44, 800						49, 523, 627. 36
	*218, 011. 97					41, 627, 464. 39
			208, 000. 00			73, 005, 192. 00
			2, 639, 040. 00			51, 139, 646. 00
						145, 235, 284. 97
						62, 870, 663. 83
						86, 904, 603. 00
						69, 835, 954. 00
						54, 963, 343. 00
						44, 154, 240. 00
						369, 529, 600. 00
146, 860	1, 998, 863. 84	44, 971. 11	12, 827, 272. 94	8, 955, 383. 75	14, 770, 351. 64	1, 414, 567, 574. 96

12, page 371,) in satisfaction of claims against the United States for lands sold within the Las Ormigas and La Nebraska under the act of April 19, 1864, (Statutes, vol. 13, page 49.)

been received, not embracing claims confirmed and not yet reported as surveyed.

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

† Including Chickasaw cession.



No. 21.—*Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.*

[NOTE.—The whole area of the United States, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four million square miles, embracing the Russian purchase.]

The thirteen original States.	Area in square miles.	Population—1860.
New Hampshire	9,280	326,073
Massachusetts	7,800	1,231,065
Rhode Island	1,306	174,629
Connecticut	4,750	460,147
New York	47,000	3,880,735
New Jersey	8,320	672,035
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,908,115
Delaware	2,120	112,216
Maryland	11,124	687,049
Virginia—East and West	61,352	1,586,318
North Carolina	50,704	992,622
South Carolina	34,000	703,798
Georgia	58,000	1,057,286

States admitted.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area in square miles.	Population—1860.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.		
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	1,155,684
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	315,028
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,630	1,109,891
Ohio	Ord'ce of 1787			April 30, 1802	2	173	39,964	2,339,502
Louisiana	March 3, 1805	2	331	April 8, 1812	2	701	*41,346	708,002
Indiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	1,350,408
Mississippi	April 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	791,305
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	*55,410	1,711,951
Alabama	March 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	964,201
Maine				March 3, 1820	3	544	*35,000	628,279
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	March 2, 1821	3	645	*65,350	1,182,012
Arkansas	March 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,198	435,450
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	*56,451	749,113
Florida	March 30, 1822	3	654	March 3, 1845	5	742	59,262	140,425
Iowa	June 12, 1838	5	235	do	5	742	55,045	674,948
Texas				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	*274,356	604,215
Wisconsin	April 20, 1836	5	10	March 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	775,681
California				Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	*188,981	305,439
Minnesota	March 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	173,555
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	52,465
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	81,318	107,206
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	
Nevada	March 2, 1861	12	209	March 21, 1864	13	30	*112,090	56,657
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172		13	32	*104,500	110,507
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	10	277	March 1, 1867	13	47	75,995	34,277
								112,261
								28,841

Territories.	Acts organizing Territories.	United States Statutes.		Area in square miles.	*Population.
		Vol.	Page.		
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	121,201	The estimated population of these Territories on January 1, 1865, as above indicated, was 360,000.
Utah.....	do.....	9	453	88,056	
Washington.....	March 2, 1853	10	172	69,994	
Dakota.....	March 2, 1861	12	239	240,597	
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	**113,916	
Idaho.....	March 3, 1863	12	808	90,932	
Montana.....	May 26, 1864	13	85	143,776	
Indian territory.....				68,991	
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790	1	130	} 10 miles sq.	
	March 3, 1791	1	214		
***Northwestern America, purchased by treaty of May 23, 1867.....				577,380	70,000

* The total population of the United States in 1860 was, in round numbers, 31,500,000. In 1865 it is estimated that the population was 35,500,000, including the inhabitants of the Territories, estimated at 360,000 persons on January 1, 1865. At the present time, November 1, 1867, according to the most satisfactory estimate, it is about 38,500,000. In 1870, according to existing ratios, the population of this country will be over 42,250,000. At the end of the present century, 107,000,000.

† The area of those States marked with a star are derived from geographical authorities, the public surveys not having been completely extended over them.

‡ The present area of Nevada is 112,090 square miles, enlarged by adding one degree of longitude lying between the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, which was detached from the west part of Utah and also northwestern part of Arizona Territory, per act of Congress, approved May 5, 1866; U. S. Laws 1865 and 1866, page 43, and as assented to by the legislature of the State of Nevada, January 18, 1867.

§ White persons.

¶ Indians.

* The present area of Utah is 88,056 square miles, reduced from the former area of 106,382 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the west side, between the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, with the State of Nevada, per act of Congress, approved May 5, 1866, and as accepted by the legislature of Nevada, January 18, 1867.

† The present area of Arizona is 113,916 square miles, reduced from the former area of 126,141 square miles by an act of Congress, approved May 5, 1866, detaching from the northwestern part of Arizona a tract of land equal to 12,225 square miles, and adding it to the State of Nevada. U. S. Laws 1865 and 1866, page 43.

NEVADA.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 30. Duly admitted into the Union. President's proclamation No. 22, dated October 31, 1864. Statutes, volume 13, page 749.

COLORADO.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 32. Not yet admitted.

NEBRASKA.—Enabling act approved April 19, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 47. Duly admitted into the Union. See President's proclamation No. 9, dated March 1, 1867. U. S. Laws 1866 and 1867, page 4.

That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac river was retroceded to Virginia July 9, 1846. Statutes, volume 9, page 35.

*** BOUNDARIES.—Commencing at 54° 40', north latitude, ascending Portland channel to the mountains, following their summits to the 141° west longitude; thence north, on this line, to the Arctic ocean, forming the eastern boundary. Starting from the Arctic ocean west, the line descends Behring's strait, between the two islands of Krusenstern and Ratmanoff, to the parallel of 65° 30', and proceeds due north without limitation into the same Arctic ocean. Beginning again at the same initial point, on the parallel of 65° 30', thence in a course southwest through Behring's strait, between the island of St. Lawrence and Cape Choukotski, to the 172° west longitude; and thence southwesterly through Behring's sea, between the islands of Attou and Copper, to the meridian of 193° west longitude; leaving the prolonged group of the Aleutian islands in the possessions now transferred to the United States, and making the western boundary of our country the dividing line between Asia and America.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office*, October 15, 1867.

No. 22.—*Statement showing the area and population of the British possessions north of United States boundary line.*

	Area in sq miles.	Population.	Remarks.
Labrador.....	170,000	On the 1st July, 1867, the provinces of Canada East, Canada West, (hereafter to be known as "Quebec" and "Ontario,") Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, were united in a common government under the name of the "Dominion of Canada." The government consists of a governor general and his cabinet, a senate and house of commons, while each of the provinces has its provincial legislature.
Rupert river.....	185,000	.....
Canada East.....	200,000	1,111,566	
Canada West.....	140,000	1,396,091	
Nova Scotia.....	18,725	330,857	
New Brunswick.....	27,700	252,047	
Prince Edward Island.....	2,134	80,856	
Newfoundland.....	36,000	120,000	
Abbittbe.....	29,655	.....
Moose.....	30,345	.....
Albany.....	65,000	.....
Severn.....	32,500	.....
Rainy lake.....	29,000	.....
Red river.....	16,200	.....
Swan river.....	69,000	.....
Island.....	27,000	.....
Norway.....	17,000	.....
Cumberland.....	30,000	.....
Nelson.....	31,000	.....
York.....	26,000	.....
English river.....	70,000	.....
Lesser Slave lake.....	47,000	.....
Saskatchewan.....	93,000	.....
British Columbia.....	225,000	64,000	
Vancouver island.....	12,756		

* The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1856 gives the area of Canada East at 210,000 square miles, and Canada West at 121,260 square miles. The census of 1861 gives Canada East a population of 1,111,566.

British possessions, &c.—Continued.

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Athabaska.....	75,000	.....
Peace river.....	85,000	.....
Columbia.....	350,000	.....
Mackenzie river.....	225,000	.....
Great Slave lake.....	195,000	.....
Churchill.....	345,465	.....
Southampton island.....	27,325	.....
Island south of Baffin's bay..	184,575	.....
Victoria Land.....	95,000	.....
Baring's island.....	28,000	.....
Prince Patrick island.....	10,000	.....
Mellville island.....	24,000	.....
North Devon island.....	25,000	.....
North Somerset island.....	7,000	.....
Total.....	3,306,380	.....
Territory around Smith's Sound and Small islands...	124,165	.....
	3,430,545	.....

No. 23.—*Statement showing the area and population of the West Indies, Mexican States, Central America, and New Granada.*

WEST INDIES.

Government.	States and colonies.	Area in sq. miles.	Populat'n.
Spanish colonies.....	Cuba.....	47,278	1,024,004
	Porto Rico.....	3,865	474,058
	Dominica, San Domingo.....	17,609	136,700
Republic.....	Hayti, San Domingo.....	10,081	572,000
British colonies.....	Jamaica.....	6,250	441,264
	Bahamas.....	5,094	31,402
	Virgin islands.....	92	6,689
	Barbuda.....	72	1,707
	St. Christopher's.....	68	23,177
	Antigua.....	108	37,757
	Montserrat.....	47	7,653
	Dominica.....	274	25,230
	St. Lucia.....	296	6,471
	St. Vincent.....	132	30,128
	Barbadoes.....	166	161,201
	Granada.....	125	35,517
	Tobago.....	144	16,363
	Trinidad.....	2,020	78,845
French colonies.....	Guadaloupe and dependencies.....	631	154,863
	Martinique.....	382	136,574
Dutch colonies.....	Curacoa and dependencies.....	369	31,741
Danish colonies.....	Santa Cruz.....	78	23,729
	St. John's.....	22	2,228
	St. Thomas.....	27	13,666
Swedish colonies.....	St. Bartholomew's.....	25	9,000

MEXICAN STATES.

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Aguas Calientes.....	11,000	86,329
Chiapa.....	19,036	167,472
Chihuahua.....	102,646	164,073
Colima.....	3,305	144,331
Durango.....	49,360	62,109
Guanajuato.....	12,419	729,103
Guerrero.....	29,122	270,000
Jalisco.....	50,192	804,058
Mexico.....	15,965	1,299,163
Michoacan.....	26,172	554,585
Nueva Leon and Coahuila.....	81,015	213,369
Ojaca.....	33,123	525,938
Puebla.....	14,017	658,609
Queretaro.....	2,431	165,155
San Luis Potosi.....	31,905	397,189
Sinaloa.....	34,049	160,000
Sonora.....	131,117	139,374
Tobasco.....	16,852	70,628
Tamaulipas.....	30,384	109,673
Tlascala.....	1,833	90,158
Vera Cruz.....	25,536	349,125
Yucatan.....	45,822	668,623
Zacatecas.....	21,915	296,789
California.....	58,384	12,000

CENTRAL AMERICA AND NEW GRANADA.

	Area in sq. miles	Population.
Guatemala.....	40,700	850,000
San Salvador.....	9,600	394,000
Honduras.....	47,000	350,000
Nicaragua.....	58,000	264,000
Costa Rica.....	19,500	100,174
New Granada.....	521,948	2,363,054

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS
FOR
THE YEAR 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
November 1, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions and condition of this bureau for the past year :

ARMY PENSIONS

The number of original applications for invalid pensions, by reason of casualties occurring in the army service, admitted during the last fiscal year, was 16,452, at an average annual rate of \$71 73 each, and an aggregate annual rate of \$1,180,194 72. The number of applications for increased pensions of the same class admitted during this period was 13,946, at an average annual rate of \$78 09 each, and an aggregate annual rate of \$1,089,003 62.

Of original applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives for pensions, by reason of deaths incident to the army service, 19,660 were admitted during the year, at an average individual rate of \$100 66 per annum, and an aggregate yearly rate of \$1,979,062 67. Of applications for increased pensions, of the same class, 19,309 were admitted, at an average additional rate (chiefly on account of minor children under the age of sixteen years, as provided by the act of July 25, 1866) of \$59 59 each—at a total annual rate of \$1,150,646.

The total number of enrolled invalid pensioners on the 30th day of June, 1867, was 70,802, the total amount of whose pensions was \$6,478,004 14; and the total number of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives enrolled as pensioners was, at the same date, 82,291, and the yearly amount of their pensions \$9,664,075 83; making an aggregate of 153,093 army pensioners, of both classes, at a total annual rate of \$16,142,079 97.

Since the date of my last annual report the only surviving revolutionary soldier then receiving a pension, Samuel Downing, of Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York, has died. By special acts of Congress two other veterans, John Gray, of Ohio, and Daniel F. Bakeman, of New York, have been granted pensions as revolutionary soldiers, at the rate of \$500 per annum, who were not enrolled prior to the close of the fiscal year.

Of the widows of revolutionary soldiers, married before the close of the revolutionary war, but one enrolled pensioner survived at the close of the fiscal year, viz., Nancy Serena, widow of Joseph Serena, of Pennsylvania. Of those married before the 1st day of January, 1794, there were, on the 30th day of June, 1867, 68 surviving pensioners; of those married before January 1, 1800, 50; and of those married after the last named date, 878. The total number of

the widows of revolutionary soldiers whose names were on the pension rolls at the end of the fiscal year was 997. This aggregate includes a small number residing in southern States, whose pensions were restored on proof of continuous loyalty. Of the widows of revolutionary soldiers married prior to January 1, 1800, but 119 remained of the 158 whose names were on the rolls at the beginning of the year. Of these 119 pensioners, 18 reside in New York; 14 in Maine; 11 in New Hampshire; 10 in Kentucky; 9 in Massachusetts; 9 in Virginia; 9 in North Carolina; 8 in Pennsylvania; 6 in Connecticut; 5 in Ohio; 5 in Tennessee; 4 in Vermont; 3 in New Jersey; 3 in the District of Columbia; 2 in West Virginia; and 1 in each of the States of Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri.

The number of widows and orphans pensioned by reason of deaths incident to service in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to the rebellion was, on the 30th day of June, 1867, 1,310—an increase of 83 during the year, chiefly by reason of the restoration of pensions to residents of the States lately in insurrection. The invalid pensioners of this intermediate period, as well as the widows and orphans, are included in the preceding aggregates.

The whole amount paid to invalid pensioners during the last fiscal year was \$6,428,532 58; and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$11,873,182 71; making the grand total of payments to army pensioners, (including expenses of the disbursing agencies,) for the year, \$18,301,715 26.

The balance of funds in the hands of the agents for paying army pensions was, on the 30th day of June, 1867, \$1,702,296 86.

NAVY PENSIONS.

The original applications for invalid pensions, by reason of casualties occurring in the navy service, admitted during the year ending June 30, 1867, numbered 137, at a total yearly rate of \$10,317; and the admitted applications for increased pensions, of the same class, 206, at an annual aggregate of \$17,892. Of original applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives for navy pensions, 233 were admitted during the same period, at an aggregate rate of \$31,856 per annum; and 120 pensioners of this class were increased, at a total yearly rate of \$6,792.

The total number of navy invalid pensioners whose names appeared on the rolls June 30, 1867, was 1,054, at an aggregate yearly rate of \$89,652 25; and the total number of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives whose names were on the navy pension rolls at the same date was 1,327, requiring an aggregate annual amount of \$305,742 25.

The whole amount paid to navy invalid pensioners during the last fiscal year was \$77,241 28; and the whole amount paid to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers or seamen of the navy was \$240,999 92, making the total amount of navy pensions paid during the year \$318,241 20.

The balance of funds in the hands of the agents for paying navy pensions was, on the 30th day of June, 1867, \$175,796 82.

GRAND AGGREGATE.

The total number of pensioners of all classes whose names remained on the rolls June 30, 1867, was 155,474. The number of new pensioners added to the rolls during the year was 36,482, and the number of pensioners dropped from the rolls on account of deaths, remarriages, or other causes was 7,932. The number of pensions increased during the last fiscal year, chiefly under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, was 33,581. The total annual amount of pensions was, at the close of the year, \$16,447,822 22, and the amount paid during the year, (including arrears and expenses of disbursement,) \$18,619,956 46.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

For fuller details, showing the transactions of this office in the several States and at the various pension agencies, reference is made to the tabular statements appended to this report.

The following summary will aid in a ready comparison of the transactions of this bureau for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1867 :

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Whole number of admissions	40,563	51,471	70,063
Whole number of pensioners.	85,986	126,722	155,474
Yearly rate.....	\$8,023,445 43	\$11,674,474 31	\$16,447,822 22
Amount paid.....	8,525,153 11	13,459,996 43	18,619,956 46

The number of pensioners of the several classes whose names were on the rolls at the close of each fiscal year was, during the last seven years, as follows :

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Revolutionary soldiers ..	63	30	18	12	3	1	.....
Widows of do.	2,728	1,850	1,573	1,418	1,114	931	997
Army invalids.....	4,725	3,878	7,248	22,767	35,041	54,620	70,802
Widows, &c., (army)...	2,236	1,485	4,820	25,433	47,972	68,957	81,294
Navy invalids.....	427	421	544	712	839	1,032	1,054
Widows, &c., (navy)...	530	483	577	793	1,017	1,181	1,327
Total.....	10,709	8,147	14,780	51,135	85,986	126,722	155,474

BOUNTY LAND.

During the year ending September 30, 1867, the number of applications for bounty land admitted was as follows :

	No. of acres.
Under the act of February 11, 1847, 4 warrants for 160 acres each.	640
Under the act of September 28, 1850, 3 warrants for 40 acres each..	120
Under the act of March 3, 1855.... 887 warrants for 160 acres each.	141,920
Do.....do..... 39 warrants for 120 acres each.	4,680
Do.....do..... 19 warrants for 80 acres each..	1,520
Do.....do..... 2 warrants for 40 acres each..	80
Whole number of warrants.....	954
Whole number of acres...	148,960

There were 39 duplicates issued during the same period, in lieu of lost warrants, and 32 warrants were cancelled. Original applications to the number of 908 were received, and 3,114 suspended applications were re-examined.

PENSION SURGEONS.

The subjoined list comprises the names of the examining surgeons for this office, designated in accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of the act of July 14, 1862, and acting as such at this date:

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

CONNECTICUT.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
A. L. Williams.....	Fairfield	Brookfield.
H. L. W. Burritt.....	do.....	Bridgeport.
W. H. Trowbridge.....	do.....	Stamford.
Eli F. Hendrick.....	do.....	Danbury.
Pinckney W. Ellsworth.....	Hartford	Hartford.
Rial Strickland.....	do.....	Enfield.
B. N. Comings.....	do.....	New Britain.
James Welch.....	Litchfield	West Winsted.
C. B. Maltbie.....	do.....	Falls Village.
David E. Bostwick.....	do.....	Litchfield.
Henry S. Turrill.....	do.....	New Milford.
Harmon W. Shove.....	do.....	Woodbury.
G. H. Atwood.....	do.....	Do.
Miner C. Hazen.....	Middlesex.....	Haddam.
Rufus Baker.....	do.....	Middletown.
Henry Pierpont.....	New Haven.....	New Haven.
R. McCurdy Lord.....	New London.....	New London.
Ralph Farnsworth.....	do.....	Norwich.
A. W. Nelson.....	do.....	New London.
John B. Lewis.....	Tolland.....	Rockville.
S. G. Risley.....	do.....	Do.
Samuel Hutchins.....	Windham.....	West Killingly.
David C. Card.....	do.....	Willimantic.

CALIFORNIA.

Jonathan Letterman.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.
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DELAWARE.

Isaac Jump.....	Kent.....	Dover.
James F. Wilson.....	New Castle.....	Wilmington.
D. W. Maull.....	do.....	Do.
S. D. Marshall.....	Sussex.....	Georgetown.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

James Phillips.....	Washington.....	Washington.
W. W. Potter.....	do.....	Do.
H. A. Robbins.....	do.....	Do.
W. D. Stewart.....	do.....	Do.
S. J. Radcliffe.....	do.....	Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.

Joseph Robbins.....	Adams.....	Quincy.
Moses F. Bassett.....	do.....	Do.
Charles H. Evans.....	Alexander.....	Cairo.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Jacques Ravold	Bond	Greenville.
John Bond	Brown	Versailles.
C. C. Lattimer	Bureau	Princeton.
E. S. Blanchard	do.	Neponset.
D. Frank Etter	Carroll	Mt. Carroll.
H. C. McPherson	Cass	Beardstown.
Winston Somers	Champaign	Urbana.
F. R. Payne	Clark	Marshall.
E. W. Boyles	Clay	Clay City.
James Portmess	do.	Xenia.
Aaron Ferguson	Coles	Charleston.
V. R. Bridges	do.	Mattoon.
Joseph S. Hildreth	Cook	Chicago.
G. C. Paoli	do.	Do.
William A. Knox	do.	Do.
Henry M. Lyman	do.	Do.
Dan. Newcomb	do.	Palatine.
Stephen D. Meserve	Crawford	Robinson.
Samuel T. Alling	Cumberland	Neoga.
Moses C. Kellogg	De Kalb	Genoa.
Isaac W. Garvin	do.	Sycamore.
N. E. Ballou	do.	Sandwich.
John Wright	De Witt	Clinton.
James L. Beut	Douglas	Tuscola.
Abram J. Miller	Edgar	Paris.
L. W. Lowe	Edwards	Albion.
Lewis W. Smith	Effingham	Effingham.
Richard T. Higgins	Fayette	Vandalia.
Samuel Hamilton	Franklin	Frankfort.
R. R. McDowell	Fulton	Lewistown.
George W. Wright	do.	Canton.
Joseph W. Redden	Gallatin	Shawneetown.
James B. Samuel	Greene	Carrollton.
John N. Freeman	Grundy	Morris.
Z. K. Millard	Hamilton	McLeansboro'.
Charles Hay	Hancock	Warsaw.
John K. Boude	do.	Carthage.
H. Howey	do.	Dallas City.
Albert De Lezynski	Hardin	Rosiclare.
C. M. Clark	Henry	Galva.
William C. Brown	do.	Geneseo.
William J. Fain	Jackson	Murphysboro'.
John W. Lawrence	do.	Carbondale.
John H. Maxwell	Jasper	Newton.
E. E. Wellborn	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon.
Joseph O. Hamilton	Jersey	Jerseyville.
E. D. Kittos	Jo Daviess	Galena.
George Bratton	Johnson	Vienna.
Joseph H. Way	Kankakee	Kankakee City.
O. D. Howell	Kane	Aurora.
D. W. Young	do.	Do.
J. W. Spalding	Knox	Galesburg.
Jason Duncan	do.	Knoxville.
E. S. Cooper	do.	Henderson.
George W. Foote	do.	Galesburg.
Benjamin S. Cory	Lake	Waukegan.
Chester Hard	La Salle	Ottawa.
Daniel D. Thompson	do.	Do.
Oliver Everett	Lee	Dixon.
J. R. Corbus	do.	Amboy.
Eliab W. Capron	Livingston	Pontiac.
Tristram Rogers	do.	Fairburg.
Samuel Sargent	Logan	Lincoln.
R. D. Hammond	McDonough	Macomb.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Abner Hagar	McHenry	Marengo.
H. W. Richardson	do.	Woodstock.
Henry C. Dean	do.	Algonquin.
Eli K. Crothers	McLean	Bloomington
Henry Conkling	do.	Do.
Ira B. Curtis	Macon	Decatur.
John P. Matthews	Macoupin	Carlinville.
John H. Wier	Madison	Edwardsville.
A. S. Haskell	do.	Alton.
Isaac H. Reeder	Marshall	Lacon.
John L. Hallam	Marion	Centralia.
Carl Reichmann	Mason	Bath.
P. L. Dieffenbacher	do.	Havana.
John H. Scott	Massac	Metropolis.
Thomas S. Stanway	Mercer	New Boston.
John S. Hillis	Montgomery	Hillsboro'.
Henry Jones	Morgan	Jacksonville.
William W. Burns	Ogle	Polo.
F. A. McNeil	do.	Mt. Morris.
Allen M. Pierce	Peoria	Peoria.
George L. Lucas	do.	Do.
William N. Bottomly	Perry	Tamaroa.
John McLean	do.	Du Quoin.
Byron B. Jones	Piatt	Monticello.
Benjamin Norris	Pike	Pittsfield.
H. W. McCoy	Pope	Golconda.
C. T. Jones	Randolph	Chester.
A. B. Beattie	do.	Red Bud.
George W. Carrothers	Richland	Olney.
Thomas Galt	Rock Island	Rock Island.
Samuel C. Plummer	do.	Do.
Ferdinand Rubach	St. Clair	Belleville.
Cornelius Baker	Saline	Harrisburg.
Thomas S. Hening	Sangamon	Springfield.
Henry C. Barrell	do.	Do.
Clark Roberts	Scott	Winchester.
Enos Penwell	Shelby	Shelbyville.
Thomas Hall	Stark	Toulon.
Benjamin T. Buckley	Stephenson	Freeport.
Elias C. De Puy	do.	Do.
George W. Schuchard	Union	Jonesboro.
Philip H. Barton	Vermillion	Danville.
John J. Lescher	Wabash	Mt. Carmel.
John A. Young	Warren	Monmouth.
Elihu H. Henry	Washington	Irvington.
John D. Cope	Wayne	Fairfield.
Francis Ronalds	White	Grayville.
Frank J. Foster	do.	Carmi.
Henry Utley	Whitesides	Sterling.
Abisha S. Hudson	do.	Do.
Henry C. Donaldson	do.	Morrison.
C. A. Griswold	do.	Fulton.
J. F. Daggert	Will	Lockport.
Henry F. Woodruff	do.	Joliet.
James Davidson	Williamson	Marion.
George L. Owen	do.	Bainbridge.
Jabez B. Lyman	Winnebago	Rockford.
James McCann	Woodford	El Paso.

INDIANA.

Name.	Counties.	Post office address.
Thomas T. Dorwin.....	Adams.....	Decatur.
Benjamin S. Woodworth.....	Allen.....	Fort Wayne.
Solomon Davis.....	Bartholomew.....	Columbus.
M. H. Bonnel.....	Boone.....	Lebanon.
Asa Coleman.....	Cass.....	Logansport.
J. M. Justice.....	do.....	Do.
L. W. Beckwith.....	Clark.....	Jeffersonville.
Robert H. Culbertson.....	Clay.....	Bowling Green.
W. P. Dunn.....	Clinton.....	Frankfort.
E. R. Hawn.....	Crawford.....	Leavenworth.
John A. Scudder.....	Daviess.....	Washington.
M. H. Harding.....	Dearborn.....	Lawrenceburg.
John L. Wooden.....	Decatur.....	Greensburg.
Solomon Stough.....	De Kalb.....	Waterloo.
John C. Helm.....	Delaware.....	Muncie.
Mathew Huber.....	Dubois.....	Jasper.
M. M. Latta.....	Elkhart.....	Goshen.
C. S. Frink.....	do.....	Elkhart.
Samuel W. Vance.....	Fayette.....	Connersville.
William A. Clapp.....	Floyd.....	New Albany.
William L. Wilson.....	Fountain.....	Attica.
Thomas H. Conner.....	Franklin.....	Metamora.
Hugh H. Patten.....	Gibson.....	Princeton.
Milton Jay.....	Grant.....	Marion.
James A. Minick.....	Green.....	Point Commerce.
William J. Hoadley.....	Hendricks.....	Danville.
Isaac Mendenhall.....	Henry.....	Newcastle.
George W. Riddell.....	do.....	Knightstown.
F. S. C. Grayston.....	Huntington.....	Huntington.
Amos Frost.....	Jackson.....	Seymour.
James H. Loughridge.....	Jasper.....	Rensselaer.
Manuel Reed.....	Jay.....	Jay.
William Collins.....	Jefferson.....	Madison.
James C. Burt.....	Jennings.....	Vernon.
E. H. Peck.....	Knox.....	Vincennes.
Silas C. Sapp.....	Kosciusko.....	Warsaw.
Leonard Barber.....	La Grange.....	Walcott's Mills.
John H. Rerick.....	do.....	La Grange.
Harvey Pettibone.....	Lake.....	Crown Point.
Luther Brusie.....	Laporte.....	Laporte.
A. L. Goodwin.....	Lawrence.....	Mitchell.
George W. Mears.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis.
F. S. Newcomer.....	do.....	Do.
George W. Clippinger.....	do.....	Do.
Henry F. Barnes.....	do.....	Do.
Nehemiah Sherman.....	Marshall.....	Plymouth.
Isaac C. Walker.....	Miami.....	Peru.
James F. Dodds.....	Monroe.....	Bloomington.
Milton Herndon.....	Montgomery.....	Crawfordsville.
B. D. Blackstone.....	Morgan.....	Martinsville.
S. W. Lemmon.....	Noble.....	Albion.
S. T. Williams.....	do.....	Kendallville.
Joshua T. Belles.....	Owen.....	Spencer.
William D. Thomas.....	Parke.....	Rockville.
John Hawkins.....	Pike.....	Petersburg.
John F. McCarthy.....	Porter.....	Valparaiso.
Edwin V. Spencer.....	Posey.....	Mt. Vernon.
Samuel Fisher.....	Putnam.....	Greencastle.
Richard Bosworth.....	Randolph.....	Winchester.
William Anderson.....	Ripley.....	Versailles.
William A. Pugh.....	Rush.....	Rushville.
Lewis Humphreys.....	St. Joseph.....	South Bend.
William D. Hutchings.....	Scott.....	Lexington.
John Perry.....	Shelby.....	Shelbyville.

INDIANA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Charles W. Gabbert.....	Spencer.....	Rockport.
C. D. Rice.....	Steuben.....	Angola.
E. S. Gale.....	Switzerland.....	Vevay.
Thomas Chesnut.....	Tippecanoe.....	Lafayette.
William F. Cady.....	.....do.....	Do.
M. V. B. Newcomer.....	Tipton.....	Tipton.
A. W. Pinkerton.....	Union.....	Liberty.
John B. Johnston.....	Vanderburgh.....	Evansville.
Isaac B. Hedges.....	Vermillion.....	Clinton.
E. V. Ball.....	Vigo.....	Terre Haute.
Jason Holloway.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
Joseph Jones.....	Warren.....	Williamsport.
T. J. Johnson.....	Warrick.....	Boonville.
William Dickey.....	Wayne.....	Centreville.
Elias Fisher.....	.....do.....	Richmond.
S. B. Bushnell.....	White.....	Monticello.

IOWA.

I. H. Hedge.....	Allamakee.....	Waukon.
N. Udell.....	Appanoose.....	Centreville.
William S. Boyd.....	Benton.....	Vinton.
S. N. Pierce.....	Black Hawk.....	Cedar Falls.
L. J. Alleman.....	Boone.....	Montana.
Samuel Jones.....	Bremer.....	Waverly.
John G. House.....	Buchanan.....	Independence.
J. F. Kennedy.....	Cedar.....	Tipton.
David H. Henry.....	Chickasaw.....	Nashua.
H. M. Mixer.....	.....do.....	New Hampton.
E. M. Laws.....	Clarke.....	Oceola.
John Low.....	Clayton.....	McGregor.
A. B. Hanna.....	.....do.....	Elkader.
John E. Ennis.....	Clinton.....	Lyons.
A. B. Ireland.....	.....do.....	Camanche.
Albert W. Morgan.....	.....do.....	De Witt.
William McK. Findley.....	Davis.....	Bloomfield.
John P. Finley.....	Decatur.....	Leon.
William A. Morse.....	Delaware.....	Manchester.
Philip Harvey.....	Des Moines.....	Burlington.
R. S. Lewis.....	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.
C. C. Parker.....	Fayette.....	Fayette.
J. S. Hurd.....	Franklin.....	Hampton.
J. N. Penn.....	Fremont.....	Sidney.
J. W. Smith.....	Floyd.....	Charles City.
E. B. Fenn.....	Guthrie.....	Guthrie Centre.
John W. Gustine.....	.....do.....	Panora.
J. R. Burgess.....	Hamilton.....	Webster City.
John H. Cusack.....	Hardin.....	Eldora.
A. W. McClure.....	Henry.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Preston L. Lake.....	Jackson.....	Maquoketa City.
J. F. Fairbank.....	.....do.....	Sabula.
Benjamin M. Failor.....	Jasper.....	Newton.
Richard J. Mohr.....	Jefferson.....	Fairfield.
Henry Murray.....	Johnson.....	Iowa City.
William M. Skinner.....	Jones.....	Anamosa.
Henry W. Selby.....	Keokuk.....	Sigourney.
H. T. Cleaver.....	Lee.....	Keokuk.
R. H. Wyman.....	.....do.....	Do.
A. C. Roberts.....	.....do.....	Fort Madison.
Henry Ristine.....	Lynn.....	Marion.
J. F. Grimes.....	Louisa.....	Wapello.
H. W. Jay.....	Lucas.....	Chariton.

IOWA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
S. B. Cherry	Madison	Winterset.
D. A. Hoffman	Mahaska	Oskaloosa.
J. T. French	Marion	Knoxville.
James Lang	Marshall	Marshalltown.
D. G. Frisbie	Mitchell	Mitchell.
W. B. Cousins	Monroe	Albia.
Christian Hershe	Muscatine	Muscatine.
N. L. Van Sandt	Page	Clarinda.
A. G. Field	Polk	Des Moines.
Charles H. Rawson	do	Do.
Henry Osborne	Pottawatomie	Council Bluffs.
Reuben Sears	Poweshiek	Grinnell.
Lucius French	Scott	Davenport.
Washington F. Peck	do	Do.
George Stitzell	Story	Nevada.
S. C. Rogers	Tama	Toledo.
William Craig	Van Buren	Keosauqua.
William Hilton	Wappelo	Agency City.
William L. Orr	do	Ottumwa.
M. A. Dashiell	Warren	Hartford.
William McClelland	Washington	Washington.
George Hay	Wayne	Corydon.
P. D. Silvernail	do	Do.
John A. Blanchard	Webster	Fort Dodge.
H. C. Bullis	Winneshiak	Decorah.
George W. Vanderhule	Woodbury	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

George W. Cooper	Anderson	Garnett.
William J. Burge	Atchison	Atchison.
J. S. Redfield	Bourbon	Fort Scott.
I. S. Martin	Doniphan	Highland.
S. C. Harrington	Douglas	Lawrence.
Alonzo Fuller	do	Do.
Henry S. De Ford	Franklin	Ottawa.
Selden W. Jones	Leavenworth	Leavenworth.
O. C. Bender	Linn	Mound City.
L. B. Hyatt	do	Do.
J. W. Trueworthy	Lyon	Emporia.
J. J. Sheldon	Nemaha	Seneca.
D. W. Stormont	Shawnee	Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

Samuel K. Rohrer	Adair	Columbia.
W. H. T. Moss	Bath	Owingsville.
James Wise	Boyd	Catlettsburg.
George Cowan	Boyle	Danville.
Robert M. Fairleigh	Christian	Hopkinsville.
James Sympton	Clark	Winchester.
Robert C. Wheeler	Crittenden	Marion.
W. G. Hunter	Cumberland	Burksville.
J. L. Stockdell	Fayette	Lexington.
R. P. Samuel	Fleming	Poplar Plains.
Hugh Rodman	Franklin	Frankfort.
William C. Johnson	Grant	Williamstown.
A. S. Lewis	Green	Greensburg.
William T. McNees	Harrison	Cynthiana.
Levi E. Goslee	Henry	Newcastle.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
T. H. Moore	Hopkins	Madisonville.
Green V. Holland	Jackson	McKee.
Thomas W. Colescott	Jefferson	Louisville.
Samuel Brandeis	do	Do.
J. J. Temple	Kenton	Covington.
O. P. Herndon	Knox	Barbourville.
James D. Foster	Laurel	London.
A. D. Voorhies	Lewis	Vanceburg.
J. F. Peyton	Lincoln	Stauford.
J. R. Bailey	Logan	Russellville.
R. C. Chenault	Madison	Richmond.
W. H. Hopper	Marion	Lebanon.
John Shackelford	Mason	Maysville.
J. B. Sparks	Mercer	Harrodsburg.
W. B. Greene	Monroe	Tompkinsville.
Samuel H. Dempsey	Muhlenberg	Greenville.
J. F. McMillan	Nicholas	Carlisle.
James H. Barbour	Pendleton	Falmouth.
J. W. F. Parker	Pulaski	Somerset.
Stephen W. Brown	Rock Castle	Mt. Vernon.
James A. Briggs	Warren	Bowling Green.
Preston Peter	Washington	Springfield.
A. R. Barton	Whiteley	Whiteley C. H.

MAINE.

Alonzo Garcelon	Androscoggin	Lewiston.
Benjamin Bussey, jr.	Aroostook	Houlton.
Thomas A. Foster	Cumberland	Portland.
D. O. Perry	do	Do.
Alfred Mitchell	do	Brunswick.
H. N. Small	do	Portland.
John H. Kimball	do	Bridgeton.
John N. Houghton	Franklin	Phillips.
Edmund Russell	do	Farmington.
P. H. Harding	Hancock	Ellsworth.
George Parcher	do	Do.
Fred. R. Swazey	do	Bucksport.
Stephen Whitmore	Kennebec	Gardiner.
N. R. Boutelle	do	Waterville.
J. W. Toward	do	Augusta.
Charles N. Germaine	Knox	Rockland.
John B. Walker	do	Union.
Alden Blossom	Lincoln	Boothbay.
Samuel Ford	do	Newcastle.
D. Lowell Lamson	Oxford	Fryeburg.
Thomas H. Brown	do	Paris.
Ralph K. Jones	Penobscot	Bangor.
James C. Weston	do	Do.
Moses S. Wilson	do	Lincoln.
John Benson	do	Newport.
Luther Rogers	do	Patten.
O. N. Bradbury	do	Springfield.
Benjamin Johnson	Piscataquis	Dover.
E. A. Thompson	do	Do.
Israel Putnam	Sagadahoc	Bath.
Charles W. Snow	Somerset	Skowhegan.
John G. Brooks	Waldo	Belfast.
A. G. Peabody	Washington	Machias.
L. P. Babb	do	Eastport.
Samuel B. Hunter	do	East Machias.
Charles E. Swan	do	Calais.

MAINE—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Warren Hunter.....	Washington.....	Cherryfield.
A. R. Lincoln.....	do.....	Dennysville.
H. B. Knowles.....	do.....	Pembroke.
Theodore H. Jewett.....	York.....	South Berwick.
John L. Allen.....	do.....	Saco.
Josiah F. Day.....	do.....	Alfred.
John A. Hays.....	do.....	Biddeford.

MARYLAND.

C. H. Ohr.....	Alleghany.....	Cumberland.
W. M. Wright.....	Baltimore.....	Baltimore.
J. Robert Ward.....	do.....	Govanstown.
R. E. Dorsey.....	do.....	St. Dennis.
Henry W. Owings.....	do.....	Baltimore.
William H. Norris.....	do.....	Do.
A. W. Dodge.....	do.....	Do.
R. H. Tuft.....	Cecil.....	Elkton.
Thomas King Carroll.....	Dorchester.....	Cambridge.
William H. Baltzell.....	Frederick.....	Frederick.
George A. Wheeler.....	Howard.....	Alborton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John M. Smith.....	Barnstable.....	Barnstable.
Oliver S. Root.....	Berkshire.....	Pittsfield.
George C. Lawrence.....	do.....	North Adams.
Eliphalet Wright.....	do.....	Lee.
Horace D. Train.....	do.....	Sheffield.
Nathan S. Babbitt.....	do.....	North Adams.
Foster Hooper.....	Bristol.....	Fall River.
John H. Mackie.....	do.....	New Bedford.
Henry B. Hubbard.....	do.....	Taunton.
John Pierce.....	Dukes.....	Edgartown.
W. H. Burleigh.....	Essex.....	Lawrence.
Henry C. Perkins.....	do.....	Newburyport.
David Choate.....	do.....	Salem.
Kendall Flint.....	do.....	Haverhill.
Isaac F. Galloupe.....	do.....	Lynn.
Ebenezer Hunt.....	do.....	Danvers.
Henry M. Chase.....	do.....	Lawrence.
Charles L. Fisk, jr.....	Franklin.....	Greenfield.
Adam C. Deane.....	do.....	Do.
Edward Barton.....	do.....	Orange.
Cyrus Temple.....	do.....	Heath.
Peter L. B. Stickney.....	Hampden.....	Chicopee.
Alfred Lambert.....	do.....	Springfield.
James H. Waterman.....	do.....	Westfield.
William Holbrook.....	do.....	Palmer.
George F. Thompson.....	Hampshire.....	Belchertown.
Samuel A. Fisk.....	do.....	Northampton.
Albert H. Daniels.....	do.....	Amherst.
Amos B. Bancroft.....	Middlesex.....	Charlestown.
Samuel Richardson.....	do.....	Watertown.
Alonzo Chapin.....	do.....	Winchester.
Nathan Allen.....	do.....	Lowell.
J. Q. A. McCollier.....	do.....	Groton Junction.
Ward E. Wright.....	do.....	Cambridgeport.
J. L. Sullivan.....	do.....	Malden.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
John B. King.....	Nantucket.....	Nantucket.
Alex. L. B. Monroe.....	Norfolk.....	Medway.
Jos. G. S. Hitchcock.....	do.....	Foxborough.
Alexander Jackson.....	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.
Jas. M. Underwood.....	do.....	Abington.
F. A. Sawyer.....	do.....	Wareham.
George Stevens Jones.....	Suffolk.....	Boston.
S. L. Sprague.....	do.....	Do.
Wm. H. Page.....	do.....	Do.
John W. Foye.....	do.....	Do.
A. H. Wilson.....	do.....	South Boston.
Oramel Martin.....	Worcester.....	Worcester.
Charles W. Whitcomb.....	do.....	Barre.
Alfred Miller.....	do.....	Fitchburg.
Joshua Porter.....	do.....	North Brookfield.
E. G. Burnett.....	do.....	Webster.
George M. Morse.....	do.....	Clinton.
John G. Metcalf.....	do.....	Mendon.
Henry Clarke.....	do.....	Worcester.
George Jewett.....	do.....	Fitchburg.
Edward M. Wheeler.....	do.....	Spencer.
Ira Russell.....	do.....	Winchendon.
Joseph W. Hastings.....	do.....	Warren.

MICHIGAN.

Abram R. Calkins.....	Allegan.....	Allegan.
John Roberts.....	Barry.....	Hastings.
Robert F. Stratton.....	Bernien.....	St. Joseph.
George L. Ames.....	do.....	Niles.
Stephen S. Cutter.....	Branch.....	Coldwater.
Matthew Gill.....	Calhoun.....	Marshall.
Lewis W. Fausquelle.....	Clinton.....	St. John's.
Charles N. Hayden.....	Eaton.....	Eaton Rapids.
Seneca H. Gage.....	do.....	Bellevue.
Charles A. Merritt.....	do.....	Charlotte.
Samuel M. Wilkins.....	do.....	Eaton Rapids.
David Clark.....	Genesee.....	Flint.
Gilbert E. Waters.....	do.....	Fentonville.
B. D. Ashton.....	Grand Traverse.....	Traverse City.
Wm. D. Scott.....	Gratiot.....	Ithica.
John W. Falley.....	Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale.
Abram S. Heaton.....	Houghton.....	Hancock.
Joseph B. Huli.....	Ingham.....	Lansing.
Ira H. Bartholomew.....	do.....	Do.
Wesley Wight.....	do.....	Stockbridge.
Wm. B. Thomas.....	Ionia.....	Ionia.
Delos Brameau.....	Isabella.....	Isabella.
Joseph Tunncliffe, jr.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.
Homer O. Hitchcock.....	Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo.
J. W. Fisk.....	do.....	Do.
Zenas E. Bliss.....	Kent.....	Grand Rapids.
Arvine Peck.....	do.....	Lowell.
George K. Johnson.....	do.....	Grand Rapids.
William A. Jackson.....	Lapeer.....	Lapeer.
E. P. Andrews.....	Lenawee.....	Adrian.
Syene Hale.....	do.....	Hudson.
George W. Bowen.....	do.....	Adrian.
Robert C. Hutton.....	Livingston.....	Howell.
Seth L. Andrews.....	Macomb.....	Romeo.
Thomas W. Hitchcock.....	do.....	Mt. Clemens.
Morgan L. Hewitt.....	Marquette.....	Marquette.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Daniel F. Woolley.....	Mecosta.....	Big Rapids.
Edward Dorsch.....	Monroe.....	Monroe.
Seth Sprague.....	Montcalm.....	Greenville.
S. R. Wooster.....	Muskegon.....	Muskegon.
Marshall L. Green.....	Oakland.....	Pontiac.
D. W. C. Wade.....	do.....	Holley.
Edwin Ellis.....	Ontonagon.....	Ontonagon.
Jacob B. McNett.....	Ottawa.....	Grand Haven.
Sylvester L. Morris.....	do.....	Holland.
Arphax Farnsworth.....	Saginaw.....	East Saginaw.
Cyrus M. Stockwell.....	St. Clair.....	Port Huron.
William W. Anderson.....	Sanilac.....	Lexington.
D. F. Alsdorf.....	Shiawassee.....	Corunna.
Fayette Parsons.....	St. Joseph.....	Burr Oak.
S. L. Herrick.....	do.....	Three Rivers.
F. C. Bateman.....	do.....	Centreville.
Julien H. Axtell.....	Tuscola.....	Tuscola.
John T. Keables.....	Van Buren.....	Decatur.
Alexander Ewing.....	Washtenaw.....	Dexter.
David A. Post.....	do.....	Ypsilanti.
William F. Breakey.....	do.....	Ann Arbor.
William Lewitt.....	do.....	Do.
John B. Scovel.....	Wayne.....	Detroit.
Louis Davenport.....	do.....	Do.

MINNESOTA.

William R. McMahan.....	Blue Earth.....	Mankato.
J. E. Finch.....	Dakota.....	Hastings.
J. J. Everhard.....	Dodge.....	Mantorville.
E. J. Kingsbury.....	Fillmore.....	Spring Valley.
Albert C. Wedge.....	Freeborn.....	Albert Lea.
Charles N. Hewitt.....	Goodhue.....	Red Wing.
A. E. Ames.....	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.
J. B. Le Blond.....	Houston.....	Brownsville.
Otis Ayer.....	Le Sueur.....	Le Sueur.
Orlender Allen.....	Mower.....	Austin.
E. C. Cross.....	Olmstead.....	Rochester.
Samuel Willey.....	Ramsey.....	St. Paul.
L. W. Dennison.....	Rice.....	Faribault.
J. L. Wakefield.....	Scott.....	Shakopee.
J. V. Wren.....	Stearns.....	St. Cloud.
J. D. Wheelock.....	do.....	Do.
Solomon Blood.....	Steele.....	Owatonna.
William L. Lincoln.....	Wabashaw.....	Wabashaw.
Franklin Staples.....	Winona.....	Winona.

MISSOURI.

Robert H. Brown.....	Adair.....	Kirksville.
Henry Frasse.....	Andrew.....	Savannah.
Thomas J. Dunn.....	Atchison.....	Rockport.
John R. Smith.....	Barry.....	Keetsville.
W. S. Holland.....	Benton.....	Warsaw.
James B. Colegrove.....	do.....	Lincoln.
William I. Heddens.....	Buchanan.....	St. Joseph.
Wesley Jones.....	do.....	Do.
Patrick Gilroy.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau.
E. Henry Davis.....	Clark.....	Waterloo.
John Baker.....	Cole.....	Jefferson City.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
John Fetzner	Cooper	Boonville.
John King	Dade	Dadeville.
Samuel L. Bolton	do	Greenfield.
G. R. Crockett	Gentry	Albany.
Jonathan E. Tefft	Greene	Springfield.
Isaac Coles	Grundy	Trenton.
George W. Newman	Harrison	Bethany.
Michael Lehmer	Holt	Oregon.
George W. Farrar	Iron	Ironton.
Johnston Lykens	Jackson	Kansas City.
William A. Wilcox	do	Independence.
Amos H. Caffee	Jasper	Carthage.
A. W. Reese	Johnson	Warrensburg.
Luther J. Matthews	Laclede	Lebanon.
William P. Boulware	Lafayette	Lexington.
N. B. Hocker	Lawrence	Mount Vernon.
Samuel Shook	Linn	Laclede.
Henry J. Churchman	Livingston	Chillicothe.
N. S. Richardson	Macon	Macon City.
P. A. Heitz	Marion	Palmyra.
W. D. Foster	do	Hannibal.
A. W. Chenoweth	McDonald	Pineville.
K. G. Smith	Mercer	Princeton.
A. B. Turner	Moniteau	California.
Henry J. Maynard	Newton	Newtonia.
Joseph B. Dunn	Nodaway	Maryville.
John W. Trader	Pettis	Sedalia.
L. A. Wilson	Phelps	Rolla.
Ezekiel M. Bartlett	Pike	Louisiana.
Jas. I. Tyree	Pulaski	Waynesville.
J. G. Hart	Putnam	Unionville.
William Blair	Randolph	Huntsville.
Moody Manson	Ray	Fox.
Frank G. Porter	St. Louis	St. Louis.
E. A. Clark	do	Do.
James C. Whitehill	do	Do.
W. O. McLeod	Shelby	Shelbyville.
W. W. Shearer	Sullivan	Milan.
I. B. Bell	Washington	Potosi.
J. H. Houser	Worth	Grant City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

David B. Nelson	Belknap	Gilford.
Andrew J. Thompson	do	Lacouia.
J. R. Smith	Carroll	Wolborough.
William H. Grant	do	Ossipee.
Horace P. Downs	do	Tamworth.
Thomas B. Kitredge	Cheshire	Keene.
George W. Pierce	do	Winchester.
Jacob E. Stickney	Coos	Lancaster.
Phineas Spalding	Grafton	Haverhill.
Ira S. Chase	do	Bristol.
Charles H. Boynton	do	Liabon.
Cyrus K. Kelly	do	Plymouth.
Jesse A. Sanborn	do	Compton.
John A. Dana	do	Holderness.
L. C. Bean	do	Lebanon.
William D. Buck	Hillsborough	Manchester.
Albert Smith	do	Peterborough.
John H. Cutler	do	Mason Village.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Daniel F. Frye	do	Francistown.
Evan B. Hammond	do	Nashua.
Francis N. Gibson	do	New Ipswich.
Francis P. Fitch	do	Milford.
R. P. J. Tenney	Merrimack	Pittsfield.
Benjamin S. Warren	do	Concord.
William G. Perry	Rockingham	Exeter.
William Loughton	do	Portsmouth.
William Perry	do	Exeter.
James H. Crombie	do	Derry.
I. M. Gould	do	Raymond.
James H. Wheeler	Strafford	Dover.
John W. Bucknam	do	Great Falls.
Samuel G. Jarvis	Sullivan	Claremont.
Thomas Sanborn	do	Newport.

NEW JERSEY.

H. E. Bowles	Atlantic	Hammonton.
P. F. Hyatt	Burlington	Bordentown.
Benjamin H. Stratton	do	Mount Holly.
Lorenzo F. Fidler	Camden	Camden.
James A. Armstrong	do	Do.
Ephraim Holmes	Cumberland	Greenwich.
J. Henry Clark	Essex	Newark.
Stephen Personett	do	Verona.
A. W. Woodhull	do	Newark.
J. D. Osborne	do	Do.
C. F. Clarke	Gloucester	Woodbury.
B. A. Watson	Hudson	Jersey City.
Irenaeus R. Glenn	Hunterdon	Reaville.
Charles Hodge, jr.	Mercer	Trenton.
James B. Coleman	do	Do.
Azariah D. Newell	Middlesex	New Brunswick.
William S. Combs	Monmouth	Freshhold.
Lewis Fisher	Morris	Morristown.
Alexander W. Rogers	Passaic	Paterson.
Quinton Gibbon	Salem	Salem.
Thomas Ryerson	Sussex	Newton.
J. Q. Stearns	Union	Elizabeth.
Philip F. Brakeley	Warren	Belvidere.

NEW YORK.

Horace H. Nye	Allegany	Wellsville.
John R. Hartshorn	do	Alfred.
Benjamin Norton	do	Belmont.
Charles W. Saunders	do	Belfast.
William H. Craig	Albany	Albany.
Herman Bendell	do	Do.
John G. Orton	Broome	Binghamton.
Oliver T. Bundy	do	Deposit.
Thomas J. Williams	Cattaraugus	Ellicottville.
Orin A. Tompkins	do	Randolph.
John L. Eddy	do	Allegany.
Edward Hall	Cayuga	Auburn.
Cyrus Powers	do	Moravia.
G. W. Hazeltine	Chautauqua	Jamestown.
Horace C. Taylor	do	Brockton.
John Spencer	do	Westfield.
H. R. Rogers	do	Dunkirk.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
John K. Stanchfield.....	Chemung.....	Elmira.
Blinn S. Sill.....	Chenango.....	Bainbridge.
Augustus Willard.....	do.....	Green.
Thomas J. Bailey.....	do.....	Norwich.
George W. Avery.....	do.....	Do.
William N. Coit.....	Clinton.....	Champlain.
Thomas B. Nichols.....	do.....	Plattsburg.
Abijah P. Cook.....	Columbia.....	Hudson.
George W. Bradford.....	Cortland.....	Homer.
H. N. Buckley.....	Delaware.....	Delbi.
Alfred Hasbrouck.....	Dutchess.....	Poughkeepsie.
George L. Sutton.....	do.....	East Fishkill.
Horatio N. Loomis.....	Erie.....	Buffalo.
J. E. King.....	do.....	Do.
George B. Page.....	Essex.....	Crown Point.
William H. Richardson.....	do.....	Westport.
Theodore Gay.....	Franklin.....	Malone.
Langdon J. Marvin.....	Fulton.....	Northampton.
William H. Johnson.....	do.....	Johnstown.
Peter R. Furbeck.....	do.....	Gloversville.
Christopher V. Barnett.....	Green.....	Windham Centre.
James Jewell.....	do.....	Catskill.
A. H. Knapp.....	do.....	Coxsackie.
John Root.....	Genesee.....	Batavia.
Edward S. Walker.....	Herkimer.....	Ilion.
Abram Haun.....	do.....	Little Falls.
J. Mortimer Crawe.....	Jefferson.....	Watertown.
Charles Rowland.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.
James T. Burdick.....	do.....	Do.
N. W. Leighton.....	do.....	Do.
Alexander R. Gebbie.....	Lewis.....	Lowville.
H. S. Hendee.....	do.....	Deer River.
C. D. Budd.....	do.....	Turin.
Loren J. Ames.....	Livingston.....	Mount Morris.
William B. Alley.....	do.....	Nunda.
Z. H. Blake.....	do.....	Dansville.
Ira Spencer.....	Madison.....	De Ruyter.
V. W. Mason.....	do.....	Canastota.
Peter B. Havens.....	do.....	Hamilton.
Stillman Spooner.....	do.....	Oneida.
Harvey F. Montgomery.....	Monroe.....	Rochester.
B. L. Hovey.....	do.....	Do.
Morgan Snyder.....	Montgomery.....	Fort Plain.
Jeremiah Snell.....	do.....	Port Jackson.
Israel I. Buckbee.....	do.....	Fonda.
William M. Chamberlain.....	New York.....	New York city.
James Neil.....	do.....	Do.
William H. Thompson.....	do.....	Do.
Edward Bradley.....	do.....	Do.
George S. Gale.....	do.....	Do.
T. Rush Spencer.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas F. Smith.....	do.....	Do.
Charles Phelps.....	do.....	Do.
J. H. Helmer.....	Niagara.....	Lockport.
Horace B. Day.....	Oneida.....	Utica.
C. B. Coventry.....	do.....	Do.
Robert Frazier.....	do.....	Camden.
E. A. Munger.....	do.....	Waterville.
Delos A. Crane.....	do.....	Holland Patent.
Samuel O. Scudder.....	do.....	Rome.
J. V. Cobb.....	do.....	Do.
Alonzo Churchill.....	do.....	Utica.
T. M. Flandrau.....	do.....	Rome.
John O. Slocum.....	Onondaga.....	Camillus.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
George W. Cook.....	Onondaga.....	Syracuse.
John B. Chapin.....	Ontario.....	Canandaigua.
Hiram N. Eastman.....	do.....	Geneva.
Hazard A. Potter.....	do.....	Do.
William P. Townsend.....	Orange.....	Goshen.
D. W. Cooper.....	do.....	Port Jervis.
Edward E. Lee.....	do.....	Newburg.
James W. Randall.....	Orleans.....	Albion.
Charles C. P. Clark.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.
G. A. Dayton.....	do.....	Mexico.
Frank S. Low.....	do.....	Pulaski.
Horace Lathrop.....	Otsego.....	Cooperstown.
G. L. Halsey.....	do.....	Unadilla.
Samuel H. Case.....	do.....	Oneonta.
Edward E. Collins.....	do.....	Burlington.
Addison Ely.....	Putnam.....	Carmel.
Fred. D. Leute.....	do.....	Cold Spring.
Harvey W. Fowler.....	Rensselaer.....	Hoosick Falls.
R. B. Bontecon.....	do.....	Troy.
Abram S. Burdett.....	Richmond.....	Tompkinsville.
William O'Meagher.....	do.....	Do.
James G. Bacon.....	Saratoga.....	Saratoga Springs.
Livingston Ellwood.....	Schenectady.....	Schenectady.
Jacob Dockstader.....	Scholarie.....	Sharon Springs.
William Gulick.....	Schuyler.....	Watkins.
Gilbert D. Baley.....	do.....	Havanna.
Rufus C. Dunham.....	Seneca.....	Seneca Falls.
Jeremiah Dunn.....	do.....	Lodi.
Alexis H. Cruttenden.....	Steuben.....	Bath.
Fred. R. Wagner.....	do.....	Addison.
C. D. Robinson.....	do.....	Hornellsville.
Alfred Edelin.....	do.....	Corning.
B. F. Sherman.....	St. Lawrence.....	Ogdensburg.
Samuel C. Wait.....	do.....	Gouverneur.
C. C. Bates.....	do.....	Potsdam.
J. H. Ripley.....	do.....	Massena.
Jacob L. Hasbrouck.....	Sullivan.....	Monticello.
Lucius H. Allen.....	Tioga.....	Owego.
Henry B. Chase.....	Tompkins.....	Ithaca.
Sumner Rhodes.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas S. Dawes.....	Ulster.....	Saugerties.
Abijah Otis.....	do.....	Ellenville.
Robert Loughran.....	do.....	Kingston.
William H. Miller.....	Washington.....	Sandy Hill.
Charles O. T. Gillman.....	do.....	Salem.
Nelson Monroe.....	do.....	Whitehall.
E. W. Howard.....	Warren.....	Warrensburgh.
A. W. Holden.....	do.....	Glen's Falls.
George B. Upham.....	Westchester.....	Yonkers.
Philander Stewart.....	do.....	Peekskill.
George J. Fisher.....	do.....	Sing Sing.
V. V. Elting.....	do.....	Tremont.
S. Stephen Launsberry.....	do.....	Rye.
Elisha H. Rockwood.....	Wayne.....	Newark.
S. Hiram Plumb.....	do.....	Red Creek.
A. F. Sheldon.....	do.....	Lyons.
William G. Davis.....	do.....	Do.
Ira Shedd.....	Wyoming.....	Arcade.
John C. Pitts.....	do.....	Warsaw.
Richard R. C. Bordwell.....	Yates.....	Penn Yan.
Porteus C. Gilbert.....	do.....	Rushville.
F. M. Hammond.....	do.....	Penn Yan.
George W. Brundage.....	do.....	West Dresden.

OHIO.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
C. M. Godfrey.....	Allen	Bluffton.
C. I. Neff.....	do	Lima.
P. Henry Clark.....	Ashland	Ashland.
William M. Eames.....	Ashtabula.....	Ashtabula.
William Blackstone.....	Athen	Athens.
Charles S. Wilson.....	do	Do.
William G. Kishler.....	Auglaize.....	St. Mary's.
J. M. Todd.....	Belmont.....	Bridgeport.
David R. Johnston.....	do	St. Clairsville.
J. Sykes Ely.....	do	Barnesville.
Thomas W. Gordon.....	Brown	Georgetown.
Joseph S. McNeely.....	Butler	Hamilton.
Samuel M. Stockton.....	Carroll	Carrollton.
Joseph S. Carter.....	Champaign.....	Urbana.
John H. Rodgers.....	Clark	Springfield.
H. McCasky.....	Clermont.....	Batavia.
A. T. Davis.....	Clinton.....	Wilmington.
James Robertson.....	Columbiana.....	Hanoverton.
D. S. Silver.....	do	Wellsville.
Charles L. Fawcett.....	do	New Lisbon.
Eli Sturgeon.....	do	Salem.
Enoch Sapp.....	Coshocton.....	Coshocton.
N. E. Hackedorn.....	Crawford.....	Galion.
Francis Meyer.....	do	Bucyrus.
A. E. Jenner.....	do	Crestline.
W. H. Jones.....	Cuyahoga.....	Cleveland.
Jacob Laisey.....	do	Do.
Curtis Otwell.....	Darke	Greenville.
I. N. Thacker.....	Defiance.....	Defiance.
Mathias Gerhard.....	Delaware.....	Delaware.
A. H. Agard.....	Erie	Sandusky.
Philip M. Wagenhals.....	Fairfield.....	Lancaster.
Samuel M. Smith.....	Franklin.....	Columbus.
E. B. Fullerton.....	do	Do.
C. McDermont.....	do	Do.
William Ramsey.....	Fulton.....	Delta.
George W. Livesay.....	Gallia.....	Gallipolis.
Orange Pomeroy.....	Geauga.....	Chardon.
Leigh McClung.....	Green.....	Xenia.
John C. Taylor.....	Guernsey.....	Cambridge.
John T. Clark.....	do	Middlebourne.
William Owens.....	Hamilton.....	Cincinnati.
W. H. McReynolds.....	do	Do.
George K. Taylor.....	do	Do.
H. D. Ballard.....	Hancock.....	Finlay.
W. H. Phillips.....	Hardin.....	Kenton.
William T. Sharp.....	Harrison.....	Cadia.
J. M. Shoemaker.....	Henry.....	Napoleon.
N. H. Hixson.....	Highland.....	Hillsborough.
D. Little.....	Hocking.....	Logan.
Joel Pomerene.....	Holmes.....	Millersburg.
James B. Ford.....	Huron.....	Norwalk.
Ira L. Babcock.....	do	Do.
A. B. Monohan.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.
William D. McGregor.....	Jefferson.....	Steubenville.
E. Dewitt C. Wing.....	Knox.....	Mount Vernon.
H. C. Beardslee.....	Lake.....	Painesville.
Jonathan Morris.....	Lawrence.....	Ironton.
L. T. Ballou.....	Licking.....	Newark.
William D. Scarff.....	Logan.....	Bellefontaine.
J. Strong, jr.....	Loraine.....	Elyria.
Alexander Steele.....	do	Oberlin.
S. S. Thorn.....	Lucas.....	Toledo.
Dennis Warner.....	Madison.....	London.

OHIO—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Eli Mygatt.....	Mahoning.....	Poland.
John McCurdy.....	do.....	Youngstown.
Jonathan E. Fowler.....	do.....	Canfield.
Robert L. Sweeney.....	Marion.....	Marion.
J. N. Robinson.....	Medina.....	Medina.
Samuel Hudson.....	do.....	Do.
Augustus C. Barlow.....	Meigs.....	Pomeroy.
Horace Coleman.....	Miami.....	Troy.
William S. Parker.....	do.....	Piqua.
William Walton.....	Monroe.....	Woodsfield.
Adams Jewett.....	Montgomery.....	Dayton.
A. S. Weatherby.....	Morrow.....	Cardington.
C. C. Hildreth.....	Muskingum.....	Zanesville.
Thaddeus A. Reamy.....	do.....	Do.
J. W. Kraps.....	Noble.....	Caldwell.
Porter Yates.....	Ottawa.....	Port Clinton.
Daniel W. Hixson.....	Paulding.....	Paulding.
Nelson E. Jones.....	Pickaway.....	Circleville.
Orlando J. Phelps.....	Pike.....	Pikeeton.
W. S. Jones.....	do.....	Waverly.
Charles S. Leonard.....	Portage.....	Ravenna.
A. H. Stevens.....	Preble.....	Eaton.
L. W. Moe.....	Putnam.....	Ottawa.
William Loughridge.....	Richland.....	Mansfield.
William Waddle.....	Ross.....	Chillicothe.
Thomas Stillwell.....	Sandusky.....	Fremont.
William J. McDowell.....	Scioto.....	Portsmouth.
Hawkins B. Martin.....	Seneca.....	Tiffin.
William M. Cake.....	do.....	Fostoria.
A. Wilson.....	Shelby.....	Sidney.
Lorenzo M. Whiting.....	Starke.....	Canton.
William Bowen.....	Summit.....	Akron.
Thomas McEbright.....	do.....	Do.
Julian Harmon.....	Trumbull.....	Warren.
John W. S. Goudy.....	Tuscarawas.....	Newcomerstown.
Thomas H. Smith.....	do.....	New Philadelphia.
J. W. Smith.....	Union.....	Marysville.
William Smith.....	Van Wert.....	Van Wert.
E. J. Tichenor.....	Warren.....	Lebanon.
George O. Hildreth.....	Washington.....	Marietta.
J. M. Weaver.....	Wayne.....	Wooster.
William C. Morrison.....	Williams.....	West Unity.
E. D. Peck.....	Wood.....	Perrysburg.
George W. Sampson.....	Wyandott.....	McCutchenville.
Orin Ferris.....	do.....	Upper Sandusky.

OREGON.

H. Carpenter.....	Marion.....	Salem.
William H. Watkins.....	Multnomah.....	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry S. Huber.....	Adams.....	Gettysburg.
William M. Herron.....	Alleghany.....	Alleghany City.
George McCook.....	do.....	Pittsburg.
J. M. Shaffer.....	do.....	Elizabeth.
A. B. Otto.....	Armstrong.....	Kittanning.
David Stanton.....	Beaver.....	New Brighton.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
William J. Mullin	Bedford	Schellsburg.
W. H. Watson	do	Bedford.
C. W. Moore	do	Saxton.
D. Lewellyn Beaver	Berks	Reading.
Heister M. Naglo	do	Do.
George W. Smith	Blair	Holidaysburg.
Charles M. Turner	Bradford	Towanda.
S. L. Chilson	do	Troy.
Samuel Lovett	Bucks	Attleboro'.
Abraham M. Neyman	Butler	Butler.
John Lowman	Cambria	Johnstown.
J. C. Wilson	do	Ebensburg.
W. S. Hamlin	Cameron	Emporium.
A. C. Smith	Carbon	Mauch Chunk.
George F. Harris	Centre	Bellefonte.
William S. Malsaney	Chester	West Chester.
D. W. Hutchison	do	Oxford.
Brinton Stone	do	Coatesville.
James Ross	Clarion	Clarion.
James P. Burchfield	Clearfield	Clearfield.
R. B. Watson	Clinton	Lockhaven.
William H. Bradley	Columbia	Bloomsburg.
John T. Ray	Crawford	Meadeville.
James L. Dunn	do	Conneautville.
George O. Moody	do	Titusville.
William F. McLean	do	Evansburg.
William W. Dale	Cumberland	Carlisle.
P. H. Long	do	Mechanicsburg.
Samuel T. Charlton	Dauphin	Harrisburg.
C. A. Rahter	do	Do.
Manly Emanuel	Delaware	Linwood Station.
Eben J. Russ	Elk	Benzinger.
Dennis D. Loop	Erie	North East.
James L. Stewart	do	Erie.
George Ellis	do	North Springfield.
J. E. Stubbs	do	Corry City.
A. Z. Randall	do	Union Mills.
F. C. Robinson	Fayette	Uniontown.
Isaac Jackson	do	Brownsville.
J. L. Suesserott	Franklin	Chambersburg.
W. D. Rogers	Green	Jefferson.
Thomas C. Hawkins	do	Waynesburg.
John McCulloch	Huntingdon	Huntingdon.
H. K. Neff	do	Do.
M. L. Miller	Indiana	Blairsville.
George R. Lewis	do	Indiana.
W. J. McKnight	Jefferson	Brookville.
Peter C. Rundio	Juniata	Patterson.
Daniel J. Bruner	Lancaster	Columbia.
John Levergood	do	Lancaster.
Andrew R. McClure	Lawrence	Newcastle.
W. M. Guilford	Lebanon	Lebanon.
George P. Lineaweaver	do	North Lebanon.
William J. Romig	Lehigh	Allentown.
Henry Roberts	Luzerne	Providence.
George W. Masser	do	Scranton.
John S. Pfouts	do	Willkesbarre.
John S. Crawford	Lycoming	Williamsport.
Jedediah Darling	McKean	Smithport.
Cornelius Byles	Mercer	Delaware Grove.
John P. Hossack	do	Mercer.
David D. Mahon	Mifflin	Newton Hamilton.
A. R. Jackson	Monroe	Stroudsburg.
Arthur H. Davis	do	Do.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
William Carson	Montgomery	Norristown.
Robert S. Simington	Montour	Danville.
Edward Swift	Northampton	Easton.
Daniel W. Shindel	Northumberland	Sunbury.
James Galbraith	Perry	Landisburg.
Thomas G. Morris	do	Liverpool.
M. B. Strickler	do	New Bloomfield.
James Commiskey	Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
James H. Oliver	do	Do.
Ed. A. Smith	do	Do.
J. K. Lee	do	Do.
Thomas B. Reed	do	Do.
Alexander C. Hart	do	Do.
Thomas S. Harper	do	Do.
John M. Adler	do	Do.
Philip Leidy	do	Do.
H. Earnest Goodman	do	Do.
John Neill	do	Do.
O. T. Ellison	Potter	Coudersport.
J. G. Koehler	Schuylkill	Schuylkill Haven.
Peter R. Wagenseiler	Snyder	Selin's Grove.
Henry Brubaker	Somerset	Somerset.
Calvin C. Halsey	Susquehanna	Montrose.
Samuel Birdsall	do	Susquehanna depot.
Nelson Packer	Tioga	Wellsboro'.
Patrick Culnane	do	Blossburg.
William B. Rich	do	Knoxville.
Samuel L. Beck	Union	Lewisburg.
J. M. Dill	Venango	Coopers town.
S. S. Porter	do	Franklin.
D. V. Stranahan	Warren	Warren.
James W. Anawalt	Westmoreland	Greensburg.
William H. King	Washington	Monongahela City.
James McDonough	do	Washington.
Charles H. Dana	Wyoming	Tunkhannock.
Edward H. Pents	York	York.

RHODE ISLAND.

Theodore C. Dunn	Newport	Newport.
Henry W. Rivers	Providence	Providence.

TENNESSEE.

James H. McGrew	Bedford	Shelbyville.
Benjamin A. Morton	Blount	Marysville.
P. J. Aikin	Bradley	Cleveland.
Joseph W. McCall	Carroll	Huntingdon.
John W. Divine	Claiborne	Tazewell.
Jacob B. Mitchell	Davidson	Nashville.
J. M. Kercheval	do	Do.
S. S. M. Doak	Green	Greenville.
Joseph H. Van Deman	Hamilton	Chattanooga.
R. P. Mitchell	Hawkins	Rogersville.
A. A. Caldwell	Jefferson	Strawberry Plains.
J. C. Cawood	do	Dandridge.
James Rodgers	Knox	Knoxville.
Alexander B. Padlock	do	Do.
Albert T. Lea	Roane	Kingston.
W. H. Meconnekin	Rutherford	Murreesboro'.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Robert McGowan	Shelby	Memphis.
A. H. King	Smith	Carthage.
Lorenzo D. Hogle	Stewart	Dover.
W. R. Tomkins	Sumner	Gallatin.
Christopher Wheeler	Washington	Jonesboro'.

VERMONT.

Erasmus D. Warner	Addison	New Haven Mills.
Nathan Gale	do	Orwell.
William S. Hopkins	do	Vergennes.
Edward O. Porter	do	Cornwall.
Martin J. Love	Bennington	Bennington.
Seneca S. Clemons	do	Manchester.
Charles S. Cahoon	Caledonia	Lynden.
Gates B. Bullard	do	St. Johnsbury.
Hiram H. Atwater	Chittenden	Burlington.
Henry H. Langdon	do	Do.
Oscar F. Fassett	Franklin	St. Albans.
Horace Powers	Lamoille	Morrisville.
John J. Meigs	do	Hyde Park.
Edward F. Upham	Orange	West Randolph.
Norman W. Braley	do	Chelsea.
John Poole	do	Bradford.
E. V. Watkins	do	Newbury.
H. H. Niles	do	Post Mills.
Jonathan F. Skinner	Orleans	Barton.
Lemuel Richmond	do	Derby Line.
J. C. Rutherford	do	Newport.
Cyrus Porter	Rutland	Rutland.
Charles L. Allen	do	Do.
Olin G. Dyer	do	Brandon.
L. Dewey Ross	do	Benson.
C. M. Rublee	Washington	Montpelier.
P. D. Bradford	do	Northfield.
S. L. Wisewell	do	Cabot.
George P. Greeley	do	Montpelier.
George F. Gale	Windham	Brattleboro'.
Carlton P. Frost	do	Do.
D. W. Hazleton	Windsor	Cavendish.
William McCollom	do	Woodstock.
Walter S. Robinson	do	Felchville.
William A. Chapin	do	Ludlow.
James E. Morse	do	Royalton.
Samuel J. Allen	do	White R'r Junction.

WISCONSIN.

S. E. Webster	Adams	Friendship.
Horace O. Crane	Brown	Green Bay.
Alex. McBean	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls.
Marvin Waterhouse	Columbia	Portage City.
S. O. Burrington	do	Columbus.
John Couant	Crawford	Prairie du Chien.
Joseph Hobbins	Dane	Madison.
A. J. Ward	do	Do.
Joseph F. McClure	Dodge	Beaver Dam.
William T. Galloway	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
William H. Walker	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
William A. Gordon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Ripon.
J. H. Hyde.....	Grant.....	Lancaster.
George W. Eastman.....	do.....	Plattville.
L. G. Armstrong.....	do.....	Boscobel.
Stephen G. Lombard.....	Green.....	Monroe.
N. Monroe Dodson.....	Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
George W. Burrall.....	Iowa.....	Dodgeville.
John H. Vivian.....	do.....	Mineral Point.
W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.
William C. Spalding.....	do.....	Watertown.
D. C. Green.....	Juneau.....	Mauston.
John Gridley.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Wendell A. Anderson.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
D. T. Abell.....	Lafayette.....	Darlington.
H. S. Balcom.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
George W. Morrill.....	Marathon.....	Warsaw.
James Diefendorf.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
George W. Perrine.....	do.....	Do.
Ernest Kramer.....	do.....	Do.
James H. Thompson.....	do.....	Do.
Jesse Bennett.....	Monroe.....	Sparta.
Ansley F. Bowen.....	Outagamie.....	Hortonville.
James T. Reeve.....	do.....	Appleton.
John T. Scholl.....	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.
A. D. Andrews.....	Pierce.....	River Falls.
John Phillips.....	Portage.....	Stevens Point.
Philo R. Hoy.....	Racine.....	Racine.
Daniel L. Downs.....	Richland.....	Richland Centre.
Lyman J. Barrows.....	Rock.....	Janesville.
H. P. Strong.....	do.....	Beloit.
Henry McKennon.....	Sauk.....	Sauk City.
Charles Cowles.....	do.....	Baraboo.
Charles B. Pearson.....	do.....	Spring Green.
L. D. McIntosh.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
D. D. T. Hamlin.....	Walworth.....	Elkhorn.
George F. Hunt.....	Washington.....	West Bend.
Albert Kendrick.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
George R. Taylor.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
G. M. A. Brown.....	do.....	Weyauwega.
James M. Whitman.....	Waushara.....	Wautoma.
A. P. Barber.....	Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.
J. Lex Potter.....	do.....	Menasha.
G. F. Witter.....	Wood.....	Grand Rapids.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

F. R. Waggoner.....	Arapahoe.....	Denver City.
Dean W. King.....	Clear Creek.....	Empire City.

NEBRASKA.

William S. Latta.....	Cass.....	Rock Bluffs.
James H. Peabody.....	Douglas.....	Omaha.
John F. Neil.....	Nemaha.....	Peru.
J. W. Blackburn.....	do.....	Brownsville.
Aurelius Bowen.....	Otoe.....	Nebraska City.
Henry O. Hanna.....	Richardson.....	Falls City.

LOUISIANA.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
George Kellogg.....	Orleans	New Orleans.
George A. Blake.....	do	Do.

ARKANSAS.

Roscoe G. Jennings.....	Pulaski.....	Little Rock.
J. E. Bennett	Sebastian	Fort Smith.
Reding Putnam	Washington	Fayetteville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

P. B. Rice	Craven	Newbern.
Marion Roberts.....	Buncombe	Ashville.
Warren E. Day	New Hanover	Wilmington.

GEORGIA.

Edward F. Baker	Fulton	Atlanta.
Andrew J. Shaffer	Gwinnett	Lawrenceville.
Henry L. Bryan.....	Newton	Covington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. J. Wakefield	Beaufort	Beaufort.
William Drain.....	Charleston	Charleston.
G. R. Cutter	do	Do.

ALABAMA.

Jacob Y. Cantwell.....	Morgan.....	Decatur.
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VIRGINIA.

Martin Burton	Henrico	Richmond.
James Williamson	Norfolk	Portsmouth.

WEST VIRGINIA.

J. A. B. Muse.....	Berkeley	Martinsburg.
S. N. Walker	Doddridge	West Union.
James Putney	Kanawha	Kanawha Saline.
L. L. Comstock	do	Charleston.
James H. Hoeff	Mason	Point Pleasant.
Joseph A. McLane.....	Monongalia	Morgantown.
John C. Hupp	Ohio	Wheeling.
William J. Bates	do	Do.
R. W. Hazlett	do	Do.
Thomas Kennedy.....	Taylor.....	Grafton.
David S. Pinnell.....	Upshur	Buchanan.
Rezin P. Davis.....	Wood	Parkersburg.
John T. Wharton.....	do	Do.

PENSION NOTARIES.

Provision is made by the third section of the supplementary pension act of July 4, 1864, for the designation of officers before whom declarations may be made, in localities more than twenty-five miles distant from any place at which a court of record is held. These officers who are known as pension notaries, must have been previously qualified, under a State or other appointment, to administer oaths, and their authority to act, under a designation from the Pension Office, ceases with the expiration of the term of such previous appointment. The following list includes the names of those now qualified as pension notaries :

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.	State.
S. W. King.....	Hancock	La Harpe.....	Illinois.
J. Hilsinger.....	Jackson	Sabula	Iowa.
William Small.....	Aroostook	Fort Fairfield	Maine.
Henry B. Flint.....	Cumberland	Baldwin	Do.
J. W. Knight.....	do	Otisfield	Do.
George F. Tilden.....	Hancock	Castine	Do.
Abijah M. Billings	Kennebec	Clinton	Do.
Nathan Wyman.....	Penobscot.....	Dexter	Do.
George H. Haskell	do	Lee	Do.
Alvin Haynes	do	Mattawamkeag.	Do.
Bial H. Scribner	do	Springfield	Do.
Charles H. Smith	Washington	Eastport	Do.
Oliver S. Livermore	do	do	Do.
John Campbell	Oakland	Ortonville	Michigan.
Oliver Swain	Oceana	Greenwood	Do.
George Ray	Leelenaw	Glen Arbor.....	Do.
John B. Stow	Broome	Deposit	New York.
Horace P. West.....	Cattaraugus	Olean	Do.
Edwin Conery.....	Clinton	Ellenburg	Do.
Joshua Smith	Delaware	Cannonsville	Do.
Samuel W. Stimpson	Greene	Windham Centre	Do.
Henry Garber	Oswego.....	Cleveland	Do.
C. A. Parker	St. Lawrence	Gouverneur	Do.
E. W. White	do	Morristown	Do.
Francis G. Barnes.....	Sullivan	Long Eddy	Do.
Aaron Wright	Warren	Hague	Do.
Leverett Spring.....	Wyoming	Arcade	Do.
Robert H. Canan.....	Cambria	Johnstown	Pennsylvania.
Joel N. Angier.....	Crawford	Titusville	Do.
William T. Fulton	Chester	Oxford	Do.
Jeduthan Wells.....	Erie	Albion	Do.
M. G. McKoon.....	do	Union Mills	Do.
A. P. Hunton	Windsor	Bethel	Vermont.
A. R. Tyler.....	Grant	Muscoda	Wisconsin.
B. W. Strong	Sauk	Spring Green	Do.
G. G. Dudley	Beaufort	Beaufort	South Carolina.

NAVY PENSION FUND, ACT OF MARCH 2, 1867.

The navy pension fund, invested under direction of the Secretary of the Navy as trustee, now amounts to \$13,000,000. There is an uninvested balance of \$229,246 37. The income of this fund largely exceeds the annual amount at present required for the payment of navy pensions. Provision was made by the sixth section of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for awarding from the surplus income of this fund additional pensions to disabled officers, seamen, and marines, for meritorious service, under certain specified conditions. Seven claims of this character, favorably reported by the Secretary of the Navy, as

provided by law, have been certified for payment by this office. No payments were made in these cases during the last fiscal year.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Under the authority conferred by the fourth and eighth sections of the supplementary pension act of July 4, 1864, an attempt has been made to organize systematic and efficient action to prevent the consummation of intended frauds, and to remedy errors and abuses prejudicial to pensioners or to the government. The large amount now semi-annually paid to pensioners, many of whom are as yet but imperfectly instructed as to the best mode of obtaining their payments, has afforded both temptation and opportunity for the practice of extortion in making collections. By instructions to pension agents, by circulars to pensioners, and otherwise, much has been accomplished during the past year towards enlightening the latter as to their rights, and enforcing the laws for their protection. By means of careful special investigation the names of many persons who were improperly drawing pensions have been dropped from the rolls, and the real character of many more seemingly fraudulent or unworthy applications has been definitely ascertained. In several cases of misdemeanor and crime thus brought to light, conviction and punishment of the offenders have been secured. It is believed that only by constant and vigilant supervision, such as it has been my purpose to maintain, can serious frauds upon pensioners and the government be prevented. It can easily be demonstrated that the expenditures for this service have been largely surpassed in actual pecuniary saving to the government; yet these efforts have been chiefly valuable in keeping the evil in check, preventively, and protecting meritorious claimants and pensioners. An increased appropriation for this special service is urgently needed and would be advantageously employed.

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT CONDITION.

With the increased clerical force allowed by the act of March 2, 1867, the business of the Pension Office is in a gratifying state of advancement, notwithstanding its labors have been nearly doubled for the last year by reason of the increase acts of 1866. During the last six months a large gain has been made upon the accumulated work of the office, over and above the new applications received. Referring to the suggestions as to reorganization made in my last report, permit me again to express my earnest belief that substantially the legislation therein proposed will be found to promote the pecuniary interests of the government, and to add greater efficiency to the public service. Your attention is also invited to the pressing necessity under which this bureau labors for adequate room, and to the impossibility of continuing the present number of clerks without additional accommodations in this respect. Such a reduction during the current year would be a source of regret, and defeat the hope and purpose of speedily closing up, so far as practicable, the work now in arrears. Believing that no important extension of the very liberal provisions of the pension laws will now be contemplated by Congress, it is anticipated that no additional clerks will be needed for the transaction of the business of this office with all desirable despatch.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BARRETT,

Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of army pensions admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1867.

State.	Invalids.			Widows, children, mothers, and sisters.		
	Original.		Increase.	Original.		Increase.
	No.	Yearly am't.		No.	Yearly am't.	
Arkansas.....	21	\$2,054 00	1	56	\$5,430 00	\$2,040 00
Connecticut.....	252	15,591 72	185	440	44,840 00	23,352 00
California.....	7	552 00	1	6	720 00	48 00
District of Columbia.....	359	38,326 56	332	272	27,010 10	3,768 00
Delaware.....	35	2,436 00	25	68	5,916 00	3,480 00
Indiana.....	1,037	75,537 48	797	1,702	170,544 00	111,456 00
Illinois.....	1,586	120,560 44	1,190	1,417	144,664 00	82,200 00
Iowa.....	527	38,695 50	334	444	45,948 00	33,216 00
Kentucky.....	218	17,102 76	137	775	80,118 00	31,032 00
Kansas.....	99	8,295 92	45	110	11,208 00	3,672 00
Louisiana.....	35	2,896 00	28	67	7,198 00	1,224 00
Maine.....	1,096	74,517 22	656	865	86,554 00	66,182 00
Massachusetts.....	1,453	93,313 36	905	786	77,834 00	31,944 00
Maryland.....	229	16,785 96	184	170	17,068 00	8,184 00
Missouri.....	395	33,131 88	218	594	59,670 00	23,400 00
Michigan.....	795	54,597 16	592	851	84,546 00	60,012 00
Minnesota.....	122	8,870 80	92	251	26,200 00	12,600 00
New Hampshire.....	387	25,168 44	292	248	25,012 00	24,024 00
New York.....	2,556	186,243 78	2,808	3,452	348,042 67	221,808 00
New Jersey.....	286	21,211 26	330	366	37,476 00	26,328 00
Nebraska.....	9	524 00	5	12	1,152 00	528 00
North Carolina.....	12	1,103 92	1	90	6,649 21	552 00
New Mexico.....	1	48 00				
Ohio.....	1,534	107,077 44	1,325	2,002	202,362 00	137,904 00
Oregon.....	1	72 00		2	336 00	48 00
Pennsylvania.....	1,851	128,309 08	2,317	2,271	229,622 00	110,808 00
Rhode Island.....	74	4,336 00	97	94	9,912 00	11,098 00

A.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications, &c.—Continued.

State.	Invalids.			Widows, children, mothers, and sisters.		
	Original.		Increase.	Original.		Increase.
	No.	Yearly am't.	No. Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No. Yearly am't.
Tennessee.....	200	\$16,455 96	36 \$3,111 50	683	\$66,628 15	337 \$21,984 00
Vermont.....	383	25,164 28	368 26,676 80	440	43,254 00	477 27,492 00
Virginia.....	33	2,503 92	18 1,544 00	62	4,550 54	7 384 00
West Virginia.....	277	18,976 84	183 15,227 88	263	27,640 00	304 20,058 00
Wisconsin.....	575	39,672 44	453 36,018 52	811	80,928 00	797 49,920 00
Washington Territory.....	1	72 00	1 84 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16,453	1,180,194 72	13,946 1,089,003 62	19,660	1,979,062 67	19,309 1,150,646 00

B.—Statement of the amount paid for army pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1867.

State.	Invalid.	Widows, children, mothers, and sisters.	Total.
Arkansas.....	\$1,806 17	\$21,648 64	\$23,454 81
Connecticut.....	93,491 82	267,133 33	360,625 15
California.....	6,665 19	7,683 25	14,348 44
District of Columbia.....	124,245 15	127,675 02	250,920 17
Delaware.....	16,568 14	31,056 42	47,624 56
Indiana.....	393,518 78	859,022 52	1,252,541 30
Illinois.....	612,338 12	943,137 71	1,555,475 83
Iowa.....	196,890 79	394,964 29	591,855 08
Kentucky.....	90,477 12	337,674 75	428,151 87
Kansas.....	35,965 20	53,475 22	89,440 42
Louisiana.....	7,198 38	16,658 39	23,856 77
Maine.....	361,842 09	523,280 77	885,122 86
Massachusetts.....	431,208 43	673,255 03	1,104,463 46
Maryland.....	70,189 42	110,075 20	180,264 62
Missouri.....	135,139 12	324,589 51	459,728 63
Michigan.....	303,337 80	534,984 19	838,321 99
Minnesota.....	47,504 71	93,544 78	141,049 49
New Hampshire.....	158,821 91	246,580 70	405,402 61
New York.....	1,125,700 60	2,047,777 22	3,173,477 82
New Jersey.....	138,968 25	220,422 72	419,390 97
North Carolina.....	3,543 83	26,759 97	30,303 80
Nebraska.....	1,756 99	3,610 57	5,367 56
Ohio.....	640,013 50	1,214,011 55	1,854,025 05
Oregon.....	1,208 60	339 87	1,548 47
Pennsylvania.....	876,644 17	1,525,438 12	2,402,082 29
Rhode Island.....	33,748 73	83,313 86	117,062 59
Tennessee.....	62,891 73	211,927 31	274,819 04
Vermont.....	158,815 27	245,085 43	403,900 70
Virginia.....	7,959 52	23,932 47	31,891 99
West Virginia.....	86,056 65	188,707 53	274,764 18
Wisconsin.....	203,265 84	455,401 36	658,667 20
Washington Territory.....	750 53	15 01	765 54
Total.....	6,428,532 55	11,873,182 71	18,301,715 26

C.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying army pensions on the 30th day of June, 1867.

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	James W. Demby.....	\$22,824 98
	Fort Gibson.....	George C. Whiting.....	22,332 42
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Guy R. Phelps.....	23,725 47
California.....	San Francisco.....	James W. Shanklin.....	10,651 56
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	Robert Clarke.....	10,873 25
Delaware.....	Dover.....	David F. Burton.....	8,952 58
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Joseph P. Wiggins.....	17,049 84
	Madison.....	Mark Tilton.....	40,107 93
	Fort Wayne.....	Solomon D. Bayliss.....	34,209 71
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Ira J. Bloomfield.....	127,176 64
	Chicago.....	Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	64,844 33
	Centralia.....	Carson D. Hay.....	35,663 71
	Quincy.....	James M. Rice.....	26,347 59
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	James D. Thompson.....	53,399 20
	Fairfield.....	David B. Wilson.....	32,432 03
	Dubuque.....	Mordecai Mobley.....	54,410 55

C.—Statement of the amount of funds, &c.—Continued.

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Edward F. Gallagher..	\$3,139 94
	Lexington.....	Alexander H. Adams ..	552 12
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	Charles B. Lines.....	22,278 90
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Vacant.....	
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Henry Boynton	51,948 67
	Portland.....	Henry Willis.....	*6,391 20
	Bangor.....	Gideon Mayo.....	70,745 32
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	George C. Trumbull.....	36,126 11
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Thomas K. Carroll.....	36,900 53
Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	Egbert B. Brown.....	27,000 25
	Macon City.....	John T. Clements.....	15,204 53
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	Henry Barnes.....	74,823 61
	Grand Rapids.....	George W. Allen.....	29,492 48
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Reuben B. Gelusha.....	4,436 38
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	David Cross.....	17,231 94
	Portsmouth.....	James H. Sharpley.....	3,854 13
New York.....	Albany.....	Deodatus Wright.....	31,160 97
	New York city—Invalids.....	Frederick C. Wagner.....	70,840 17
	New York city—Widows.....	Alpheus Fobes.....	49,057 64
	Brooklyn.....	William V. Porter.....	6,534 16
	Canandaigua.....	Leander M. Drury.....	58,238 28
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Philemon Dickinson.....	46,332 58
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Andrew Miller.....	5,989 99
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	Edwin A. Allen.....	7,413 21
New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	James L. Collins.....	1,000 00
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Joe W. Dwyer.....	28,875 59
	Cincinnati.....	William E. Davis.....	68,697 41
	Cleveland.....	Lucien Swift.....	17,837 54
Oregon.....	Oregon City.....	Henry Warren.....	369 42
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia—Invalids.....	Enoch W. C. Greene.....	56,861 44
	Philadelphia—Widows.....	F. F. Burmeister.....	75,926 80
	Pittsburg.....	James McGregor.....	51,231 79
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	William C. Townsend.....	6,248 47
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Powhattan W. Maxey.....	*291 44
	Knoxville.....	John Caldwell.....	31,468 31
Vermont.....	St. Johnsbury.....	Edward C. Redington.....	9,532 38
	Rutland.....	Newton Kellogg.....	2,225 02
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	James T. Sutton, jr.....	4,892 20
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	John M. Doddridge.....	28,558 71
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Thomas Reynolds.....	11,903 21
	Milwaukee.....	Michael H. Fitch.....	40,956 92
	La Crosse.....	John A. Kellogg.....	10,133 66
Washington Territory.....	Vancouver.....	Samuel W. Brown.....	1,274 89
			1,708,979 50
Deduct amount due agents, marked thus * ..			6,682 64
Total amount due United States.....			1,702,296 86

D.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of army pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th day of June, 1867.

State.	Invalid.		Widows, children, mothers, and sisters.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly amt.	No.	Yearly amt.	No.	Yearly amt.
Arkansas.....	29	\$2,830 00	159	\$17,490 00	188	\$20,320 00
Connecticut.....	1,133	90,265 92	1,810	213,403 53	2,943	303,669 45
California.....	77	5,816 04	37	5,694 00	114	11,510 04
District of Columbia.....	995	192,596 72	608	70,365 98	1,603	192,962 70
Delaware.....	191	17,561 88	194	24,392 00	385	41,953 88
Indiana.....	4,280	380,429 52	5,628	699,009 60	9,908	1,079,439 12
Illinois.....	8,472	847,539 13	6,904	836,429 54	15,376	1,673,968 67
Iowa.....	2,118	191,647 48	3,099	360,448 22	5,217	552,095 70
Kentucky.....	1,107	89,506 60	2,094	346,040 48	3,171	435,547 08
Kansas.....	379	34,965 96	297	36,972 00	646	71,937 96
Louisiana.....	129	12,788 00	149	17,111 00	278	29,899 00
Maine.....	3,955	398,922 12	3,616	427,580 90	7,571	756,503 02
Massachusetts.....	4,931	414,641 48	5,309	576,859 62	10,240	991,501 10
Maryland.....	702	70,260 84	741	78,283 63	1,443	148,544 47
Missouri.....	1,339	126,008 00	1,895	196,809 00	3,234	322,817 00
Michigan.....	3,343	264,008 97	3,813	450,391 00	7,156	714,399 97
Minnesota.....	519	47,418 96	551	70,554 00	1,070	117,972 96
New Hampshire.....	1,867	149,723 40	1,950	221,729 56	3,807	371,452 96
New York.....	11,543	1,096,880 84	13,972	1,076,910 49	25,515	2,772,791 33
New Jersey.....	1,472	135,563 28	2,125	251,700 72	3,597	387,264 00
North Carolina.....	21	1,968 00	113	9,969 08	134	11,937 08
Nebraska.....	19	2,235 84	33	3,804 00	52	6,039 84
New Mexico.....	2	96 00	10	1,170 00	12	1,266 00
Ohio.....	7,012	638,832 04	8,310	997,601 36	15,322	1,636,433 40
Oregon.....	17	1,303 92	6	1,272 00	23	2,575 92
Pennsylvania.....	9,422	894,421 72	10,045	1,133,642 57	19,407	2,028,064 29
Rhode Island.....	404	34,407 84	610	73,990 05	1,014	108,397 89
Tennessee.....	393	38,092 00	1,079	125,853 80	1,472	163,945 80
Vermont.....	1,832	156,020 92	1,670	195,492 31	3,502	351,513 23

D.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of army pensioners, &c.—Continued.

State.	Invalids.		Widows, children, mothers, and sisters.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Virginia.....	54	\$5,355 00	123	\$8,113 00	177	\$13,468 00
West Virginia.....	895	81,345 12	1,334	163,713 33	2,229	245,058 45
Wisconsin.....	2,151	194,562 60	4,065	381,087 06	6,216	575,649 66
Washington Territory.....	9	988 00	2	192 00	11	1,180 00
Total.....	70,802	6,478,004 14	82,291	9,664,075 83	153,093	16,142,079 97

E 1.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of many pensions admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1867.

State.	Invalid.			Widows, children, mothers, and sisters.				
	Original.		Increase.	Original.		Increase.		
	No.	Yearly am't.	No. Yearly a'm't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No. Yearly am't.		
Connecticut.....	1	\$48 00		4	\$1,056 00	2	\$48 00	
California.....				1	120 00			
District of Columbia.....	5	372 00	11	\$972 00	12	1,722 00	4	828 00
Illinois.....	3	288 00	5	552 00	4	528 00	2	96 00
Kentucky.....	5	471 00	1	84 00	2	276 00		
Louisiana.....				3	564 00			
Maine.....	8	564 00	8	840 00	14	1,680 00	7	336 00
Massachusetts.....	29	1,968 00	43	3,456 00	38	4,764 00	31	1,656 00
Maryland.....	4	492 00	9	1,020 00	6	984 00	2	72 00
Missouri.....	3	162 00	4	240 00	6	684 00	2	48 00
Michigan.....	1	48 00	2	108 00	6	600 00	5	408 00
Minnesota.....				1	360 00			
New Hampshire.....	6	492 00	10	852 00	4	408 00	2	48 00
New York.....	36	3,072 00	68	6,348 00	63	7,968 00	24	1,272 00
New Jersey.....	5	348 00			7	1,812 00	1	96 00
Ohio.....	5	384 00	4	276 00	8	1,080 00	9	528 00
Pennsylvania.....	23	1,464 00	37	2,892 00	42	5,496 00	27	1,260 00
Rhode Island.....	1	48 00	2	108 00	3	384 00		
Virginia.....	1	48 00	2	144 00	8	1,200 00		
Wisconsin.....	1	48 00			1	168 00	2	96 00
Total.....	137	10,317 00	206	17,892 00	233	31,856 00	120	6,792 00
Increased cases.....	206	17,892 00			120	6,792 00		
Total.....	343	28,209 00			353	38,648 00		

E 2.—Statement of the amount paid for navy pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1867.

State.	Invalids.	Widows, children, mothers, and sisters.	Total.
Connecticut	\$254 73	\$4,552 80	\$4,807 53
California	170 04	240 00	410 04
District of Columbia	3,557 90	37,678 40	41,236 30
Illinois	2,190 23	2,370 01	4,560 24
Kentucky	1,308 35	1,205 60	2,513 95
Louisiana	435 66	1,900 50	2,336 16
Maine	4,999 34	7,659 31	12,658 65
Massachusetts	16,425 34	41,314 97	57,740 31
Maryland	2,555 33	9,579 94	12,135 27
Michigan	647 96	2,559 94	3,207 90
Missouri	748 88	2,906 39	3,655 27
Minnesota	72 72	.....	72 72
New Hampshire	2,805 91	3,282 66	6,088 57
New York	24,058 29	59,649 72	83,708 01
New Jersey	795 33	3,169 60	3,964 93
Ohio	2,637 26	8,798 33	11,435 59
Pennsylvania	12,138 33	38,258 93	50,397 26
Rhode Island	796 30	3,297 00	4,093 30
Virginia	423 08	11,350 22	11,773 30
Wisconsin	220 30	1,225 60	1,445 90
Total	77,241 28	240,999 92	318,241 20

F 1.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying navy pensions on the 30th day of June, 1867.

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Connecticut	Hartford	Guy R. Phelps	\$3,135 71
California	San Francisco	James W. Shanklin	1,589 96
District of Columbia	Washington	Robert Clarke	19,471 20
Illinois	Chicago	Charles T. Hotchkiss	2,769 70
Kentucky	Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher	1,563 25
Louisiana	New Orleans	Vacant .....	.....
Maine	Portland	Henry Willis	6,519 39
Massachusetts	Boston	George C. Trumbull	31,420 44
Maryland	Baltimore	Thomas K. Carroll	8,576 46
Michigan	Detroit	Henry Barns	1,783 84
Missouri	St. Louis	Egbert B. Brown	1,932 60
Minnesota	St. Paul	Reuben B. Gelusha	500 00
New Hampshire	Concord	James H. Shapley	4,971 61
New York	Brooklyn	William V. Porter	43,559 36
New Jersey	Trenton	Philemon Dickinson	2,273 74
Ohio	Cincinnati	William E. Davis	7,579 26
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Enoch W. C. Greene	28,345 00
.....	Pittsburg	James McGregor	2,207 53
Rhode Island	Providence	William C. Townsend	2,931 63
Virginia	Richmond	James T. Sutton, jr	4,047 60
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Michael H. Fitch	676 53
			175,796 22

F2.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of navy pensioners on the rolls of each State and Territory on the 30th day of June, 1867.

State.	Town.	Invalids.		Widows, children, mothers, and sisters		Total.	
		No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	7	\$336 00	24	\$5,352 00	31	\$5,748 00
California.....	San Francisco.....	3	234 00	2	360 00	5	594 00
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	40	4,024 50	117	27,648 00	157	31,672 50
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	35	3,060 00	14	2,244 00	49	5,304 00
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	10	815 00	6	1,116 00	16	1,931 00
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	5	532 00	4	876 00	9	1,428 00
Maine.....	Portland.....	50	4,885 50	53	7,152 00	103	12,017 50
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	227	18,585 25	269	39,342 00	496	57,927 25
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	42	3,725 50	52	10,086 00	94	13,811 50
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	10	660 00	17	2,208 00	27	2,868 00
Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	10	928 00	13	1,776 00	23	2,704 00
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	1	72 00	1	360 00	2	432 00
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	42	3,714 00	22	3,300 00	64	7,014 00
New York.....	Brooklyn.....	331	28,363 00	354	53,484 00	685	81,852 00
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	7	440 00	21	3,964 00	28	4,404 00
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	32	2,885 00	55	8,460 00	87	11,345 00
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	165	13,591 50	228	34,446 00	393	48,037 50
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	11	786 00	20	3,276 00	31	4,062 00
South Carolina.....	Washington, D. C.....	8	580 00	17	3,030 00	25	3,610 00
Texas.....	San Antonio.....	1	24 00	.....	.....	1	24 00
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	5	350 00	27	6,102 00	32	6,452 00
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	3	420 00	11	1,488 00	14	1,908 00
Naval Asylum.....	Philadelphia.....	9	576 00	.....	.....	9	576 00
Total.....	.....	1,054	89,652 25	1,327	216,090 00	2,381	305,742 25

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1867.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron—ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*
President—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, M. A.
Secretary—WILLIAM STICKNEY, Esq.
Treasurer—GEORGE W. RIGGS, Jr., Esq.
Directors—HON. AMOS KENDALL, HON. BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, REV. BYRON
SUNDERLAND, D. D., DAVID A. HALL, Esq., JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A., *President, Professor of Moral and Political Science.*
SAMUEL PORTER, M. A., *Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.*
REV. LEWELLYN PRATT, M. A., *Professor of Natural Science.*
EDWARD A. FAY, M. A., *Professor of History and Ancient Languages.*
JAMES M. SPENCER, B. A., *Professor of Mathematics.*
REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER, M. A., *Lecturer on Natural History.*
HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, M. A., *Lecturer on Astronomy.*
PETER BAUMGRAS, *Instructor in Art.*

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A.
Instructors—JAMES DENISON, M. A., MELVILLE BALLARD, B. S., MARY T.
G. GORDON, ELIZABETH L. DENISON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physician—NATHAN S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron—Miss SARAH A. BLISS.
Assistant Matron—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,*Washington, October 28, 1867.*

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1867:

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the first day of July, 1866, numbered.....	96
Admitted during the year	8
Admitted since July 1, 1867.....	14
	— 22
Dismissed since July 1, 1866.....	11
Died.....	3 14
	— 8
Number now in the institution.....	104
Under instruction since July 1, 1866, males, 84; females, 34; total....	118

A catalogue of the names and residences of the pupils will be found appended to this report.

THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

The completion of the eastern section of the primary department building in December last, in which greatly improved accommodations are afforded for the male pupils, has served to diminish the amount of sickness in our household usually incident to the inclement season of winter, and we are able to report a year of unusual exemption from disease.

One case of typhoid fever appeared in May, of a serious character, but by the blessing of a kind Providence, seconded by skilful medical treatment and faithful nursing, the patient recovered.

During the vacation one of our pupils, named John A. Unglebower, of Frederick county, Maryland, was seized with gastric fever, and after a short illness died. He was a boy of exemplary character and good promise, whose early death is mourned by all who knew him.

On the first day of June last two members of our college, James Cross, of Pennsylvania, and Malachi Hollowell, of Illinois, were removed by death under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing nature.

A large party of the students were bathing in the Eastern branch, when suddenly Mr. Cross was seized with cramp or convulsions, and though he had prompt assistance from his companions, some undergoing great personal danger in their efforts to save their friend, he died before he could be brought to the shore; not drowned, apparently, but yielding to some violent congestion, the action or cause of which can never be definitely understood.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Cross it was observed that Mr. Hollowell was nowhere to be seen, and the sad conviction was forced upon the minds of his friends that he had been seized as was his companion, or that he had lost his presence of mind in the excitement of seeing his fellow-student in mortal danger. His remains were recovered on the day following the accident, and, with those of Mr. Cross, interred in the lot of the institution in Glenwood cemetery.

The loss to the college of these two promising young men is felt most keenly by officers and students; consolation, however, being allowed us in the hope that they were not unprepared to meet the sudden and unexpected summons,

and in the conviction that the voice of God, as uttered in this afflictive dispensation, has been heard and heeded among our surviving students.

The esteem in which these young men were held by the officers of the college is attested by the following extracts from the records of the faculty :

"Mr. Cross, a member of the sophomore class at the time of his death, was a young man of singularly blameless life and character. He was simple-minded, genuinely honest, and unaffectedly modest. A leading characteristic of his mind was a sincere love of truth, and a desire for an absolutely thorough understanding of whatever he made a subject of study. Without the stimulus of selfish rivalry, he aimed at intellectual acquisition for its own sake and as a preparation for usefulness in life. His all-absorbing desire was to make himself master of the English language, and in this he had succeeded to a remarkable degree. The critical and analytical faculties predominated in his mind, and in his inquiries into the structure of language, as well as on other subjects, he showed a persevering thoroughness and a penetrating acuteness which gave promise that he would be an honor to the college, and encouraged the hope that he might eventually accomplish something of especial value in some line of study.

"Mr. Hollowell, of the preparatory class, was a young man of high moral and intellectual aspirations, meditative habits, an impressible and somewhat romantic temperament, and was gifted with imagination and poetic sensibility in no common degree. His temper and disposition were most amiable and lovely. He was reverent and conscientious, and had a heart overflowing with love to his fellow-men and to all the creatures of God. He evinced capacities which it was not unreasonable to hope might be so developed and trained as at length to gain for him an honorable name in the world of letters, and to fulfil his desires of thus doing something to benefit mankind.

"Both of these young men were dear to our hearts and full of promise to our hopes. We feel their deaths as a personal grief and disappointment and as a real loss to the college. But God's ways are not as our ways. We bow with submission to His chastening hand, and would give heed to the admonition which calls upon us for earnestness, fidelity, and devotedness in the work which we have here to do."

A testimonial of respect was likewise adopted by the students, on the evening after the accident, in the following preamble and resolutions :

"Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has removed from among us by sudden and violent deaths our fellow-students and classmates, James Cross and Malachi Hollowell : Therefore be it

Resolved, That our great respect for the characters of the deceased will not permit the occasion to pass without some expression of our sorrow and regret for the sad calamity which not only deprives us of esteemed friends and companions, but also entails upon the college the loss of two of its most promising young men.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the parents who are by this sorrowful event stricken with grief at the death of faithful and loving sons, and that we grieve with them and with all the friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That we wear a badge of mourning for a period of thirty days as an appropriate token of respect to the memory of our dead comrades.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their respective parents, and that a copy be also furnished to the National Deaf-Mute Gazette for publication."

CHANGES IN CORPS OF OFFICERS.

The vacancy in the primary department alluded to in our last report as having been occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Ijams, has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Denison, a deaf-mute lady, who has for several years

resided in the institution, and whose qualifications for the position she has now taken, are all that could be desired.

At the beginning of our fall term our matron, Mrs. Eliza A. Ijams, retired from her position.

Miss Sarah A. Bliss, from New Haven, Connecticut, who has been appointed to this office, brings with her a knowledge of the sign language, besides being in other respects eminently qualified for the position.

To our college faculty a professorship of mathematics has been added, and filled by the appointment of James M. Spencer, B. A., a graduate, in high standing, of Yale College.

THE COLLEGE.

This department, organized in 1864, bids fair, from the wide sphere of usefulness opened to it, to attain a numerical preponderance in the institution at no very distant day, the number of students the past year being thirty-five, representing fourteen States of our country.

One young man has come to us from England, attracted by the peculiar advantages offered here for high intellectual culture.

The number of our free scholarships, endowed by private individuals, has not been increased since the date of our last report.

Important action has, however, been taken by Congress in reference to admissions into our collegiate department, which has enabled us to receive thus far all who have desired to enter.

The act of Congress of March 2, 1867, with the terms of which you are already familiar, making provision for the free entrance into our collegiate department of poor deaf-mutes from any of our States and Territories, impresses on our work the seal of nationality and opens to us possibilities for usefulness of a most important character.

It renders probable a speedy attainment of our number of pupils to its maximum, and necessitates an earlier completion of our buildings than had previously been contemplated.

The number provided for by the act just referred to, viz., ten, lacks but one of being filled, and we have no reason to suppose that Congress will limit its benevolent action to mutes from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, when applicants equally deserving seek admission from other States.

The general progress in the college has been very gratifying; almost without exception have the students applied themselves diligently to study, attaining to a degree of success which is alike creditable to themselves and to the professors. A high moral tone has pervaded their conduct, and an almost unvarying support has been accorded to the regulations of the faculty.

One of the members of the college, Miss Lydia A. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, has left us to take an eligible position as a teacher in the Missouri institution for the deaf and dumb, and carries with her the best wishes of her friends here for her success and prosperity in her new home.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The extension of the building designed for the occupancy of this department, which has been effected during the year, has added greatly to the comfort of both teachers and pupils. A large sitting room for the boys, a bath room, ample school rooms, a chapel, hospital rooms, and a spacious dormitory are included in the section last constructed, the work on which has been done in a substantial manner and in a style corresponding with the previously erected portions of the building.

The grounds adjoining have been graded and drained, and the permanent play-grounds for both boys and girls have been made ready for use.

The number in this department remains about the same as last year, and the several classes have made creditable progress in their studies.

An examination conducted by the college faculty at the close of the term attested the improvement of the pupils and the faithful labors of their instructors.

A new feature has been introduced in the discipline of the male pupils by the employment of young men from the college to act as ushers. The duty is performed in turn by a limited number, and the results are entirely satisfactory.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO EUROPE.*

It will be remembered that in our last report allusion was made to the interest excited in certain parts of the country in regard to the instruction of the deaf and dumb in articulation, and to the fact that comparisons had been put forth between the system of instruction pursued in this country and those of Europe, unfavorable to the American schools.

Our aim has ever been to afford our pupils all in the matter of instruction which their peculiar condition would admit of their receiving. We were, therefore, unwilling to suffer even a claim to pass unnoticed that other means than those made use of here might be employed to the advantage of the deaf and dumb.

In order that full information be secured as to existing methods in Europe, we decided last winter to institute an investigation of the subject, and adopted on the 20th of February the following preamble and resolutions :

"Whereas there has been of late considerable discussion among educated and philanthropic men with regard to the several systems of instructing deaf-mutes, now in operation in the world; and

"Whereas it is alleged by men of standing and reputation in the community that much of value is to be found in the European methods, which form, at present no part of the American system; and

"Whereas it is the desire and intention of this board to avail itself, as far as may be practicable, of every known facility for the improvement of the class of persons taught in this institution : Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the president be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to proceed to Europe in April next for the purpose of inspecting the prominent institutions for deaf-mutes in that quarter of the globe, and he shall examine carefully into all the various methods and systems pursued in the schools of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, making full memoranda of all facts of value elicited and report the same to the board on his return, which shall not be later than the 15th of October of the present year."

In pursuance of these resolutions the president proceeded to Europe in April and returned on the 15th of October, having discharged the duty assigned him in a manner satisfactory to us.

* By permission of the honorable minister of the interior of France, the director of the Imperial Institution at Paris has presented to our institution fifty-five volumes of publications relating to the instruction of the deaf and dumb, including rare copies of the works of De l'Épée, Sicard, Bebian, and Degerando, now to be obtained, if at all, only with great difficulty and at considerable expense.

This mark of friendly interest from the parent institution, so to speak, of the American schools for deaf-mutes, is most gratefully appreciated by us, and will serve to strengthen the fraternal ties which have ever existed between the deaf-mute institutions of France and the United States.

To the honorable minister of the interior for his action in the premises; to the director of the Imperial Institution for his prompt and generous exercise of the authority conferred by his government; and to the honorable ambassador of the United States at Paris for his courtesy in facilitating the transmission of the valuable donation, we would express our most sincere and hearty thanks.

II. ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Receipts.

Balance from old account.....	\$2,433 85
Appropriations.....	46,740 00
Balance due the president.....	32 83
	<hr/>
	49,206 68
	<hr/>

Disbursements.

Paid James G. Naylor on contracts.....	\$32,500 00
Paid A. R. Shepherd & Bros. for constructing gas-works.....	4,500 00
Paid E. S. Friedrich, architect, for services.....	1,320 00
Paid Vaux, Withers & Co., architects, for services.....	500 00
Paid for steam-heating apparatus and kitchen range.....	5,559 00
Paid for plumbing.....	2,040 03
Paid for building materials and hardware.....	284 97
Paid for lightning rods.....	106 00
Paid for furniture, bedding, &c.....	2,396 68
	<hr/>
	49,206 68
	<hr/>

III. IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance from old account.....	\$2,222 46
Appropriation.....	4,500 00
	<hr/>
	6,722 46
	<hr/>

Disbursements.

Paid Olmsted, Vaux & Co., architects, for services.....	\$500 00
Paid for grading.....	1,248 88
Paid for draining.....	692 15
Paid for lumber for enclosures and walks.....	498 19
Balance due the United States July 1, 1867.....	3,783 24
	<hr/>
	6,722 46
	<hr/>

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

1. For the support of the institution, including one thousand dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000.)

2. For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of additions to the buildings of the institution, to furnish additional accommodations for the increased number of pupils and for the resident officers, fifty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, (\$53,250.)

3. For the enlargement and improvement of the grounds of the institution, five thousand six hundred dollars, (\$5,600.)

The amount required for the support of the institution will be seen to be the same as for the current year. The amount asked for building purposes is a little less than the last appropriation; the sum named for the work upon the grounds is also lessened.

The expenses thus proposed to be met are deemed necessary to a proper support and continuance of the work confided to our care. We therefore respect-

fully recommend that appropriations be asked at the approaching session of Congress in accordance with the foregoing estimates.

For the first time in the history of our institution we are constrained to ask for the insertion of items in the deficiency bill usually passed by Congress in January or February. The necessity for this course on our part does not arise from any lack of accuracy in our last year's estimates, nor yet from the undertaking of any improvements not authorized by Congress. It has, on the contrary, been forced upon us by the action of Congress itself already alluded to in this report, and which we could not have anticipated last year.

The admission and support of government pupils into our collegiate department as authorized by the act of March 2, 1867, will entail an unexpected expense of about three thousand dollars; and we therefore respectfully ask that Congress be requested to appropriate this amount, making it available for the current fiscal year, as follows:

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, three thousand dollars, (\$3,000.)

The policy indicated by the act just referred to renders it important that the work on our buildings be hastened forward more rapidly than we had supposed last year would be necessary.

Every completed section of our buildings is full, while some portions of the institution are uncomfortably crowded. We have reason to suppose that our numbers will considerably increase next year, and, unless we resume our work on the chapel and refectory buildings very early in the spring, we shall be unable to accommodate our officers and pupils, save by a degree of crowding which will be both unpleasant and unwholesome.

In our domestic department the pressure is most severely felt. Our kitchen and its appurtenances being only designed for a family of forty, is but ill adapted to its purpose when compelled to serve for a household of one hundred and forty.

Our laundry was constructed on the same scale, and it is only with the greatest difficulty and under burdensome disadvantages that we are able to secure the performance of the necessary work of the institution.

In one of our dining rooms likewise, originally intended for but fifteen, we are compelled to place forty-five persons.

In view of all these circumstances, and the increase of our numbers almost certain to occur at the opening of our next fall term, a proper regard for the interests of the institution makes it incumbent upon us to ask that Congress be requested to make the following appropriation, so that it may be drawn and used for building operations between the 15th of March and the 1st of July next:

For the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of additions to the buildings of the institution, to furnish enlarged accommodations for the male and female pupils and the resident officers, forty-eight thousand dollars, (\$48,000.)

The work to which this appropriation, if made, will be applied was contemplated and included in the plans submitted last year, and will be necessary to their ultimate completion. It is a mere anticipation of what will in any event be required hereafter, and involves no added expense or change in general plans and estimates already laid before Congress.

The board, therefore, entertain the hope that their attitude in this request may not seem unreasonable, and that the measure they propose may commend itself to your judgment and receive the sanction of Congress, being as they believe in the direct line of conformity with the policy of the government towards the institution, as indicated from time to time in its legislative acts.

By order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE SYSTEMS OF DEAF-MUTE INSTRUCTION PURSUED IN EUROPE.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
October 23, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the requirements of your resolutions of the twentieth of February last, directing me to examine the methods of instructing the deaf and dumb pursued in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy; to make memoranda of all facts of value elicited, and render an account of the same to you, I have the honor to report that, on the twentieth of April last, I landed at Liverpool and proceeded at once to prosecute the labor with which I had been charged.

Besides visiting the countries named in your resolutions, I have extended my personal inquiries into Russia, (including Finland,) Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Ireland, being led to do this by statements which were made to me in central Europe of the interesting character of the more northern institutions for the deaf and dumb. I shall thus be able to present for your consideration a comparative view of the work of deaf-mute instruction, as carried on in fourteen countries, omitting from the family of European nations only Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Turkey. I allow myself to hope that this extension of my tour beyond the limits at first proposed will meet your approval in view of the greater completeness it has given to the examination instituted by your orders.

My programme of travel was arranged to avoid, as far as practicable, the vacations of the institutions I desired to see, and necessitated a somewhat circuitous route. I shall not, therefore, undertake to give the results of my observations in the order of my journey, but will rather divide the institutions I have visited into three classes, having reference to the fundamental principles on which the different methods of instruction are based. Each of these grand divisions may be subdivided when the less important differences of detail work are considered, but such distinctions will more properly be made to appear later in my report.

I. THE NATURAL METHOD.

I apply this term to the system founded by the Abbé de l'Épée, in France, in seventeen hundred and sixty, improved by his successor, the Abbé Sicard, and still further improved and introduced into America by Sicard's pupil, the first Doctor Gallaudet, in eighteen hundred and seventeen. This system is based on a free use of the natural language of the deaf-mute that of pantomimic gestures; employing it, however, as a means only to the end in view, which is the induction of the mute to society by making him acquainted with the vocabulary, the grammar, and the idioms of his vernacular, thus empowering him to read understandingly and write correctly the language of the country wherein he resides.

The extent of education which may follow this great aim of the natural method, depends, of course, only on the means, disposition, and talents of the pupil.

Under this classification are to be grouped those institutions in which the study of articulation forms no part of the regular system of instruction, in which category are found all the American schools, with the single exception of one for quite young children, recently opened at Northampton, Massachusetts. In this establishment, so far as I have been made acquainted with the purposes of its founders, articulation is to be rigorously pursued, the exclusion of signs amounting to an almost absolute prohibition from the very beginning of the course of instruction.

II. THE ARTIFICIAL METHOD.

This system was founded nearly simultaneously by Samuel Heinicke, in Germany, and by Thomas Braidwood, in Scotland, in seventeen hundred and sixty. It has for its principal aim the development by unnatural processes of the power of speech, which exists unimpaired in all save a very few deaf-mutes, and the training of the eye of the mute to perform, as far as possible, the part of the palsied ear, by discerning the meaning of spoken words from the changes in position of the vocal organs. This division will include all those schools which began on what has been called by certain writers the "German method," with others that have adopted it, wherein signs are admitted only as a necessary evil, the continued use of them beyond the early stages of education being considered as pernicious in its effects on the deaf and dumb. Hence the natural language of the mute is, in schools of this class, suppressed as soon and as far as possible, and its existence as a language, capable of being made the reliable and precise vehicle for the widest range of thought, is ignored.

The extent of intellectual culture opened to mutes educated under this system is less within a given number of years than that afforded by the first method.

III. THE COMBINED METHOD.

Under this head I shall class those institutions which are endeavoring to combine the two methods just described, recognizing the utility of the sign language at every stage of the course of instruction, and at the same time including a greater or less degree of attention to spoken language. Here will be found many schools where the value and practicability of teaching articulation was once wholly denied and the system of "artificial speech" vehemently denounced; while, on the other hand, institutions organized and for many years conducted on the principles laid down by a man who declared "that all other methods than his own (that of articulation) were useless and pernicious, and no less than delusive folly, fraud, and nonsense," are now found recognizing and employing the natural language of the mute to a degree which assigns them a place in this third classification.

The old terms "German method," "French method," "English method," can now properly be used only in writing the history of deaf-mute instruction, to so great an extent have intercourse, discussion, publication, and an earnest purpose on the part of many instructors of the deaf and dumb to employ all serviceable means in the prosecution of their work, obliterated the ancient lines of division and even of dissension.

Should I undertake in this communication to give all the facts and incidents relating to the rise and progress of deaf-mute instruction that have come to my notice in central and northern Europe, to describe minutely all that has interested me in the many establishments I have visited, and to set forth the mass of valuable and suggestive statistics that have accumulated in my hands, it would be necessary to extend this report beyond all reasonable dimensions. I shall therefore limit myself to a statement of methods and appliances of instruction in the institutions which have fallen under my personal observation, together with a presentation of such comparisons, conclusions, and recommendations as shall seem to be warranted by the facts elicited in my tour; hoping to be able at no very distant day to lay before you and the public a report or volume embodying all the valuable matter I have collected, bearing upon the work of deaf-mute instruction on the other side of the Atlantic.

CLASS I.

Of institutions in which the natural method forms the basis of instruction, I have seen nine: four in England, one in Scotland, three in Ireland, and one

in Switzerland. Some of these schools teach articulation in special cases, but only to the semi-deaf or the semi-mute, none attempting it with the toto-congenitally deaf, and regarding it as no part of the regular curriculum of study.

THE INSTITUTION AT DONCASTER, ENGLAND.

To this establishment, containing one hundred and twenty pupils of both sexes, organized in 1829 by Professor Charles Baker, its present distinguished and able head master, I paid two visits.

The arrangement of school-rooms here, as in all the British and Irish institutions I visited, differs from that preferred in America—the pupils being assembled in one large room, thus bringing every child, and the teachers as well, under the eye of the principal, imparting an *esprit du corps* and a sympathy of companionship that are not without their advantages.

Of this peculiarity of the schools of England I had previously known, and in our own institution the building of the primary department has already been arranged with a view to an experiment, in a somewhat modified form of this plan. In other respects the manner of instruction resembles that pursued in institutions of the United States, involving, however, a greater use of textbooks and printed matter in the earlier years than with us. Professor Baker has prepared a large number of books designed for instructing the deaf and dumb, many if not all of which might with profit be introduced into the schools of our own country.

Of these works, as well as several others not composed specially for deaf-mutes, besides charts and tablets of great value, Professor Baker has most kindly presented to our institution complete copies, the use of which will often lighten the labor of our teachers and pupils, and cause his name to be held in grateful remembrance.

In the Doncaster school articulation is taught to those only who have in childhood learned to speak, or who at present possess some degree of hearing.

The opinion of Professor Baker on any subject relating to the instruction of the deaf and dumb is entitled to great weight, he having had an experience of nearly forty years in the profession.

You will, therefore, read with interest the following extract from an address delivered by him before a convention of instructors of the deaf and dumb, held in Doncaster on the 28th and 29th of July, 1852, expressing, as he informed me, the views he holds on the subject of articulation at the present time:

"It will probably be expected that I should make some allusion to articulation as an instrument of instruction. You are most of you aware that my opinion is unfavorable to any large devotion of time to this object, except in cases where a natural aptness exists. Though there will be found in every institution a few pupils, especially among those who have become deaf after learning to speak, whose improvement repays the care of a teacher, (and to such I would afford every facility for recovering the lost faculty,) the success hitherto attendant on the efforts to teach articulation to the totally deaf is by no means flattering, and I do not believe there is one institution in our country which can produce a dozen pupils whose articulation could be understood by indifferent auditors. But I am content to let the intelligent and educated deaf and dumb themselves settle this controversy, confining the decision to those whose deafness is congenital, but who have had every advantage that the best teachers of articulation and reading from the lips have been able to bestow on them. Do such educated deaf persons converse orally among themselves? On the contrary, do they not invariably converse with each other by signs and spelling? Do they prefer oral conversation with others who are not deaf and dumb? On the contrary, do they not prefer the means presented to them by their writing materials or the manual alphabet? We are all acquainted with deaf and dumb

individuals, either personally or by report, who have been educated by the means of articulation. Can we say that the value of speech is to them in any degree equal to the cost of its attainment?—that either they or their friends value it as the advocates of articulation would lead us to anticipate?—or that the acquisition is in any respect equal to its cost in money, and in the even more precious cost of time bestowed upon it? But, although I admit that speech is a good and natural exercise for the lungs and voice, I have never discovered that it is requisite for health; nor that the pupils of an institution in which articulation is *not* taught have worse health than those of one where it is an object of attainment. I must therefore decide against giving up the time now bestowed on the acquisition of language and useful knowledge by my pupils, to devote it to the specious acquirement of articulation."

I was specially impressed in this establishment with the value of a printing office in an institution for the deaf and dumb. Aside from the opportunity it affords for the imparting to a portion of the male pupils the knowledge of a respectable and lucrative trade, the presence of such a department facilitates and encourages the preparation of books and other useful appliances for the school-room.

Professor Baker assured me that but for the fact that printing could be done within the walls of his establishment, in a place of easy access and quite under his own control, very many of his works would never have assumed the permanent form they now possess.

In this institution I observed the prevalence of the *family idea* to a marked and gratifying degree. The pupils were made to feel *at home*, and to regard Professor Baker as a father. As a means of education, especially in a moral and religious point of view, I am satisfied this cultivation of the family relation, when considerable numbers of children, removed from the daily influences of home, are assembled, can be made to exert a most salutary influence.

THE INSTITUTION AT BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

This is one of the oldest schools for the deaf and dumb in Great Britain, having been in operation since eighteen hundred and twelve, and now containing about one hundred and twenty pupils. The present head master, Mr. Arthur Hopper, has visited many of the continental schools, examining especially those in which articulation is accorded a prominent place, and he is inclined to coincide with Professor Baker's view that the results of the labor of teaching the great body of deaf-mutes artificial speech and reading from the lips of others are not of sufficient practical benefit to compensate for the necessary outlay of time and money. Mr. Hopper is of the opinion that in cases of the semi-mute and the semi deaf, it is the duty of instructors to see that all possible means are taken to retain and improve what speech is possessed by the pupil. This is done in the Birmingham school, but no more in the direction of articulation.

You are doubtless aware that one marked difference between the British and American usage in deaf-mute instruction has been the employment of a two-handed alphabet in Great Britain. A few years since Mr. Hopper gave to the public his views on this subject in the following terms:

"It is, I think, much to be regretted that those who first brought the art of instructing the deaf and dumb prominently before the public in the United Kingdom, and from whom it has been transmitted to us, did not adopt the one-handed alphabet. It appears to possess every advantage that can be claimed for the two-handed alphabet. The various positions by which it represents the letters can be assumed as rapidly and with as much facility as those employed in the two-handed method.

"It has, besides, many advantages over its rival. It is more distinct. The upright, downward, and horizontal positions of the hand enable one to distin-

guish easily several of the letters at a distance. The signs for the vowels being as distinct as those for the consonants, prevents the confusion occasioned by the difficulty of observing which finger has been touched in rapid spelling with both hands. By using the right hand when conversing with a person placed on one's left, and *vice versa*, what is spelled can be easily read by those to whom it is addressed, while, in employing both hands the positions of the fingers are less obvious to the person spelled to than to the person who spells. The fact of only one hand being employed is itself a great advantage, for the other hand is left at liberty to hold an umbrella, to manage the reins in driving, and to perform a number of offices that it would be tedious to enumerate. In walking, besides allowing those engaged in conversation to be linked, it does not attract the attention of strangers so much as the two-handed system of spelling. In sickness, too, it requires comparatively very little effort to hold out one hand, and to spell with it. I have found that our deaf-mutes, though more practiced in the two-handed method, invariably use the other alphabet when confined to bed. If a deaf mute has had one arm amputated, as is sometimes the case, it is needless to point out the benefit the one-handed alphabet must be to him."

Consistently with the preference thus expressed, Mr. Hopper has required his pupils to learn the single-hand alphabet, and though, from long usage, the other still retains its place, the simpler method is gaining ground, not only in this, but in other British schools, and will, it is thought, eventually take the precedence altogether.

I notice, in Mr. Hopper's school-room an excellent arrangement of large slates. They are fixed in the wall at a proper angle and elevation, entirely surrounding the room, with the edges joined, and thus presenting a surface oftentimes convenient for large diagrams, which cannot be well given when wooden frames intervene at each point of union between the tablets.

Mr. Hopper has prepared some class-books in language which are well worthy of examination by teachers of the deaf and dumb, copies of which he kindly presented me for our library.

THE INSTITUTION AT MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Of all the schools for the deaf and dumb which I saw in the United Kingdom this possesses the most beautiful buildings. A large gothic structure, situated in the suburbs of Manchester, contains the institution for the blind and that for the deaf and dumb, having a regularly organized parish church in the central buildings, accessible from either wing for the respective occupants, and to the public from a third entrance.

The schools for the blind and for the deaf and dumb are in no respect connected, save by the contiguity of their buildings, and are under different head masters. That for deaf-mutes was founded in 1823, contains one hundred and forty-eight pupils, and is under the direction of Mr. Andrew Patterson, a practical and accomplished teacher of many years' experience. His opinion in regard to articulation coincides entirely with that of Professor Baker and Mr. Hopper. Although he has in several cases taught it successfully to congenital mutes, he thinks it impracticable for any large proportion of the deaf and dumb.

The peculiar point of interest in this institution is a department for infants; and as the subject of the earlier education of the deaf and dumb has recently been discussed in influential quarters in our own country, an account of this novel establishment may not be without value.

The distinctive feature of this department in its entire separation from what is called the upper school.

A building containing school-rooms, play-rooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, hospital, dining rooms, kitchen, officers' apartments, and visitors' rooms, connected only by a corridor to the main building, is prepared for the infants.

Their management is entirely committed to females, and the hours of school, of recreation, and of sleep are regulated to accord with their tender years. Nowhere are they associated with the pupils of more advanced age, until they are prepared to be transferred to the upper school.

About fifty of these little ones, from four to ten years of age, are here gathered, and are undoubtedly being prepared for much greater progress in intellectual culture than those who remain at home until the age at which it is customary to commence the education of deaf-mutes whose term of study is to be limited to five or six years.

In the upper school the pupils remain until they are sixteen years of age; hence a child who enters the infant department at five has eleven years of special instruction, and will undoubtedly be, *ceteris paribus*, much in advance of one who has only the advantage of being in school from its tenth to its sixteenth year.

That it is wise in all cases to remove the mute child so early from the associations of home I do not feel prepared to say, but a few years will suffice to determine from the results of this school, as well as of that in Massachusetts already referred to, whether a general system of infant schools for the deaf and dumb should be put in operation.

Of one thing in this connection there can be no doubt, namely, that a child born deaf labors under peculiar and great disabilities in acquiring an education.

In view of this fact, common justice, not to speak of the appeal made to our sympathies by the affecting condition of the mute, would seem to demand that a period of tuition equally extended with that afforded to his more favored fellows, should be accorded to the deaf and dumb.

That such a length of time is secured for the mute when he is limited to five or six years for the acquirement of a new and complicated language, and for all the education he is ever to receive wherein he may have the assistance of competent teachers, no one will, I think, undertake to claim.

THE INSTITUTION AT LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

In the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, a gentleman of the name of Comer became interested in the deaf and dumb in reading a work on "the art of instructing the infant deaf and dumb, by John P. Arrowsmith," published in London in eighteen hundred and nineteen.

The author, who had a deaf brother, advocated the teaching of mutes in ordinary schools, and Mr. Comer undertook to put his theories in practice in Liverpool.

The attempt failed, as similar attempts put forth by visionary theorists on the continent of Europe in later years have done, but the result of Comer's efforts was the establishment in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, in Liverpool, of the institution now existing in that city, ably conducted by David Buxton, F. R. S. L., and in which I spent two days while in England.

The number of pupils in this institution is eighty-five, twenty of whom are day scholars, being residents of the city of Liverpool.

The idea having been suggested in our own country that a system of day schools for deaf-mutes would be productive of better results than the existing arrangement of boarding the pupils in the institution, I was interested to inquire of Mr. Buxton as to the operation of the law in his school admitting day scholars.

He expressed an opinion decidedly unfavorable to the plan, saying that the day scholars made less progress than the others, and at the same time were much more difficult to govern, bringing with them, from their frequent contact with the streets of the city, much that was objectionable and oftentimes immoral.

In regard to the subject of articulation, the opinions of Mr. Buxton are enti-

tled to be weighed very carefully, he having had several years' actual experience in this branch of instruction in the London school, (where it was formerly accorded a very important place in the course of study,) besides a long intimacy with deaf-mutes in his present position.

In his judgment, when pupils can be retained eight or nine years in school, and when funds suffice for the employment of a teacher for each ten or twelve, it is well to make considerable effort in the teaching of articulation, attempting it with all; but when the period of their residence in an institution is limited to five or six years, the time can be much more advantageously occupied in perfecting instruction in written language and the elements of general knowledge.

Articulation was formerly taught in the Liverpool school to a greater extent than at present.

Now only the semi-deaf and the semi-mute are instructed in artificial speech and lip-reading.

Mr. Buxton mentioned that many cases had arisen in his experience where parents of his pupils particularly requested that their children should not be taught articulation.

The reason for this is found in the fact that the artificially acquired utterances of the deaf are generally monotonous and often times disagreeable; so unpleasant, evidently, in certain cases as to lead parents of uneducated mutes to express the desire above referred to.

Mr. Buxton kindly presented me with copies of his interesting and valuable essays on the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and related topics to which I shall have occasion to refer hereafter.

THE INSTITUTION AT GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Knowing that the principal of this institution, Mr. Duncan Anderson, had in former years given much attention to the subject of articulation, and had prepared a valuable manual for use in this branch of deaf-mute instruction, I deemed myself fortunate in being able to spend a day in his society.

In a long and full conversation on the subject, he gave me an account of his early labors in imparting the power of speech to the deaf, stating that he had often succeeded even with congenital mutes; but the experience of nearly half a century of personal deaf-mute instruction had led him to abandon all efforts at articulation, save with those to whom I have applied the terms semi-deaf and semi-mute. The reasons for this course are clearly and forcibly stated in the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Anderson in reply to a gentleman who had a short time before sought his views on the same subject:

"Articulation was at one time taught in this institution to such of the pupils as had suitable voice; but the practice has for many years been discontinued. The proportion of pupils who were taught articulation never exceeded ten per cent. of the whole number in the institution. The practice of teaching articulation was given up in consequence of the undue time and labor it entailed, and which could be more profitably employed in cultivating the intellect of the pupils. Although, as a general rule, I would discourage the teaching of articulation in the case of all children who have been born deaf, I am disposed to make an exception in favor of those who have become deaf in early life, some of whom, in this institution, have learnt to speak distinctly, and to understand expressions from the lips of others than their teachers. On looking back upon an experience of forty-one years as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, I am free to confess that the few successful instances of articulation by deaf-mutes which I have witnessed in this and other countries were very inadequate to the time and pains bestowed upon them."

I was much interested in examining a fine new building, now nearly completed, located in the suburbs of Glasgow, intended for the occupancy of this institu-

tion. The internal arrangements were designed by Mr. Anderson, and meet in a most complete manner the wants of his establishment, while the external design bears a striking resemblance, in style and finish, to the plans you have adopted for the central or chapel building of our institution.

I was able to note many valuable suggestions that may assist us in the extension of our buildings, but I will not occupy time or space in their description here.

The system of instruction in the Glasgow school is similar to that of the English schools, and does not differ essentially from that pursued in America. From Mr. Anderson I received donations of valuable books and pictures most useful in the school-room, besides one or two rare old works for our library, for all which he has our sincere thanks.

THE INSTITUTION AT BELFAST, IRELAND.

In this establishment the blind and deaf are associated in one building, as was formerly the case in our institution. The opinion of the principal, Rev. John Kinghan, is, however, that no advantage is derived from the union of the two classes in one institution; on the contrary, he would much prefer, did the funds of the society suffice, to separate the blind from the deaf.

Mr. Kinghan is as decided in his testimony against articulation as any instructor I have met in the United Kingdom. He deems it, to use his own words, "worse than useless in a vast majority of cases," including the semi-deaf and semi-mute.

In this institution the single hand alphabet is decidedly gaining ascendancy over the double, and is alone published in the reports. Of these Mr. Kinghan furnished me a nearly complete file, some of which contain valuable statistics relating to the deaf and dumb of Ireland, and others furnishing interesting accounts of the success in life of graduates of the institution.

THE INSTITUTIONS AT DUBLIN, IRELAND.

This city contains two large establishments for the instruction of the deaf and dumb; one sustained by the National Association for the education of the deaf and dumb children of the poor in Ireland, established in 1816, originally designed to meet the wants of the whole country, and receiving children irrespective of their religious faith.

But in 1846 a "Society for Founding and Maintaining the Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" was organized, and directly opened a school, which has since become large and flourishing. I was able to pay but a short visit to each of these institutions—the one under the direction of Mr. Edward J. Chidley, formerly an instructor in the London Asylum; the other superintended by Rev. Patrick D. McDonnell, a member of the Society of Christian Brothers.

The testimony at both these places was decided against articulation, though in the Catholic institution it was negative rather than positive, articulation never having been attempted there.

Mr. Chidley, however, had taught articulation, and had arrived at substantially the same conclusion as those teachers whose opinions I have already cited in this report.

In the Catholic institution a modification of the French manual alphabet has been used from the beginning, the double having never found its way into the school.

THE INSTITUTION AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

I found a small school at this place, under the direction of Mr. Isaac Chomel, a deaf-mute, who was a contemporary of the venerable Laurent Clerc in the Paris institution. The number of pupils is sixteen, and the system pursued is similar to that of Paris many years ago. Mr. Chomel thought articulation was

of no advantage whatever to the deaf and dumb, and said many graduates of articulating schools had applied to him for instruction in the manual alphabet, deeming its acquisition of more practical benefit to them than all they had been able to master of artificial speech and lip-reading.

After my departure from Geneva, I learned that a school recently established on the "artificial" basis was in operation there, but could not return to examine it.

Having completed the description of those institutions which may properly be said to base their course of instruction on the *natural method*, I am constrained, before proceeding to the next class, to speak of a school founded, and for many years conducted, by a gentleman of considerable ability, whose ideas and practices are so unique as to prevent the classification of his establishment under either of the three titles I have chosen. Doing little with articulation, and yet questioning the unlimited use of the sign language by and with the deaf-mutes,

THE INSTITUTION AT NANCY, FRANCE,

Under the lead of its director, M. Piroux, stands as the exponent of a system of dactylology, the success of which, I regret to say, I was unable to test by practical observation, the summer vacation having scattered the pupils but two days before my arrival.

In a long conversation, M. Piroux unfolded to me his views, arguing forcibly that, while all available means are admissible in the instruction of deaf-mutes, the true centre—vertebra, hinge, the marrow, essence, and sap—is dactylology; that in this we have a means of communication with the instructed deaf and dumb embodying a greater proportion of the desirable elements of precision, perspicuity, comprehensiveness, and rapidity, than in any other medium as yet discovered.

M. Piroux has written much on the subject under examination in this report, and kindly presented me with copies of his works. From one of them* I quote a few extracts as giving an interesting analysis of certain processes entering into the work of deaf-mute instruction:

"As if man were speech and nothing but speech, as if without hearing any of the sounds that set the human heart vibrating, he could give utterance to his ideas in sound, attempts were made, in the first instance, to bestow speech on deaf-mutes, or rather to give them a spoken language, whose artificial mechanism was, from want of unity, incapable of expressing thought and sentiment. In this respect the fact is that, for deaf mutes, spoken language will never be more than a simple accessory, interdicted even to the majority. Too much draped from view, it cannot serve as a basis for their instruction, still less for their education. Its utmost value is that of an amusement for the drawing-room. Let us, nevertheless, admit that it was necessary to make first attempts in this direction when endeavoring to remedy an infirmity which all ages had pronounced incurable.

"Though man has never been defined an animal that writes, the next attempt was to begin with teaching the deaf-mute written language, the immediate portraiture of speech and the mediate painting of thought. Since the eye sees it and the hand traces it, why, it was asked, should it not serve also as the picture of signs which, in the case of deaf-mutes, engage the same organs? Far from feeling terror at the distance which separates the two languages constructed, one for civilized societies, the other for individuals whose minds cannot see but in the full blaze of noonday, certain people assumed the part of deaf-mutes and assimilated to their own natures that confused mass of movements executed in all possible directions, giving nought but the color of instinct to the surface of things tangible and spiritual. These worthies even went so far as to maintain that there is no

* Examen Comparatif de Toutes les Méthodes Inventées pour l'Instruction des Sourds Muets: Nancy, 1862.

more connection between thought and speech than between thought and writing, nor yet more than between thought and some signs which but too much resemble the weeds of uncultivated grounds.

"Nevertheless it was by the aid of these signs that attempts were made to teach deaf mutes to read or translate our language. To facilitate the desired success, letters, words, and sentences which were or were not represented with the manual alphabet were traced and copied.

"For much too long a period of time we bartered methodical signs for words. But by dint of living together out of doors and in class, the pupils and masters gradually created signs which, ceasing to be absolutely individual or accidental, became common or essential, and which served to regulate relations, maintain order, and even furnished a vehicle for connected discourse. This was the source of one of the earliest serious improvements effected in the instruction of the deaf and dumb. It might be said that intellectual life was beginning to free itself from physical life by the omnipotence of organized society, and by means of a language passing progressively from the natural to the positive state."

The writer then goes on to unfold his peculiar views in regard to dactylology; but the limits I assign myself in this report will not allow of further citations from his works. I am inclined, however, to attach importance to his suggestions with reference to the great use of the manual alphabet, and to commend his writings to the perusal of all interested in deaf-mutes and their instruction.

CLASS II.

Of institutions in which the artificial method forms the basis of instruction, and where the use of signs, save to a most limited degree, is condemned as hurtful to the deaf and dumb, I have seen one each, in the countries of France, Austria, Saxony, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, and the cities of Frankfort and Lubeck.

THE INSTITUTION AT SAINT HYPOLITE DU-FORT, FRANCE.

This, the only institution exclusively for protestants in France, is located in the department of the Gard, in an ancient town, formerly a stronghold of the non-conformists in times of religious persecution.

I found the school comparatively small in numbers, having only forty-five pupils, and was led to travel many miles out of my way by diligence to visit it, mainly from the fact that it alone of the many deaf-mute institutions in France pursues the artificial method. Here the manual alphabet is unknown by the pupils; articulation is taught to all, and is attempted to be made the medium of communication between pupils and teachers after the first two or three years of instruction.

The director, M. Martin, and his wife, both of whom engage in teaching, afforded me every facility for the examination of their pupils, and were by no means extreme in their views. They admitted that schools conducted on the natural method had done a great work, and were even willing to allow that as a means of affording instruction, this method is superior to the artificial; but they held to the view that the power of communicating freely in speech with their fellow-men, which was acquired by mutes under the latter system, was so great a boon as to justify a lower standard in the intellectual training of the deaf and dumb. Later in my conversation with them, they admitted that only about one-half of the deaf and dumb could fairly be said to succeed in articulation, but I forbore to draw, in their presence, the conclusions which this concession involves.

I conversed orally with the pupils, and with the best articulators had little difficulty in making myself understood. The utterances of some were to me unintelligible, but those of others very distinct; and I remember that one in particular, who was said to have been born deaf, spoke well, and read from my lips with ease.

Natural signs are employed in this institution, and there was not that extreme anxiety to suppress or interdict them as in some schools I have seen. No developed mimic language, however, was in use, and Mr. Martin did not seem to need one to enable the majority of his pupils to understand him in common conversation.

THE JEWISH INSTITUTION AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

Sustained entirely by private contributions within their own circle, and open only to the children of Jews, this school is conducted on the most rigid principles of the artificial method. Articulation is undertaken with all the pupils, and in my visit to the institution it was demonstrated to my satisfaction that oral conversation on familiar subjects is maintained with ease between the teachers and a large proportion of the pupils. I also observed, what I have elsewhere noticed, two pupils conversing with each other orally, but silently—no sound escaping their lips. Each pupil, however, as he sustained his part in the conversation, accompanied what he said orally with slight gestures of the hand.

The following extract from a sketch of the institution, prepared by M. Deutsch, the director, will show what is attained in the course of instruction:

"In this institution the manual alphabet or finger language, artificial mimicry,* and conversation by pantomime have been entirely excluded. The natural gesture is only used as a starting point, as the first medium of understanding, which in the instruction only serves to represent real ideas obtained by personal observation through actual perception, but not to produce ideas or notions by means of signs. The method prevailing in this institution tends to make oral language and written language independent of the pantomime; that is to say, the direct channel and medium of thought. The written language is assumed as the basis of instruction. It begins with a single word which conveys a subject, action, or quality, and leads the pupil to a connected idea. The *copia verborum* obtained in this manner is used through a regular course of exercises to form a simple sentence, and continued up to the explanation of the abstract idea. The understanding of the abstract idea is obtained in a natural way, by plain and combined sentences as well as through short descriptions and narratives. This is very different from the true elementary method made use of with other intelligent children. The instruction of religion commences only then, when the pupil has advanced so far as to understand the plain expressions of thought. Thus his religious education undergoes no especial difficulty, as the reading of the Holy Scriptures is already begun. Upon oral language a decided value is placed, and therein important results are obtained.

"The pupil not born deaf enjoys the particular advantage of acquiring the verbal language with greater facility. Reading the lips has obtained such a degree of perfection that the director is able to deliver his Sabbath sermons with exhortation orally, in which the pupils of the higher class can take part."

The examination I was allowed to make of the attainments of the pupils in this institution was altogether unrestrained. I was requested to indicate what pupils should be examined, and, in two cases, I purposely selected those whose personal appearance led me to suppose they were rather below than above the average of intelligence. At my suggestion, the director dictated to a pupil a short account of the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, which had occurred at Pesth a few days before. M. Deutsch held his hands behind his back and spoke in a whisper without any special contortions of the mouth and without repetitions, the boy writing with great rapidity, sometimes finishing a word while his eye was already on the mouth of the director to catch what was to follow. My companion in the visit was a German professor under whose

* This is understood to refer to the exercises of the school-room. Among the pupils, during their hours of relaxation, the sign language and manual alphabet are freely used in conversation.

tuition I was studying in Vienna. He assured me that what was written on the blackboard was an exact transcript of what M. Deutsch had spoken, absolutely without mistake. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that this exercise was performed as rapidly as would have been possible had the boy been in the possession of his hearing, and could not have been more speedily accomplished had the communication between the teacher and pupil been by means of the sign language as used in our best American institutions.

I happened to find in this institution a boy of ten years, from Baltimore, with whom I had been previously acquainted. He is one of three mutes in the same family, born totally deaf, and with his sister has been in the school of M. Deutsch about three years. This little child comprehended with considerable readiness simple words which I addressed to him in German, repeating them after me in a clear but unmusical voice, and wrote with quickness and precision the following, which was dictated to him at my suggestion by the director in German: "This gentleman is from America, and when he returns to America he will see your dear parents and tell them that he met you, and that you were well and improving in your studies." With regard to this boy, I should venture the opinion that he read from the lips (so far as his range of study had extended) with as great readiness as any pupil of his age and standing in the institution.

THE INSTITUTION AT LEIPSIK, SAXONY.

This school was founded by Heinecke, the father of the artificial method, and is at the present time presided over by Doctor G. A. Eichler, whose wife is a grand-daughter of the founder.

I was accompanied in my visit to this institution by Doctor Felix Flügel, the co-author of a standard German-English dictionary, to whom, for his valuable assistance in this and subsequent investigations, I desire to express my sincere thanks.

The interest in my examination of this institution centred on an interview accorded me with two young men, former pupils and at present giving instruction in the school.

One of these heard until he was five years old, and the other had never been entirely deaf, and now hears so well that he could repeat words shouted immediately behind his back. Both had been selected for their superior talents and employed as teachers, and both had been favored with full courses of instruction; one having had special training in the family of the principal Doctor Flügel essayed some easy talk with them, speaking very slowly and distinctly. They both required much repetition before comprehending utterances of the simplest character from his strange lips.

The replies of the one who heard till his sixth year were not understood by Doctor Flügel except with assistance from the director.

The speech of the other was quite readily understood, but was harsh and disagreeable.

Between them and the director communication by means of speech seemed easy and rapid.

These young men stood by during the greater part of my interview with Doctor Eichler, watching very intently the motions of his lips and those of Doctor Flügel. I supposed, as a matter of course, they were following the conversation understandingly, and was much surprised on learning from them that they were quite unable to gather the slightest idea of what had been said.

I inquired if they could understand anything of public oral discourse, they returning a decided negative, adding, however, that at the sacrament service, when they *knew beforehand* what was to be said, they could follow the speaker—for example, in the repetition of the creed or the Lord's prayer.

These young men conversed together orally in my presence. I noticed, however, (as in a similar case already alluded to,) that they made little signs with

their hands continuously, which I understood to convey the sense of what they wished to say, more certainly than it was done by the motion of their lips.

Doctor Eichler said, in answer to a question as to the usual mode of communication between the pupils, that even the older ones much preferred signs, and I noticed with some surprise that he himself, in dismissing these young men and giving them, as I supposed, some directions as to their school duties, addressed them in signs.

I would direct attention to this incident as affording testimony from a very influential source of the superior convenience and precision of the sign language between those even who, according to the theory of the artificial method, ought to find oral utterance the preferred means of communication *on all occasions*.

THE INSTITUTION AT LUBEC.

I spent a few hours very pleasantly at this little school, containing only eleven pupils, three of whom were idiots with perfect hearing.

The teacher, M. C. Benque, is an enthusiastic upholder of articulation, and thinks that in any institution where a considerable portion of the pupils fail to learn to speak *well* the fault lies solely with the teachers. He has an excellent opportunity in his establishment of practicing the artificial method. The school is sustained by private contributions; has never had more than fifteen pupils at one time, and retains the children seven, eight, or even ten years in some cases.

I heard all the deaf pupils articulate, could understand what was said in a majority of cases, and they were generally able to comprehend my meaning when I addressed them.

The voices of three or four were not unpleasant, those of the others being harsh and strained.

Having made, previous to my visit to Lubec, critical inspections of larger schools of this class elsewhere, the results of which will shortly appear, I did not take time to make any extended examination of the pupils, but directed my attention more particularly to a flourishing and beautiful garden of which M. Benque has reason to be proud.

A description of this lovely spot and the hour I passed in it, enjoying the entertainment of my good friend, would doubtless serve as an agreeable interlude in the progress of this rigidly professional report. But I am sure, were I to tell of all the hearty hospitality I have received at the hands of my fellow-laborers in distant lands, and to describe whatever of the beautiful has come under my notice, a volume would soon be filled, and I have little time or space remaining for the severer duty which you have devolved upon me. I must not, therefore, even in this case break the rule I have laid down for myself in the preparation of this communication.

THE INSTITUTION AT FRANKFORT ON-THE-MAIN.

This is a small school, sustained mainly by the city in which it is located. Certain peculiar regulations in its management are worthy of notice:

1. The number of pupils is limited to eighteen.
2. The idea of the family is made specially prominent, the boys and girls mingling as brothers and sisters at their plays.
3. The regular course of instruction is from eight to ten years.
4. The pension or annual charge is placed at six hundred florins, (three hundred dollars,) with the intention of keeping out all save the children of wealthy parents, beyond the poor mutes of Frankfort, who are received free.
5. It is not desired by the managers that the number of pupils should be increased above the present limit.

The director, M. Rapp, accorded me an opportunity of witnessing the attainments of a few of the pupils whom he selected and brought forward.

Three, who had been under instruction eight years, read with a good degree of fluency from a book of exercises, and conversed with the director easily on simple subjects, he taking pains to place himself in front of a window and holding his head at an angle which should expose the interior of his mouth to the light.

A child of seven years who had been in school three months and who retained a certain degree of hearing was brought forward and exercised in the pronunciation of the elementary sounds. With the vowels she succeeded well, but the utterance of consonants was attended with great effort, repeated failures embarrassing the little one and finally moving her to tears.

I do not cite this incident as showing in the least degree that the Frankfort institution is less successful than other schools of the class I am now describing, but simply to direct attention to the fact that the acquisition of artificial speech is oftentimes, under the most favorable circumstances, a painful and embarrassing task to the pupil.

Mr. Glaser, secretary to the American consul general, Hon. Mr. Murphy, who kindly acted as my interpreter in this visit, said that he could understand perhaps one-half of what the most advanced pupils uttered in their exercises of reading and speaking.

INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, AT BRUSSELS.

This is a department of a large educational establishment embracing also schools for the blind and the hearing.

The deaf-mutes number forty-three, and are under the direction of Brother Cyrille, who has two assistants.

The French and Flemish languages are taught, according to the wishes of the parents, pupils in some cases acquiring a knowledge of both.

Among other exercises in articulation, one was performed at my request, which I consider a fair test of the oral abilities of the pupils engaged.

A paragraph in their elementary French Reader was selected by myself, and fifteen boys (all in the room) were required to read it aloud in turn.

The pupils not born deaf read with the greatest precision and clearness. One, however, *born* deaf, did exceedingly well, and with the book before me, I could see that every pupil had been enabled to form distinct sounds for the syllables uttered. In a *majority* of cases, however, had I *not* had the book before me, I should have been entirely unable to comprehend what was said, and yet the passage was not a difficult one.

Much oral conversation was carried on in my presence, being participated in freely by myself. The semi-mute and the semi-deaf spoke pleasantly and read from the lips with but little hesitation. Several, also, who were born deaf, had well modulated voices, (taking into account their condition,) and articulated so that I could often understand what they said. These read also from the lips with some facility.

As a means, however, of certain, easy, and rapid communication between the teacher and his pupils, I feel compelled to say that articulation and lip-reading failed entirely. Brother Cyrille was often compelled to resort to writing and sometimes to signs.

I observed a constrained, sombre expression on the faces of the boys; an anxious look as though quite an intense mental effort were necessary on their part to articulate or to read from the lips of others; and yet, the pupils generally manifested an interest in learning to articulate, which amounted almost to enthusiasm.

Brother Cyrille said he had been teaching only a year and a half, and that he anticipated much more satisfactory results when he had been longer engaged in the work, an expectation which I am quite prepared to share, for the good man

is enthusiastic in his work—is young and apparently blessed with a patient spirit and even temper.

He informed me that on Sundays he repeated the sermon of the officiating priest to his pupils with his lips, uttering no sound and using some signs. He said he could make his pupils understand everything.

I am inclined to question, from the exhibitions I saw in the school-room, whether he succeeds in this exercise, unless by the *considerable* use of signs.

He expressed decidedly the opinion that the power of lip-reading, developed even to the highest possible degree, would never suffice to enable its possessor to follow understandingly public discourses.

He also thought that not more than one-half of his pupils would ever learn to speak with *fluency*, so as to be easily understood by strangers.

THE INSTITUTION AT ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND.

The number of pupils here is thirty-eight, for the instruction of whom I found five teachers employed, giving an average of only eight pupils to each class, an arrangement peculiarly conducive to success in articulation.

I conversed with several of the most advanced pupils, and was understood by them with but little difficulty.

Their reading was also distinct and less spasmodic than in some schools I have visited.

At my request, Mr. Schibel, the director, read to the most advanced class, consisting of three boys (one born deaf) a page of my selection from a book of Scripture lessons. He made no long pauses and no repetitions; used no signs and no unusual contortions of the mouth.

When he had entirely finished, the pupils were requested to give in writing what he had just repeated orally. Without asking for the repetition of a word, they wrote rapidly, each filling nearly two sides of a large hand-slate, what Mr. Schibel had said. The boy born deaf transcribed the dictated page with the greatest accuracy, the others, however, accomplishing their task in a most commendable manner. I then required each boy to read aloud what he had written. The utterance of the one born deaf I should not have been able to follow understandingly had I not previously read what he was saying. The others pronounced their words with a good degree of clearness, and would, in the main, I think, have been understood by one who had no previous information of what they were reading.

My attention was directed to an exercise in arithmetic, in which a class of five years' standing was being drilled. The teacher had written on the black-board rows of figures arranged thus :

$$20 + 15 = ?$$

$$30 + 25 = ?$$

$$14 + 10 = ?$$

One pupil after another was called upon to read aloud two numbers required to be added, and to state the sum of them. An exercise of this simple nature, at so advanced a point in the course of study, would seem to indicate a low degree of mathematical proficiency on the part of the pupils.

I witnessed an exercise with a class of three years' standing, where the teacher, holding in his hand the picture of an eagle eating a hare, asked many questions with regard to what the eagle was and was not doing, could or could not do, &c. The answers of the pupils were generally in single words; and I noticed that the teacher, besides exaggerating the positions he caused his vocal organs to assume, made constant use of signs to assist the pupil in comprehending what he was saying.

In a long conversation I held with Mr. Schibel on matters pertaining to our

profession he admitted that not all deaf-mutes succeeded in acquiring the power of articulation, assigning as a reason therefor that some did not seem to possess sufficient power over the muscles of the vocal organs. He instanced the case of the pupil referred to above, whose reading I was unable to understand, and said that his father, a speaking and hearing man, had a very gruff, muffled voice, not easily understood even in ordinary conversation, rendering it probable that the son inherited some disability of the organs of utterance.

Mr. Schibel acknowledged the necessity of a considerable use of signs in the earlier years of instruction, but said he gave religious instruction only with the voice, the younger pupils not being able to participate in this exercise.

THE INSTITUTION AT ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND.

An address on the subject of deaf-mute instruction, delivered before the "ninth congress (scientific) of the Netherlands," in Ghent, last August, by Mr. Hirsch, the director of the Rotterdam school, so clearly defines his position as a radical supporter of the artificial method that I will quote a few paragraphs from it before proceeding to describe my visit to him and his establishment:

"The first and principal fact that has been made patent to society is the possibility of developing intellectually, morally, and religiously the deaf and dumb. As to the means by the aid of which instruction can and ought to be imparted to them, opinions are very diverse, often very contradictory. Those diversities and contradictions of opinion have given rise to differences in methods of instruction and to dissensions between the schools of France and of Germany.

"The object to be attained is to render possible the admission of the deaf-mute into society by teaching him to see—that is, to understand—the movements of the lips and to speak in his turn.

"To attain this end the act of seeing or comprehending and of speaking must be the exclusive principle of instruction, and neither the palpable alphabet nor the language of signs can have any connexion with it.

"It is true that the language of natural signs is the first means employed by the teacher to enter into relations with the pupil, but he does not make use of this method for any length of time, and it is abandoned as soon as it can be superseded by speech.

"The daily observations which I have made for more than thirty years that I have devoted to the deaf and dumb, have convinced me that *the art of seeing speech in the movements of the mouth is the most important* of all the branches of instruction, and that therefore it should be most sedulously cultivated.

"Next to the art of seeing or understanding, the act of speaking is the principal object of the instruction of the deaf and dumb. By this system ninety-nine out of every hundred deaf-mutes may be taught, and their progress will depend entirely on the talent and patience of the teacher; this truth, too long and often too coldly doubted, is now penetrating everywhere."

This school was one of the few where I was unfortunate in calling at the season of vacation. I was not therefore able to satisfy myself by personal examination as to what extent the attainments of his pupils *en masse* would confirm the remarkable claims he makes in the above paragraphs.

I had, however, an opportunity of examining an individual case in a manner quite novel, and which put the oral and visual abilities of the pupil to what I conceive to be a very severe test.

Just as I was leaving Mr. Hirsch, after having held a long conversation with him, in which he urged with much earnestness, and even eloquence, the advantages of his system, a young man about twenty-five years of age entered, who was introduced to me as Mr. Edward Polano, the son of a physician, and who with his sister constituted the first class taught by Mr. Hirsch in Rotterdam. I was told that these persons were born totally deaf, and that they have never at any time gained the slightest power of hearing.

Mr. Hirsch in introducing Polano to me used the German language, and on telling him who I was used the Dutch.

As I shook hands with the young man I said, looking him full in the face, "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" His answer was promptly, "Ja wohl." Immediately I added, "Parlez-vous Français?" and his answer was as immediate, "Un peu." Without a moment's pause I added "Sprechen sie English?" He hesitated a few seconds and then said distinctly, "Very little," adding with a smile, "This is a pleasant day; I am glad to see you," and saying in German that was the extent of his knowledge of English.

Mr. Hirsch then retired to the other side of the room, a distance of some twenty feet, and speaking in a whisper, told young Polano in Dutch that my father was the first teacher of deaf-mutes in America, that my mother was deaf and dumb, and that none of my brothers or sisters were deaf. Polano understood him perfectly and required no repetition.

As I was under the necessity of parting from Mr. Hirsch at this time in order to take a train for Cologne, there was no further opportunity there for me to test Polano's powers of articulation and lip reading. But I asked him if he would not walk with me to my hotel, and he replied, "Mit vergnügen."

I will give in English the greater part of what passed between us after starting on our walk, premising the remark that *all* our conversation was in *oral German*, without the use of a single sign.

As we left the house of Mr. Hirsch Polano said: "What hotel are you staying at?" I replied: "The hotel des Pays Bas." "O, I know it," said he. "Do you know my name?" he asked. "Yes," said I, "it is Polano." "That is right," said he, and we exchanged cards. "Do you not believe I was born deaf?" he inquired. "O yes," said I, and added immediately: "Do you talk with your sister by signs or with the voice?" "With the voice," replied he; "I prefer it." "Isn't it very warm to-day?" said he. "Very warm," was my answer.

Presently I remarked: "I think we are not going right, for my hotel." "O yes," said he, "we are right; did not you say you were stopping at the hotel des Pays Bas?" "Yes," I answered, "that is the name of my hotel." "Then we are quite right," said he, adding, "I live in Rotterdam, you remember, and know the city well."

We walked on further, when, being quite sure we were going astray, I repeated that I feared we were wrong, adding that we were following quite a different course from that I took in going from my hotel, and asking if there were two hotels of the name Pays Bas in Rotterdam. He said he thought not; and so we kept on.

Growing quite certain we were wrong, I stopped and insisted we were not right, and said I feared I should be too late for the Cologne train if we did not reach my hotel soon.

He seemed much troubled and asked me if I would prefer to take a carriage. I said I would; and so we hailed a cab driver, and Polano asked him if there were two hotels des Pays Bas in Rotterdam. The cabman replied that there were; and mentioned that one was Adler's. I then remembered that was the name of the proprietor of my hotel, and so we jumped into the cab and told the driver to go to Adler's hotel des Pays Bas.

Polano said as we rattled over the stones, in a voice that I perfectly understood, "I hope my mistake will not make you too late for your train; I did not know there were two hotels of the same name here."

On reaching my hotel I paid my bill and got my luggage very hurriedly, and then we hastened on in the carriage to the railway station. On the way I took out my watch, and Polano said: "Is that an American watch?" On my replying in the affirmative he seemed much interested, and wanted to look at it.

Just before we reached the railroad station, I asked him how much I ought

to pay the driver, and he said he "thought one florin was quite enough." He asked me "when I should come to Rotterdam again," and I said I hoped in a few years. I asked him when I should see him in America. This question I had to repeat a second time, when he replied with a shrug, that "it cost too much money; that perhaps by-and-by, when he was rich, he would go." I told him he must come to see me in Washington, if he came to America. He replied "he certainly would."

As we reached the railroad station, he said he hoped I would excuse him for making me so much trouble about getting to my hotel.

As I handed a porter some money for taking my luggage, he remarked: "You paid him too much." He accompanied me to the railroad carriage, and bid me good bye, and in a moment the train moved.

All this I have described was done in the greatest hurry. From the time I left Mr. Hirsch, Polano and I were either walking at a rapid pace through crowded streets, or riding over the pavements in a carriage, and yet what conversation we had was carried on with perfect ease, and without any resort whatever to the language of signs.

The circumstances of my interview with Polano were of such a nature as to induce me to accord cheerfully the merit of notable and praiseworthy success to Mr. Hirsch in this case; asking you, however, to bear in mind that the young man and his sister were private pupils of Mr. Hirsch during a period of eleven years, and were, therefore, in the enjoyment of advantages secured at a cost far beyond what can reasonably be demanded at the hands of public legislators or almoners of private benevolence in behalf of the great mass of deaf-mutes, coming as they do from families of the poor.

Leaving further conclusions suggested by my interview with Mr. Hirsch and his pupil to a later point in my report, when they will more properly have a place in an analytical review I propose to give of my work of inspection as a whole, I pass to a description of the institutions properly belonging to

CLASS III,

Wherein the sign language is admitted as a valuable adjunct in all stages of deaf-mute instruction, if it is not acknowledged as the basis of education.

I do not wish it to be understood that in those institutions which I have thought proper to claim as employing the *combined system*, the importance accorded respectively to articulation and the language of pantomime is identical in all cases. To a harmony so complete, the successors of the belligerent opponents, Heinecke and de l'Épée, have not yet attained. A comparative view, however, of the institutions of Europe as at present conducted, shows great progress during the past twenty years towards unity of sentiment, and warrants the expectation that the day is not distant when the general elimination of all that is undesirable, coupled with the adoption of all that experience has proved to be useful, shall put an end to the unhappy differences, the origin of which must ever dim the lustre of names justly inscribed on the roll of fame as benefactors of mankind.

THE INSTITUTION AT PARIS.

No stronger testimony to the progress which in the last twenty years has been made towards unity of method in deaf mute instruction on the continent of Europe can be afforded than the present attitude of this the oldest, largest, and always most prominent exponent of what was formerly known as the French system. The director of this establishment is the distinguished Professor Leon Vaisse, well known in America as a successful and experienced instructor of deaf-mutes on both sides of the Atlantic, and as an author of valuable works relating to the profession. Under his energetic and liberal admin-

istration as full and complete a recognition of the value of the sign language is accorded as could reasonably be demanded by its most enthusiastic admirers.

Daetylogy is also made to perform an important part in the process of instruction, and at the same time opportunities for acquiring facility in artificial speech and lip reading are afforded to every pupil in the institution, effort in this direction being only suspended when plain evidence appears of inability on the part of the pupil to succeed. So similar are the methods here employed, aside from the instruction of articulation, to those made use of in our American schools, that I will not occupy time and space in writing of them further than to say, that the ancient reputation of this noble institution for thorough and effective work in the development of deaf-mutes has been fully sustained by the results of the examinations I have been freely permitted to make of its classes. Instruction in artificial speech is now given at stated hours daily by a majority of the instructors in the institution. All new pupils are required to engage in these oral exercises for a sufficient time to determine the degree of success they are likely to achieve. After a trial of two years further effort ceases with those who fail to attain to a certain standard of fluency, but with the remainder articulation is made a regular pursuit during the entire course of study.

Professor Vaisse has prepared a diagram representing, in section, the position of the vocal organs when uttering the several elementary sounds of the French language, (many of them corresponding to those of the English,) which has proved so useful in the practical work of instruction that I have, with his permission, caused a copy to be made, which I herewith present, and which I trust may be engraved and published with this report.

I cannot better give you an idea of the thoroughness and success attending the teaching of articulation in this institution than by detailing what I witnessed in a class of thirty boys taught by Professor Vaises himself.

Standing before them with his hands folded behind his back, relying wholly on his vocal organs as a means of communicating what he wished to say to his pupils, he repeated slowly and distinctly sentences of moderate length. Single pupils were then required to come forward and write what had been spoken by the instructor (1) phonetically; then (2) to indicate by underlines the vowels and consonants; then (3) in the same manner the syllabic divisions; then (4) the verbal divisions; (5) to write the sentence in accordance with the French rules of accentuation, punctuation, and orthography; and, finally, to read it aloud and adopt such corrections in pronunciation as the instructor might find it necessary to make.

Copies of several of these, as completed by the pupils, will serve to illustrate this interesting process:

i l f è b y i n c h ô = Il fait bien chaud.

j é t è s o r t i = J'étais sorti.

j e v y i n d e r a n t r é = Je viens de rentrer.

j é b ô k o u m a r c h é = J'ai beaucoup marché.

j é f è d e l o n g u k o u r s = J'ai fait de longues courses.

j e s u i z a l é l o u i n = Je suis allé loin.

j e s u i z a l é ô m i n i s t è r = Je suis allé au ministère.

l e s e k r é t è r j é n é r a l m a t a n d è = Le secrétaire général m'attendait.

It must not be understood that Professor Vaisse restricted himself in this exercise to sentences as short as the foregoing. The brevity of these has commended them as suitable for illustration.

Every pupil of the class was called on to participate in this exercise. Some naturally showed greater quickness than others, but it was plainly evident that all had acquired the art of reading from the lips and of oral speech to a degree which would greatly facilitate their intercourse with hearing and speaking persons.

The majority of these thirty boys had once heard, but several were toto-genitally deaf.

With many of them I conversed orally, and succeeded in making them comprehend me, and in understanding them as readily as with the average of pupils I have examined in schools where articulation takes the precedence of signs in the estimation of the instructors.

My examination of articulating classes in this institution was not confined to the one just described. I was allowed the greatest freedom of inspection, and availed myself of this to an extent enabling me to draw decided conclusions, which, as they will appear elsewhere in this report, I will not now present, but pass to the description of a school, smaller, it is true, than that of Paris, but whose distinguished principal is the acknowledged head of his profession in Germany.

THE INSTITUTION AT WEISSENFELS, PRUSSIA.

It will doubtless surprise some who may read this report to find the school of Moritz Hill, long known as one of the ablest practitioners and expounders of what has been termed the German system of deaf-mute instruction, placed in such close proximity with the stronghold of the methods of De l'Epée and Sicard, and claimed as an institution wherein the "utility of the sign language is recognized at every stage of the course of instruction." To such I will, therefore, commend the following paragraphs, taken from Mr. Hill's most recent publication,* before proceeding to speak of his justly famed and interesting institution.

Speaking of those who pretend that in the "German method" every species of pantomimic language is proscribed, he says:

"Such an idea must be attributed to malevolence or to unpardonable levity. This pretence is contrary to nature and repugnant to the rules of sound educational science.

"If this system were put into execution, the moral life, the intellectual development of the deaf and dumb would be inhumanly hampered. It would be acting contrary to nature to forbid the deaf-mute a means of expression employed by even hearing and speaking persons. * * * It is nonsense to dream of depriving him of this means until he is in a position to express himself orally. (P. 88.) * * * Even in teaching itself we cannot lay aside the language of gestures, (with the exception of that which consists in artificial signs and in the manual alphabet—two elements proscribed by the German school,) the language which the deaf-mute brings with him to school, and which ought to serve as a basis for his education. To banish the language of natural signs from the school-room, and limit ourselves to articulation, is like employing a gold key which does not fit the lock of the door we would open, and refusing to use the iron one made for it. * * * At the best, it would be *drilling* the deaf-mute, but not *moulding* him intellectually or morally. Where is the teacher who can conscientiously declare that he has discharged his duty in postponing moral and religious education until he can impart it by means of articulation?

* Der gegenwärtige Zustand des Taubstummen Bildungswesens in Deutschland; Von Hill, Inspector der Taubstummen Anstalt zu Weissenfels; Ritter des St. Olafs, &c. Weimar H. Böhlau, 1866.

Although the use of the language of pantomime acts, in several respects, in an unfavorable manner on the teaching of articulation, it ought to be remembered that institutions for the deaf and dumb are not created solely to impart this latter kind of instruction; their object is much more extensive, and they have to meet wants which depend on education taken in its entirety. It would, therefore, be a fault to exclude prematurely the language of natural signs. (Pages 89, 90)

"I have always expressed myself thus when giving my exposition of the value and mode of applying, as a means of instruction, this language which we possess, and I have done this, I believe, without equivocation. I acknowledge in this language of natural signs—

"1. One of the two universally intelligible innate forms of expression granted by God to mankind—a form which is in reality more or less employed by every human being.

"2. The only form of expression which by the deaf and dumb child can be fashioned without the aid of extraordinary practice, just as his mother tongue suffices to the hearing child, eventually arranging itself into forms of thought, and unfolding itself into spoken language.

"3. The reflex of actual experiences.

"4. The element in which the mental life of the deaf-mute begins to germinate and grow; the only means whereby he, on his admission to the school, may express his thoughts, feelings, and wishes.

"5. A very imperfect natural production, because it remains for the most part abandoned to a limited sphere of haphazard culture.

"6. A valuable mirror for the teacher, in which the intellectual stand-point of his pupil is exhibited to him.

"7. At first the only, and consequently indispensable, means of comprehension between teacher and pupil, but not a language which we merely need to translate into ours in order to induct him into the latter tongue.

"8. An instrument of mental development and substantial instruction, made use of in the intercourse of the pupils with each other; for example, the well-known beneficial influences which result from the association of the new pupils with the more advanced.

"9. A means, but not the only one, whereby to supply a lack of clearness in other methods of communication, and leading back, in extraordinary cases, to the real object, or to its representation in drawing or model.

"10. The most convenient, quick, and certain means, in many cases, of making one's self understood by deaf-mutes, whether during tuition or out of school hours, and, therefore, also employed, perhaps, very often without need, even without volition.

"11. A very welcome means of revisal and correction when articulation brings into use, for example, an ambiguous word.

"12. A most efficacious means of assisting even pupils in the higher degrees of school training, giving light, warmth, animation to spoken language, which, for some time after its introduction, continues dull and ineptid.

"13. A practicable means of communication with others beyond the walls of the deaf and dumb institution, whether it be used by itself or in connection with articulation."

Then, after extending somewhat the train of thought suggested by these clearly stated points, the author thus concludes what he has to say in this part of his book on the use of signs:

"But it is particularly in the teaching of religion that the language of pantomime plays an important part, especially when it is not only necessary to instruct but to operate on sentiment and will, either because here this language is indispensable to express the moral state of man, his thoughts, and his actions, or that

the word alone *makes too little impression on the eye of the mute* to produce, without the aid of pantomime, the desired effect in a manner sure and sufficient."

In my examination of Mr. Hill's institution, kindly assisted by Dr. Flügel, of Leipsic, already referred to in this report, I was accorded every facility for testing the capabilities of his pupils. A conversational exercise, in which several of the most advanced were called upon to engage, showed that they could readily communicate with their instructor without the use of signs.

Then, at my request, five intelligent pupils were selected by Mr. Hill, and I proceeded to dictate, through Dr. Flügel, sentences I wished them to write.

My purpose in this exercise was to ascertain, if possible, the degree of accuracy with which deaf-mute children in the school of greatest repute in Germany, selected for their ability by their own teacher, could be made to comprehend simple sentences spoken to them by a stranger.

The first sentence I suggested was, "Yesterday we visited the deaf and dumb institution in Leipsic, where we found one hundred children."

I wished Dr. Flügel to repeat the whole sentence without stopping; but when he had uttered seven words, Mr. Hill checked him, saying that was enough for the children to see at once. So they wrote what had been said, and then Dr. Flügel finished the sentence.

It was written correctly by all the pupils, excepting that one put a period after the word at which Dr. Flügel paused, though the sentence was plainly incomplete.

The second sentence was, "It is cloudy to-day, but I do not think it will rain."

Three of the five wrote the sentence without errors, but the other two (one of whom had never been and is not now entirely deaf) failed to introduce the negation, and so changed entirely the meaning of the latter clause of the sentence.

The next sentence was, "This gentleman's mother is deaf and dumb." This was written without mistake by all.

The next, "This gentleman has been travelling fifty days in England, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany."

Here some assistance from Mr. Hill was necessary to a clear understanding by the pupils of what had been said. It was then written correctly by all.

The last sentence was, "This gentleman crossed the ocean in a steamship called the China."

Here two pupils understood that I crossed the ocean in a steamship *from* China. The others apprehended the statement correctly, but some repetition on the part of Dr. Flügel was necessary.

These five pupils were each about fourteen years of age, and had been under instruction five years. Of these, one lost his hearing at nine, and can now hear very loud sounds; one lost his hearing at five; another has sufficient hearing to be of assistance in acquiring the pronunciation of new words; and the other two are understood to have been born deaf, and to have never had any degree of hearing whatever.

These appeared to as good advantage as either of the others, excepting that their pronunciation was not quite as distinct as that of the boy who lost his hearing at nine.

The next exercise to which I directed my attention was the regular weekly recitation of a Scripture lesson, in which the two most advanced classes, numbering together some twenty-five pupils, were called to participate. This was in no sense an *exhibition* specially prepared, but was one of the stated proceedings of the school conducted by the director.

This exercise was substantially with the voice, very few signs being used. Dr. Flügel said he could understand almost all the pupils said, and I could comprehend the major part without requiring it to be translated.

The pupils gave their closest attention; the answers were quite intelligent;

and the exercise was a general one, Mr. Hill questioning, I believe, each one in turn. I think the amount of matter discussed was nearly if not quite as much as could have been disposed of in an equal length of time by an assemblage of hearing children.

There was a freedom of speech, a quickness of comprehension on the part of the pupils, and a readiness to respond that betokened an unusual degree of facility in articulation and lip-reading.

I noticed during this recitation one interesting feature, which, indeed, I have observed in other schools, but have not alluded to, I think, in this report. When Mr. Hill asked a question, and the pupil hesitated in returning an answer, others would cover their mouths with their hands so the pupil under examination could not see what they were about to say, and then shout the answer so Mr. Hill could hear it, and he would nod to them whether they were right or wrong.

Soon after the termination of the Scripture lesson the hour arrived for the closing of school, the concluding exercise being the Lord's Prayer, recited by the pupils orally and in concert.

In the course of conversation Mr. Hill stated the views in reference to signs which I have already quoted, and said that he had often been misrepresented by writers on deaf-mute instruction. He was much interested to gain information as to our American institutions, and expressed the wish that the work of deaf-mute instruction might be brought into entire harmony in all nations.

THE INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS AT BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

As is the case with the boys' school in Brussels, already alluded to, this institution forms a department in a large educational establishment, within whose walls are found schools for the blind and for hearing and speaking girls.

Instruction is given in all departments by members of a religious sisterhood, under the direction of the Hon. Canon De Haerne, representative in the Belgian Parliament, a warm and outspoken friend of the United States during the darkest hours of our recent war, distinguished for his able works on political topics, and for a valuable treatise on the education of the deaf and dumb, of which I shall have occasion to speak in another part of this report. I paid three visits to this institution, and found it most systematically and energetically conducted.

The method of instruction was originally derived from France, the alphabet being identical and the signs substantially the same.

Within a few years articulation has been taught with the same limitations that exist in the Paris institution, Canon de Haerne being of the opinion that a decided majority of so called deaf-mutes are unable to acquire any valuable facility in artificial speech. He deems it to be the duty of teachers of the deaf and dumb to attempt the instruction of all in articulation, holding that, in addition to the semi-deaf and the semi-mute, about ten per cent. of mutes born deaf may acquire fluency in artificial speech, but quite agreeing with Professor Vaisse, that to continue instruction in this branch with pupils incapable of success, save at an undue expenditure of labor, is unwise and uncalled for.

I enjoyed full opportunities of examining the classes in this institution as to the attainment of the pupils in an intellectual point of view and in articulation. In no institution which has come under my notice have I seen more creditable results than in this. The written exercises were unusually free from those errors of construction which a teacher of mutes well knows how to excuse and when to expect; while the speech of the articulating pupils was readily understood, and in many cases did not exhibit that monotonous and spasmodic quality of utterance common with deaf speakers.

A Sabbath exercise at which I was present in this visit was of unusual interest. In it the hearing, the blind, and the deaf participated; the sermon of

Canon de Haerne being delivered orally, and translated *pari passu* into the sign language by the principal instructress in the deaf mute department. Of this peculiar double speaking you have seen frequent instances in our own institution.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTION AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

My somewhat prolonged stay in the capital of Austria enabled me to pay several visits to this ancient and excellent institution. Its director, Alexander Venus, is the successor of his father, and has followed his example in contributing valuable works to the literature of our profession.

Articulation here occupies a prominent position in the course of instruction, and the director informed me that signs were dispensed with as far as practicable. And yet he did not hesitate to recognize in them a valuable agent in the education of deaf-mutes, and to admit that they are indispensable for certain purposes.

In one examination I made of the pupils in this institution I was so fortunate as to have as my companion the honorable Mr. Motley, the distinguished historian, at the time of my visit to Vienna the ambassador of our government to Austria, and to whom I desire to express my sense of obligation for the great assistance rendered by his intelligent co-operation on this occasion, when my knowledge of the German language was at its minimum.*

You will be interested to know that on our reception by the director our attention was first called to a copy of the pamphlet detailing the inauguration ceremonies of the college in Washington, which had been completely translated into German by a nephew of Mr. Venus, Doctor Rudolph Kubasek; a decided evidence of the interest felt abroad in the work of deaf-mute instruction as carried forward in America.

The exhibition of pupils which Mr. Venus conducted for our benefit was one of great interest. Beginning with the youngest, who had been in school but six months, he proceeded with some fifteen pupils of various standings, several of whom were born deaf, requiring them to speak, read, and respond to oral questions and write on the blackboard sentences dictated by silent movements of the lips. Mr. Motley testified that the pronunciation was most excellent; in no case did he fail to understand what was said by the pupils, requiring no repetition by Mr. Venus.

At my request Mr. Motley made several experiments in speaking to the pupils. In no instance did he succeed in making a pupil understand what he said without more or less assistance from the director.

I would ask attention to this incident as illustrating the difficulty experienced by deaf persons well trained in the art of lip-reading when endeavoring to comprehend what is said to them by strangers.

Impromptu essays on subjects suggested by Mr. Motley and myself were written by several of the pupils, which were pronounced by Mr. Motley to be specimens of absolutely correct composition. In this and in subsequent visits I paid to the institution, it was made plainly evident that the intellectual training of the pupils was thorough and as extended in the range of subjects taught as in our best schools during a corresponding term of years. Here, as also in several other places, I tried the experiment of teaching the pronunciation of English, and found little difficulty in causing the pupils to utter single words

* It may not be improper for me to state in this connection that I made it my first duty, on arriving in Germany, to apply myself to the study of the German language, that I might to some extent at least be able to understand what I was to hear in the German deaf-mute schools, and to communicate with Germans without relying in all cases on the assistance of interpreters. And I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Thomas Piendergast, of London, by the aid of whose valuable suggestions, as set forth in his able work on the "Mastery of Languages," (a copy of which the author kindly presented me,) I was enabled, in a comparatively limited period, to attain a fluency in conversational German which was of incalculable assistance in the prosecution of my work in Europe.

correctly. Doctor Kubasek, who is a thorough English scholar, made the remark on witnessing my attempts in this direction, that he thought the English language would present far greater difficulties to deaf children undertaking to speak it than are found in the acquisition of German by the same class of persons.

I was freely allowed by Mr. Venus to visit his institution during my stay in Vienna, and availed myself of this privilege on several occasions, studying the detail of work in the school-room, and acquainting myself with the *modus operandi* of teaching articulation, so that if in your judgment it is best to attempt instruction in this branch in our institution, a practical knowledge of existing methods may enter into the experiment.

On one occasion I had an opportunity of attending a Sabbath service in this institution.

The catechist, Rev. Frantz Rath, commenced the exercise by reading orally, in a slow, distinct manner, a passage of Scripture which he had written at length on the blackboard, accompanying this with occasional signs. When, however, he attempted the explanation or application of the Scripture lesson, he relied, most judiciously and properly as it seems to me, wholly on signs. These gestures so nearly resembled those in use with us, that I could, with but little assistance, follow the argument of the speaker, and could see that an impression was produced on those he was addressing far more marked than when he confined himself to oral utterances.

As a specimen of earnest effective sign-speaking, the example I saw is deserving of high praise; and as an acknowledgment in an influential quarter of the value of the language of pantomime in presenting to the minds of deaf-mutes subjects of the highest import, it must be received as of great weight.

At the conclusion of this exercise I had an opportunity of making some inquiries of the mutes present, who were no longer pupils, as to the value of their ability to articulate and read from the lips. The testimony was uniform from four or five who answered my queries, that they could not understand what was said to them in the way of common conversation; that only when special pains were taken to articulate with great distinctness could they read from the lips of others. It was much easier for them to express ideas in speech understandingly to others, than to receive them by that medium *from* others.

Much more information in regard to this admirably conducted institution appears in my note-book, and in reports and pamphlets kindly furnished me by Mr. Venus, the presentation of which must be deferred to some future occasion.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to Mr. Venus for a handsome set of photographic views of the buildings, which he kindly placed in my hands on the occasion of my first visit to the institution.

THE INSTITUTION AT PRAGUE, BOHEMIA.

This is one of the oldest German schools for deaf-mutes, and is at the present time one of the largest and most flourishing. The former director, Mr. Frost, (lately deceased,) has contributed much valuable literature to the catalogue of works relating to his profession. The present director is Rev. Wenzel Kolatko, a teacher of many years' experience.

In this institution two languages are regularly taught, the German and the Czech, or vernacular of Bohemia. I was therefore specially favored on the occasion of my visit, in having the assistance of Doctor Edmund Kaizl, a Bohemian gentleman, who added to the languages above referred to an excellent knowledge of English.*

I deemed myself fortunate in happening to enter the institution at a moment

* I desire also to acknowledge the kind attentions bestowed upon me during my stay in Prague, by Mr. Vojta Naprstek, a gentleman who had resided long in America, and is now exerting a strong influence in introducing many valuable American ideas into his own country.

when the pupils, one hundred and twenty in number, were assembled in the chapel to receive familiar religious instruction from the catechist.

In this exercise, as at Vienna, signs were freely used, and their indispensability in this branch of instruction was admitted by Mr. Kolatko and the catechist. The pupils were, however, taught to repeat the creed and the Lord's prayer orally. This last I heard recited in concert by the children in a manner that was by no means unpleasant to the ear.

By invitation of the director I addressed the pupils in the sign language, and succeeded in making them understand me without difficulty.

Desiring to make an experiment as to the proportion of this deaf assemblage that would understand me in a simple oral utterance, I said slowly in German, "My mother is deaf and dumb." A murmur of interest arose from many pupils, and I judged that from one-third to one-half of those before me gathered the import of what I said; those who did, repeated my remark to the others in signs so quickly, however, that I cannot undertake to be very certain in my estimate of the number who actually caught my meaning at first hand.

On leaving the chapel I examined the school-rooms and gathered much which will serve to assist me in forming the conclusions I am required to make, but which, as it adds nothing new to what I have already laid before you, I will not take time to describe.

In the course of conversation on the general subjects of our profession, Mr. Kolatko said that not quite one-half of the mass of the deaf and dumb succeeded in articulation, and that he was not inclined to press it after finding that the pupil did poorly, satisfying himself with teaching the use of written language, the principles of morality and religion, and some useful handicraft.

THE INSTITUTION AT BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

The success of the combined system is most happily illustrated in this institution; signs and the manual alphabet being freely used while the teaching of articulation is not unduly exalted.

A boy born deaf displayed uncommon facility in speaking and lip-reading, understanding me most readily and having a voice of uncommon cadence in one to whom the world of sound is absolutely a *terra incognita*. The general ability of the pupils in articulation was quite equal to that displayed in schools where signs are admitted only under protest.

Mr. Reimer, the director, who has been connected with the institution for forty-four years, told me that religious instruction was given in signs, and that he made constant use of them in his daily communications with a majority of the pupils.

That in an institution founded by a son-in-law and disciple of Heinicke, such views should now govern and be frankly avowed, will be a matter for congratulation among those who have at heart a unity of system among all schools for the deaf and dumb.

THE INSTITUTIONS AT MILAN, ITALY.

No less than four schools for the deaf and dumb, embracing one hundred and seventy-one pupils, are found in the beautiful capital of Lombardy. Two of these are but departments of one organization, founded in 1855, "*dell'Istituto dei Sordo-muti poveri di Compagnia della Provincia di Milano*," located in widely separated portions of the city, the one for boys and the other for girls, there being sixty pupils in each. The director is Cav. Sac. Giulio Tarra, to whose earnest and intelligent efforts the rapid growth and flourishing condition of this institution are mainly owing.*

* A number of useful class-books have been prepared by Signor Tarra, also several valuable pamphlets designed to awaken an interest in deaf-mutes, copies of all of which he kindly furnished me.

The French alphabet and signs are made the basis of instruction in this institution, and a course of study extending over a period of six years, involving all, that is usually embraced in a corresponding period by the American schools, is afforded all the pupils. In addition to this, articulation is attempted with all effort in this branch, being suspended, however, as at Paris and Brussels, with those pupils who plainly lack the ability to succeed.

I spent many hours, with the assistance of a competent interpreter, in a critical examination of the pupils of this institution.

The standard of intellectual attainments at given points in the course compared favorably with that in the best institutions I have seen on either side of the Atlantic, while to about one-third of the pupils, including several deaf from birth, had been imparted a considerable degree of facility in oral speech and lip-reading.

Signor Tarra expressed the opinion that the proportion of deaf-mutes capable of deriving substantial advantage from studies in articulation would seldom be found greater than thirty per cent., and this would include the semi-mute and the semi-deaf. He was, however, decided in placing a high value to these of the acquisition of speech, and considered that the labor necessary on the part of teacher and pupil to success was amply rewarded by the results secured.

The royal institution for deaf-mutes at Milan, founded in 1805, was in 1863, by the Italian government, erected into a normal school, having as its object the training of speaking young men and women in the art of instructing the deaf and dumb with a view of supplying competent teachers for vacancies occurring in the existing schools of the country, and also to prepare for effective labor in behalf of the deaf and dumb any desiring to undertake the establishment of new institutions.

In connection with this higher department, and necessary to its successful operation, is a model primary school for deaf-mutes, of forty pupils, in which the methods of instruction are substantially the same as in the schools of Signor Tarra; signs and dactylology, with articulation, being combined practically in the same proportions in both institutions.

In Italy, where a great work is still to be accomplished before education will be within reach of all deaf-mutes susceptible of instruction, the importance of this normal school can hardly be overestimated. As an evidence likewise of the humane character of the government, a proof of an enlightened public sentiment, and a growing spirit of nationality in reunited Italy, the act of assembly and royal decree providing for the organization and support of this institution must challenge the admiration of the world.

The annual appropriation of the government is sixty-five thousand francs, (\$13,000) and the last year eight young men and twenty-one young women received instruction in the normal department.

The effect on the local institutions of the country in securing harmony of method, as new institutions are formed and the graduates of the normal school find their way into the old establishments, will be most salutary, and the example of Italy might well be followed by nations who have been accustomed to deem themselves far in advance of her in works of philanthropy and education.

The fourth school for deaf-mutes I visited is, more properly speaking, a class of twelve girls in a large educational establishment conducted by sisters of a religious order. These children are from wealthy families who prefer to have them educated thus, rather than to place them in institutions exclusively for deaf-mutes.

The methods of instruction so closely resemble those already described, and the success attained so nearly corresponds with that exhibited in the other schools in Milan, that I will not occupy time in describing what I saw and heard in this establishment.

THE INSTITUTION AT GENOA, ITALY.

My visit to this institution happened to be on a fête day; and I was therefore unable to see the schools in actual operation.

The pupils were, however, assembled and a few pleasing and creditable exercises were engaged in, but not sufficiently extended to serve as an index of their intellectual attainments.

Articulation is taught to a limited extent in this institution, being made of less importance, I judged, than in the Milan schools.

The venerable director, Signor Boselli, may be regarded as the patriarch of his profession in Italy, having been fifty-four years engaged in teaching deaf-mutes. He has published valuable works on the deaf and dumb, and kindly presented me with a volume he had just issued giving the history of his institution and involving much interesting information relative to the work of deaf-mute instruction in Italy. This book was printed by the pupils in the institution and is a handsome specimen of typography.

THE INSTITUTION AT TURIN, ITALY.

Here, as in the other Italian schools I visited, articulation is accorded a place in the course of instruction. It is not, however, attempted with all.

The director, Cav. Don Benedetto Conte, expressed the opinion that not more than one-fourth of the whole number of deaf-mutes could derive any practical advantage from articulation, which, however, was taught in his school to about one-half the pupils.

A female teacher in this institution, said to have been deaf from birth, spoke and read with unusual sweetness and fluency.

In an impromptu exhibition of the pupils, kindly afforded me by the director, many creditable exercises were performed, giving evidence of much intelligence and careful training. The alphabet in use in Italy differs slightly from the French, but the signs so nearly resemble our own, that I had little difficulty in using the language as a means of communication in all the Italian schools.

As would be naturally expected in this country, instruction in art forms an important feature in the schools for the deaf and dumb. In the institutions of which I have spoken, I found classes in drawing and painting. In that of Genoa, and in the royal institution at Milan, sculpture was regularly taught; wood and copper-plate engraving was also taught at Milan.

THE INSTITUTION AT DRESDEN, SAXONY.

In this establishment I elicited no facts in my examination of the schools not demonstrated in accounts I have already given of other institutions. Articulation is attempted with all, and is considered, rather than signs, as the basis of instruction.

At the same time, Mr. Jenke, the director, who stands high among the German teachers, acknowledged fully the necessity of using signs in imparting religious instruction, and admitted that one-half the deaf and dumb could never dispense with signs, and that not more than one-half could properly be said to *succeed* with articulation.

I asked him if, in his opinion, deaf-mute young men of talent, graduating from the best German institutions, could continue their education through a university for hearing and speaking youth. His answer was an emphatic negative. He said it would be impossible for them to understand the lectures.

He expressed much interest and surprise when I told him of our college, and the facility with which lectures by speaking gentlemen, with the voice, could be translated immediately into the sign language, and all the ideas of the speaker conveyed to the students as rapidly as they could be uttered orally.

He also expressed the opinion, in answer to my inquiries, that a college for deaf-mutes would be impracticable when articulation was attempted to be made the sole medium of communication between the professors and students.

THE INSTITUTION AT LONDON.

This institution, at present conducted by Rev. J. H. Watson, the successor in his position of his father and grandfather, has under its control three hundred and fifty pupils, two hundred and ninety-two living in London, and fifty-eight at a branch establishment at Margate, being the largest institution for deaf-mutes in Europe.

It is one of the most richly endowed establishments of its kind in the world, reporting an income the last year, from investments, indicating the possession of a capital of £185,100, equal to upwards of \$1,000,000 in United States currency.

Articulation is undertaken to be taught to all the pupils; the success attained, however, so far as I was enabled to judge, is very limited.

The efficiency of the institution seems to be greatly interfered with by the crowded condition of the buildings, they being barely sufficient for half the number of pupils they now contain. And it is to be hoped, for the sake of the unfortunate children whose interests are here at stake, that radical improvements may be effected in this prominent and wealthy establishment.

THE INSTITUTIONS AT EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

I was unfortunate in calling at these institutions at the season of their annual vacations, and so had no opportunity of examining the pupils or of conferring with the respective principals. I was informed, however, by assistant teachers, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, that articulation was taught to the semi-deaf and semi-mute, and also to those others, few in number, who seemed to have some special facility for acquiring it.

The old "Edinburgh institution" was founded by Thomas Braidwood, one of the pioneers of the artificial method, and was for many years ranked as an articulating school. Its present position goes to prove, therefore, that the success attained in this branch of deaf-mute instruction was not so great as to warrant its continuance as the basis of education. In both the Edinburgh schools signs and the manual alphabet are freely used through the entire course.

THE INSTITUTION AT BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

The method of instruction pursued here is made to conform very strictly to that of the Paris school, both being sustained by the imperial government as institutions of the state.

On the occasion of my visit the pupils, exclusively girls, were absent on a day's excursion into the country. I therefore spent my time in examining the buildings, which are by far the most magnificent in the world for institutions of this class, and will stand in future ages as a monument of the liberality and humanity of the present government of France.

The honorable minister of the interior, at the request of Hon. Mr. Dix, the representative of our government at Paris, has been kind enough to furnish me with the detailed plans and elevations of the buildings at Bordeaux, which constitute a very valuable acquisition to the archives of our institution.*

THE INSTITUTION AT MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

This institution, like the one at Bordeaux, follows the system pursued at Paris.

At the time of my call the director was not at home, and the instructress I saw declined to admit me to the classes in the absence of the director. I did

* During my stay in Bordeaux I was greatly aided in the prosecution of my work by Mr. Gleason, United States consul, who has my sincere thanks for his kind attention.

not feel warranted in remaining another day until he should return; and hence I am unable to do more than add the weight of this institution to the class now under consideration.

THE INSTITUTION AT MUNICH, BAVARIA.

In this school articulation is attempted with all, and the director, Rev. Joseph Gunkel, attaches great importance to it as the readiest means of communication between the deaf mute and his hearing fellow-men. He does not, however, claim that all can succeed in acquiring the power of artificial speech and lip reading, and has no hesitation in making a free use of the sign language whenever it serves a better purpose than articulation. In religious instruction it is made the sole medium of communication, Mr. Gunkel entertaining the opinion that oral teaching in this particular is productive of very unsatisfactory and limited results.

I spent some time in the school-room in this establishment, examining the pupils in arithmetic, geography, and written language, as well as in articulation.

In general intelligence the pupils compared favorably with children in our institutions who had been taught a corresponding period, and in articulation the results were very creditable. I remember, in particular, one bright boy, totally deaf since the age of four years, who had a musical voice, and read from my lips with very great facility.

THE INSTITUTION AT BRUGES, BELGIUM.

The renown of the Abbé Carton, for many years the distinguished head of this institution, led me to pay it a visit, and I was gratified to find it in a flourishing condition, under the guidance of a former assistant of Carton, the Abbé Biebuyck.

The system pursued is essentially the same as that of Paris, with rather less attention given to articulation.

All who desire instruction in this branch receive it; none, however, but the most successful are advised to continue.

The abbé mentioned to me, that in several cases parents of pupils request that their children shall not be taught articulation. He also said that cases had come to his knowledge where deaf-mutes had experienced serious injury to the lungs by the exertions they put forth in their oral exercises.

THE INSTITUTION AT ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA,

Established in eighteen hundred and six, and hence one of the oldest institutions in Europe. This presented, on the occasion of my visit, many more interesting features than I can allow myself to describe in this report. Of one peculiarity, however, not directly pertaining to the method of instruction, I will speak briefly.

During the short northern summer at St. Petersburg, the heat is oftentimes as great as with us at Washington, and the change from the temperature of the preceding seasons consequently much greater. So depressing is the effect of this that the custom, common even with us, of seeking a temporary summer residence in the country, is well-nigh universal in the northern cities of Russia.

In the institution for the deaf and dumb, the pupils, one hundred and sixty in number, are assembled from all parts of the empire, many, of course, coming from such distances that an annual visit to their homes is impossible; hence the majority remain at the institution during the summer season. As a measure, therefore, of hygiene, it has been found necessary to provide a country residence for the institution during the summer, and at the time of my visit (July 9) I found the entire establishment delightfully located on one of the pleasant islands near the city, in buildings rather slightly constructed of wood, but affording every essential comfort during the three months of their occupancy.

Ample grounds, forests, and bathing pools were open to the inmates of the institution, and their enjoyment of their rural abode was evidently very keen.

School exercises are continued for two hours daily during the summer, and the teachers, or a majority of them, remain at their posts.

The city residence of the institution is very complete and well planned. The buildings are elegant, and the interior arrangements as perfect as any I have seen in Europe—more so than any that have come under my notice in America.

The director of the institution is Mr. C Selesneff, a gentleman who has had many years of practical experience in teaching, and evidently fitted in an eminent degree for the position he now holds.

The number of teachers employed, including two inspectors not confined to classes, is sixteen. Hence it appears that the average number of children placed under the charge of one instructor does not exceed twelve; an arrangement highly conducive to the progress of the pupils.

The basis of instruction in this establishment is the sign language and the manual alphabet. Articulation is, however, accorded a prominent position, being attempted with all and persistently continued until plain evidence appears of the inability of the pupil to succeed, when all further attempts to teach it are abandoned, and undivided attention devoted to the other essential branches of education.

My examination* of the pupils in their literary attainments satisfied me that the instruction they received was thorough, and as successful as in our best institutions.

In articulation I was accorded an opportunity of testing the vocal powers of more than sixty boys, beginning with the youngest pupil and proceeding in regular order up to pupils of four and five years' standing. Of all these pupils there was not one who did not succeed in uttering articulate sounds, or who failed to imitate more or less perfectly the expressions given him by the director. That some had harsh unmusical voices did not surprise me; that there should be occasional failures was to be expected; but that a very large proportion were able to pronounce words which Mr. Timerazoff declared to be especially difficult, and that so many read and imitated with ease words spoken by the director containing a great number of aspirate, hissing, and dental sounds, (which are the most puzzling to a deaf person,) did, I may say without exaggeration, astonish me.

From the upper classes Mr. Selesneff selected pupils who were required to read from books, to converse with him and with their teachers, to write on their slates from his oral dictation, and also to recite in signs.

The oral exercises Mr. Timerazoff pronounced very creditable, remarking that he could understand all that was said by the pupils, but that some of them gave incorrect and indistinct pronunciations in certain instances.

The sign exercises I could myself readily comprehend, the mimic language used here having been derived originally from the Paris institution.

Unlike many teachers of articulation, Mr. Selesneff does not undertake to suppress signs, but admits their free use, and deems them an indispensable adjunct in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

Teaching articulation in this institution was commenced nine years ago, but it has been only since eighteen hundred and sixty-five, on the accession of Mr. Selesneff to the directorship, that all the pupils have had the benefit of instruction in this particular.

Articulation, however, is not here made the main end and object; the system

* My companion and interpreter in this institution was a young Russian gentleman who had acquired a thorough knowledge of English from his mother, she being of English birth. To Mr. Timerazoff, on whom I had not even the claim of an accredited introduction, but whose acquaintance I made through the kindness of an English resident of St. Petersburg, to whom I was a self-introduced stranger, I feel myself under many obligations for his patient labors, extending over two entire days, and with whose intelligent assistance I was enabled to pursue my investigations as readily as though I had perfectly understood the language of the country.

of instruction rests rather on the broad foundation of the *natural method*, with so much of the artificial in the superstructure as may be effectively and reasonably employed.

Mr. Selesneff kindly furnished me with copies of works published in St. Petersburg, relating to the instruction of the deaf and dumb, involving much of historical interest. For the translation of portions of these books, I made arrangements before leaving Russia, and shall hope, hereafter, to present them to you and the public in our own language.

THE INSTITUTION AT ABO, FINLAND.

A flourishing school of forty-eight pupils, founded in eighteen hundred and sixty, exists in this distant city, where I spent a few hours on a Sunday night in July, as the steamer in which I was proceeding from St. Petersburg to Stockholm paused to receive and discharge freight.

The appearance of the buildings, and the admirable arrangement of school appliances, fully equal to that in our best institutions, led me to regret greatly the absence of the pupils, and of the director, Rev. C. H. Alopæus.

This gentleman was, however, kind enough to send me, some weeks after my call, detailed information as to the existing condition of deaf-mute instruction in Finland, including a translation into French of his last annual report.

From the documents thus furnished, I learn that the sign language and manual alphabet with written language, are mainly relied on as the means of instruction. Articulation has been taught for the last two years; not, however, being attempted with all the pupils.

A somewhat unique arrangement exists here in respect to the division and employment of time. The hours of school are daily from eight to one o'clock; and in the afternoon the pupils are engaged in manual labor; the girls in the institution, and the boys, some in the shops of the establishment, and others as apprentices to mechanics in the town.

The history of deaf-mute instruction in Finland, as I have gathered it from various sources, presents many features of unusual interest, not the least surprising of which is the fact that schools were in operation here for years before any provision was made by private charity or public appropriation for the education of mutes in the capital of the United States.

THE INSTITUTION AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

After Bordeaux I found here more beautiful buildings than in any institution I have seen on the continent of Europe. Founded in the first decade of the present century by Mr. P. A. Borg, (the father of the present director,) this establishment secured in eighteen hundred and ten the assistance of the government of Sweden, which has from that time to the present recognized by liberal grants the obligation resting on a state to make provision for the education, even by unusual outlays, of such of its children as may be found laboring under natural defects. The location of this institution, on the banks of the river forming the principal entrance to the harbor of Stockholm, reminded me strongly of that of the New York institution; and in the large grounds, more extensive than any I have met in my tour, ample range is afforded the pupils for exercise and recreation.

A fine swimming pool, enclosed and surrounded with dressing-rooms, has recently been built on the shore of the river, wherein the pupils are required to bathe daily during the summer months.

I will not occupy space in giving any description of the admirably planned and constructed buildings, further than to allude to the arrangements for the care of the sick.

A corridor in the upper story of the main structure is set apart for hospital

purposes. At one end is a nurse's room ; at the other end the surgeon's room, and on either side the passage are the apartments for the pupils—for boys on the one hand and girls on the other. For each sex there are three bedrooms and a sitting room, all well furnished—the parlors being ornamented with pictures and flowers to an extent which gave them a very cheerful and homelike appearance. I have not seen in any institution I have visited hospital accommodations so worthy of imitation as these.

The system of instruction pursued here, based on the natural method, involves the teaching of articulation to all who evince an ability to succeed.

I here made a careful examination of the schools, where every facility was afforded me by Mr. Widen, acting as director in the absence of Mr. Borg, in which the pupils gave evidence of excellent training and faithful attention to study. I cannot, however, from my notes of this inspection,* add anything which has not already appeared in one form or another in this report. I will, therefore, pass to a description of

THE INSTITUTION AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

I found here an arrangement entirely without a parallel elsewhere in my travels.

During a stay of some days in Copenhagen, I had several interviews with Rev. R. M. Hansen, the principal of the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and with Mr. John Keller, principal of an articulating school.

The first-named establishment has one hundred and thirty-two pupils, and the second one hundred.

The Royal Institution was founded in 1807, and, until about two years ago, followed substantially the old French method, using the same alphabet and a similar language of signs.

In 1846, a teacher in this institution, named Dahlerup, made a tour in Europe, visiting many German schools.

He formed the opinion that the German method was preferable to that then pursued in the Royal Institute at Copenhagen, and endeavored to secure the assistance of the government for the support of a new school wherein articulation should be made the basis of instruction.

Some little assistance was accorded him, but as he was opposed by the authorities of the old institution, he met with no marked success. The school which he established in 1847 remained quite small, and after six or seven years its founder left it and returned to the exercise of his profession, which was that of a clergyman.

He was succeeded by a gentleman whose name I could not learn, and he, in 1857, by Mr. John Keller, the present director of the school.

Under Mr. Keller's management the school grew in favor, and some years since an arrangement was effected by which certain deaf-mutes were to be sustained in this school by the government, while others were to be educated in the Royal Institution.

The plan now pursued is this: all deaf-mutes seeking the bounty of the government for their education, go first to the Royal Institution. After remaining there about one month, a commission, consisting of the directors of both schools, with the cabinet secretary, under whose control all the state institutions of benevolence are placed, examines the mutes thus admitted to the Royal Institution, transferring all who are found to hear a little or speak a little, or who show any special facility in acquiring artificial speech, to Mr. Keller's school, authorizing the payment to him of the same amount per annum, *per capita*, as

* I am indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Elfving, formerly of the United States army, and now occupying an important position under the Swedish government, for valuable assistance in my examination of this institution.

is allowed to the Royal Institution. All pupils not falling under the above-named conditions are retained in the Royal Institution.

The relations between the directors of the two institutions are entirely friendly, and, so far as I could judge, in both establishments active, effective labor was carried on for the benefit of the deaf and dumb.

A natural inference on learning the above stated facts would be that in the Royal Institution no attempts would be made to teach articulation. So far, however, from this being the fact, I found Mr. Hansen one of the most enthusiastic advocates of articulation for the deaf with whom I have met. When I told him that nearly every teacher I had conferred with claimed only one-half of the deaf and dumb as being capable of *success* in articulation, he responded that this was owing to the mal-arrangement of institutions generally. He thought that great care should be taken to separate those mutes described as going to Mr. Keller's school from such as were retained in the Royal Institution. The former might be urged forward with all possible rapidity in articulation; the others must be most carefully handled so that they be not disheartened.

His idea with these is (and he is working it out in his institution, with what success time must determine, for he has been but two years director) that they should have during the first three years not more than one hour a day of articulation, never enough to tire, worry or discourage them. That for the remaining hours of school they should be taught by what may be termed the "sign method," and that they should be allowed the freest use of the sign language. He deemed it important that while they should never be made weary with articulation, still they should have a *daily* exercise therein, be it ever so short.

He holds that after two or three years of instruction carried on thus the pupils may be pressed forward much more rapidly, and that in a reasonable time *all* except the actually imbecile may be made to speak and read from the lips *well*.

He gave me a number of exhibitions of the success of his efforts, bringing forward six pupils, all of whom had been born deaf, and were not deemed proper subjects for Mr. Keller's school. These pupils spoke with considerable fluency, considering that they had been but two years learning articulation, and that they were born deaf.

While I am led, from what I know of deaf-mutes, and from what I have seen and heard in my present tour, to regard Mr. Hansen as much too sanguine in his anticipations, I cannot but admire his discrimination in rejecting the old German idea of "suppressing" signs, and in his special care never to overtax the feeble powers of the congenitally deaf for oral speech and visual hearing.

A few years will serve to test the practicability of his theories, and much interest attaches to the result of his experiments.

In Mr. Keller's school vacation was in progress at the time of my visit, which I much regretted; for in his institution ought to be found a greater proportion of successful articulators than in others where no such opportunities for selecting favorable cases are enjoyed.

EDUCATION OF MUTES IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

The idea has been brought rather prominently before the public in the United States during the past two years, that special institutions for the deaf and dumb are unnecessary, and that this class of persons may be educated with little difficulty in schools for hearing and speaking children.

The opinions and writings of a certain Dr. Blanchet, of Paris, have been cited in support of this theory, and it has been claimed that success has attended efforts exerted in this direction.

To one who has made the instruction of the deaf and dumb his daily labor for any extended period, the discussion, or even the suggestion, of an idea so

impracticable seems the height of absurdity. The public generally, however, understand so little the condition and capabilities of the deaf mute, that they may be led to believe the most impossible things as quite feasible, provided he who recommends them be ingenious and persistent in his efforts.

In several countries of Europe have attempts been made to effect the education of mutes in the common schools, ending uniformly in failure, the highest end attained being the preparation of the child in some small degree for the essential work of the special institution.

The recommendations of Dr. Blanchet have been followed in certain schools for a considerable period, with results so decided as to lead to the hope among the true friends of the deaf and dumb that all future experiments in this direction may be abandoned.

A single incident which came to my notice in Paris will serve to show how entire has been the failure of the so-called "Blanchet system." On entering the office of the director of the Paris institution one day, I found there a mother and son, the latter fifteen years of age. He was deaf and dumb, and had been attending a common school in Paris for eight years, the teachers in the school having endeavored to instruct him on the Blanchet system. He had attained no success in articulation, and in his attempts at written language committed errors that would be regarded as inexcusable in a pupil of two years' standing in our special schools. His mother was seeking to secure his admission into the Paris institution that he might, before he became too old, be educated; and I feel justified in claiming, from what I saw and heard, that the benefit he had derived from his eight years' instruction in the common school was less than would have been secured by two years' enjoyment of the advantages of the Paris institution.

Professor Vaisse informed me that this was but one of many similar cases which had been brought to his notice, and that the testimony of competent witnesses was agreed as to the entire failure of the Blanchet system in France.

CONFLICTING THEORIES CONSIDERED.

You will doubtless have observed, in following the notes I have now laid before you, that the interest of my investigations has centred on the different *bases* of effort. Details have by no means been disregarded, and many suggestions as to special appliances and methods of instruction are recorded in my note-book which, I trust, may be advantageously adopted in our institution.

But I have deemed it of greater importance to study the *substructures* on which the several systems of deaf-mute education rest, discerning whether they be rock or sand; to test the quality of the materials entering into the *superstructures*, whether they be "hay, stubble, iron, gold, or precious stones;" and to determine, if possible, which edifice when completed, is best calculated to subserve the purpose of its construction.

A review of the history of deaf-mute education reveals the fact that great diversities of opinion as to the most desirable means of instruction have been coexistent with the work itself. A record of controversies, of angry disputes even, appears in a department of labor where, from its nature, and from the sad condition of its objects, one would naturally expect the gentlest feelings of the heart to be ever uppermost.

These differences seem to have had their origin in opposite conceptions formed of the psychological condition of the deaf-mute. This was thought, on the one hand, to be an abnormal state of being. Dumbness was considered as a positive quality, the presence of which rendered its subject a monstrosity. The command of spoken language was deemed absolutely essential to a development of the intellectual powers. The possibility of education was therefore thought to depend on the ability of the pupil to acquire the power of speech. Hence all labor was directed primarily to the education of the mute from his

supposed abnormal state and his induction as far as possible into the normal condition of speaking persons.

By another class of thinkers the deaf-mute was deemed to be a normal creature; that is to say, perfect of its kind, although lacking some of the powers of other men. Dumbness was regarded as a negative quality; inability to speak constituting no obstacle to a full and vigorous mental development. Education on this theory, therefore, sought means to adapt itself to the condition and capabilities of its object, the initiatory step in both cases necessarily being the establishment of a competent channel of communication between teacher and pupil.

Heinicke, the founder of the artificial method, which you will recognize as that assigning the deaf-mute to an abnormal state, held to the view that "the written word can never become the medium of thought. That," said he, "is the sole prerogative of the voice. Without an acquaintance with spoken language, a deaf-mute child can never become anything more than a writing machine, or have anything beyond a succession of images passing through his mind." Consistency, therefore, left him no alternative in the use of material in his superstructure. Speech! speech! speech from foundation to turret.

De l'Epée, on the other hand, the father of the natural method, which you will also recognize as that seeing in the condition of the deaf-mute nothing unnatural or monstrous, no inherent obstacles in the way of mental fruitage, took the deaf-mute as he found him, *already possessed of a language*, imperfect it is true, but of easy acquirement by the teacher, and as susceptible of expansion and perfection as any dialect of spoken utterance.

Denying the dependence of thought on speech, de l'Epée found a perfect means of communication between himself and his pupils in a visible language which conveys thought from one to another as surely through the medium of the hand and eye as is done by means of that which employs the tongue and ear.

The theory upon which this *foundation* was constructed, unlike that of Heinicke, imposed no restriction on de l'Epée in the use of materials in his edifice, leaving him, on the contrary, and his disciples, free to adopt whatever means ingenuity might devise, or experience recommend, as serviceable in the great work they had to perform.

The real point of difference, then, between Heinicke and de l'Epée is discovered to lie in a purely philosophical question, the practical solution of which, in a hundred years of experience, proves the former to have been plainly wrong, and the latter as clearly in the right.

Many writers on this subject, finding that Heinicke's system was founded on a metaphysical blunder, have argued that all was valueless and should be rejected; but they, in many instances, have proved their own inconsistency by declining to accept all of de l'Epée's system in spite of the sound philosophy on which it is based.

That much of real good to suffering humanity has resulted from the labors of both these pioneers in the work of general deaf-mute instruction every candid person will admit; that either was faultless or omniscient none will claim; nor yet, it is to be hoped, will it be maintained that the system of either is entirely destitute of worth. To that of Heinicke must be accorded the merit, if merit it be, of having the more ambitious aim, though experience has proved his object to be an unattainable one; while to that of de l'Epée must be awarded the praise of practical success and more general good.

Believing this brief explication of the differences of the two systems of deaf-mute education founded in Europe in the last century will suffice to acquaint you with their origin and cause, I will not dwell longer on matters of theory, but will pass to a review of the actual workings of the several methods as I found them.

THE ARTIFICIAL METHOD REVIEWED.

In no school have I found the *theory* on which this method was originally based maintained at the present time.

Three teachers only, of all with whom I have consulted, claim success in artificial speech as attainable to the mass of deaf-mutes; and these, admitting that experience has not yet sustained their view, ascribe the failure to the want of talent, patience, and industry on the part of instructors, thus assuming to sit in judgment on the great body of German teachers whose zeal, ability, and infinite good temper have received the applause of even their most decided opponents. But a single instructor, Mr. Hirsch, of the scores whose opinions I have sought, assumes to be able in the instruction of deaf-mutes to dispense with the language of signs. I have already quoted him as saying in a public address: "The act of seeing or comprehending and of speaking must be the exclusive principle of instruction, and neither the palpable alphabet nor the language of signs can have any connection with it."

And yet his utter inconsistency with himself is exhibited in the very next paragraph, where he says:

"It is true that the language of natural signs is the first means employed by the teacher to enter into relations with the pupils;" adding the very indefinite statement, "but he does not make use of it for any length of time, and it is abandoned *as soon as it can be superseded by speech.*" (The underscoring is mine.)

How soon this supersession of signs by speech is possible with a considerable portion of the deaf and dumb may be gathered by a perusal of the following extracts from the valuable work of Canon de Hørne, to which I have already referred:

"In order to have a clear conception of the course at present pursued in the German institutions, it is important to study at the outset what has been advanced on the subject in conferences of teachers of deaf-mutes, especially in those at Winnenden, in Wurtemberg, in 1855, and at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1857, as well as in the two conferences held at Esslingen, in Wurtemberg, in 1846 and 1864.

"The principle of articulation, as the basis of instruction of deaf-mutes, was admitted in these conferences, at which the most distinguished teachers of Germany and Switzerland were present. At these conferences the speakers gave expression to most interesting considerations, setting forth the fundamental idea of the German school, and making known the special methods appertaining to it. In the third sitting of the first conference, that of Winnenden, the following question was discussed: What are the necessary measures to be adopted in the case of deaf-mutes, inapt at articulation but capable of general instruction? M. Wagner, director of the institution at Gmund, proposed to place them in a special class; and M. Stucki, inspector of the canton of Berne, declaring that these pupils are not always the weakest in point of intelligence, warmly supported the motion. The assembly consequently pronounced in favor of "the erection of special divisions for the reception of children capable of instruction but unable to learn articulation, in order to be there trained, as much as possible, by signs and written language, to lip-reading and manual labor." M. Henne, of Gmund, who was present at the conference, has developed, in the *Organ of the Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Germany*, the thought that had inspired this resolution, having first submitted his writings to the judgment of other teachers equally competent. He refers to four headings, the causes of the incapacity of certain deaf-mutes for articulation. Either, says he, the deaf-mute's weakness of intellect is such that the vocal organs which have remained inactive refuse to perform the exercises necessary to enunciation; or these organs are so defective in a child otherwise capable, that we must foresee that it can never attain that clearness of pronunciation which is indispensable in oral communications with

persons endowed with all their senses ; or the child, in consequence of the general debility of its nervous system, is affected with great physical weakness resulting from the feebleness of its internal organs—its lungs, &c., to such a degree that in spite of an ordinary intelligence and a normal conformation of the vocal organs, it is not in a condition to produce sounds even slightly emphasized ; or, in fine, the child has such weak sight that it is incapable of taking part in the instruction given to the pupils in general, since it can hardly read a single word on the lips of its professor, and is far from being able to seize a sentence of any length. If this defect manifests itself during the lessons, it will make itself still more strongly felt in relations with other pupils, or with strangers to the establishment. When several of these defects are found united in a greater or less degree, it is easy to understand how much more impracticable instruction becomes. M. Henne next proposes to teach the child incapable of articulation after the French method.”

From this discussion it appears that prominent and able teachers who base their system of instruction on articulation admit that a sufficient number of their pupils to warrant the formation of *classes*, and even of *schools*, are found incapable of being taught on this plan.

I deem this calm and deliberate judgment of an intelligent body of practical instructors, fully committed to articulation as a valuable study for the deaf and dumb, taken in connection with the results of my own observation, of sufficient weight to lead me to reject the ideas on which the artificial method is based, as unsound in conception and impossible of execution ; in other words, that any system which assumes to rely on articulation as “the exclusive principle of instruction” must fail to educate a large proportion of the great body of deaf-mutes, or its supporters, if they would avoid this unhappy result, must vary their practice widely from their precept.

I would not, however, be understood as denying to the teachers representing this class of schools the merit of considerable success in the instruction of their pupils. I am inclined to believe that they are not always rigidly consistent with their avowed principles ; hence those under their charge to whom the attainment of artificial speech is an impossibility avoid, in most cases, the unhappy consequences which would ensue were they absolutely deprived of that beautiful and effective means of communication which nature, in her seemingly afflictive dispensation, has still spared to them.

In schools of this class a large minority do certainly acquire a degree of speech and power of lip-reading that is of great value to them in their intercourse with the world. In exceptional cases, like that of young Polano, the success attained seems to amount almost to a miracle. But to argue from such an instance that all deaf-mutes can win equal success is no more reasonable than to infer from the attainments of a Humboldt or a Webster that all men have the power to rise to eminence as great as theirs, failure to do this being attributable entirely to outward circumstances.

THE COMBINED SYSTEM REVIEWED.

In drawing conclusions from the examinations I have made of schools where I found this system prevailing, it will be necessary to subdivide them into two classes—

A. Those institutions which make the sign language and manual alphabet the basis of their instructions, adding articulation to a greater or less extent.

B. Those institutions which make articulation the basis of their instruction, admitting signs freely to do the work which articulation fails to accomplish.

The use of pantomime and dactylogy is, of course, much greater in schools of class A than in those of class B, while much more time, in the aggregate, is spent upon articulation in the latter than in the former.

I have made it a special endeavor in my investigations to compare general results in the schools of these two subdivisions, and think I am justified in stating—

1. That in schools of class A (where articulation is attempted with all the pupils, *e. g.*, at Paris, Milan, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm) the percentage acquiring a really valuable degree of fluency in speech and lip-reading is quite as large as in those of class B.

2. That in schools of class B a considerable amount of time is thrown away in efforts to teach articulation to pupils whose use of speech and lip-reading can never extend beyond the narrow circle of their teachers and intimate companions, with whom signs or the manual alphabet might form as convenient and a more certain and extensive means of communication.

3. That in schools of class A a considerable gain is therefore experienced of time applicable to the real education of the pupils, raising the standard of attainment at graduation, after terms of study corresponding in length, to a higher point than in schools of class B.

4. That in schools of class B the sign language is more crude and imperfect, hence less valuable and precise when used, than in schools of class A.

5. That fluency of speech and readiness of lip-reading is not superior in the best pupils of class B to that exhibited by scholars of the same rank in class A.

6. That in schools of both classes the intellectual and moral development of the pupil is deemed to be the true aim in his education, the sign language being regarded as an instrument only to this, and articulation as a valuable means of communication between the deaf-mute and his hearing-speaking fellows, the imparting of which should be attempted in all cases when success is reasonably to be expected.

7. That in both classes the necessity of using the sign language in affording religious instruction is admitted.

8. That the presence among the deaf and dumb of intelligent children incapable of success in articulation and requiring to be taught by other methods is likewise universally recognized in the schools of the combined system.

The weight of the first five of these considerations leads me to accord to the schools of class A, under the combined system, the merit of imparting to their pupils a greater aggregate of benefit within a given number of years than those of class B, ascribing this result (1) to the greater discretion, which reduces the proportion of pupils receiving attention in articulation, and (2) to the fuller development and freer use of the natural language of the deaf-mute. In passing this judgment I wish to give all praise to the German teachers, under whose direction in every instance are found the schools of class B, for the position they occupy in regard to the cardinal points of the old French system, and to express the hope that they will go still further and meet their brethren from the other side of the Rhine, already far advanced towards mutual agreement on a common platform, adopting all the good and rejecting all the evil of the once rival methods, thus securing for future generations a combined system of deaf-mute education which shall afford the greatest possible advantage to the greatest possible number of that stricken class of our fellow-men, in whose behalf the hearts of Christendom move in a common sympathy.

THE NATURAL METHOD REVIEWED.

In collecting the testimony afforded by my investigations of the schools classed under this head, several considerations enter, not appearing elsewhere, which enhance the difficulty of the judicial duty I have to perform. It will be remembered that, with a single exception, in every continental institution which I

visited* articulation is regularly taught, while it appears that in eleven British schools† three only give a limited attention to this branch of deaf-mute education, the others rejecting it in a very decided manner save for those few children who, before acquiring deafness, had laid the foundation of speech by the actual practice of it.

The testimony of such experienced instructors as those now conducting the eight schools declaring against articulation, coupled with the consideration that by a majority of them it has been successfully taught, is entitled to great weight; while the fact that it is where the English language is spoken that such strong ground is taken, should not be lost sight of by Americans. Those who have given attention to the study of phonology will understand that greater difficulties must attend the effort on the part of a person born deaf, to associate properly the written English words with their appropriate sounds than would be the case in German and its cognates the Danish and Swedish, or even with the Slavonic languages, where the pronunciation follows the orthography much more closely than in English, and where the number of silent letters is much less than in our mother tongue. That our language presents greater obstacles than the French does not, however, so plainly appear, hence the success attained in the schools of France, where articulation is taught, would rather tend to remove the discouragements presented by the difficulties of English pronunciation.

On the other side of the argument, again, we have the historical testimony of the British schools, forcibly summed up by Professor Baker, as follows, in correcting an error into which I had fallen :

"You are wrong," says he, "in considering the *English* system as being based on articulation. I will go further, and state that, as a system, it never was based on articulation. The oldest treatises we have countenance the teaching of articulation, but these works seem chiefly to have arisen from a theory similar to that referred to by the learned Cardan when he says : 'Writing is associated with speech, and speech with thought, but written characters and ideas may be connected with each other without the intervention of sounds.'

"A few of the earlier experimentalists were content with producing *speech* ; such a thought as *education*, as we understand it, never entered into their heads ; those who attempted to convey *knowledge*, also, did not confine their efforts to articulation and labial reading, but also employed signs, writing, and the manual alphabet. Of this statement I could give good evidence. In the earliest days of the institution at Birmingham, taught by Thomas Braidwood, jr., it is stated that 'the children are taught to read and write, and in some instances to speak.' So that we may conclude that articulation was the exception in those days, (1815.) Three years after that time I was a resident in that institution, at which time, I can affirm from my own knowledge, that the teaching of articulation was only followed in comparatively few cases. The efforts of Holder and Wallis are directed exclusively, or mainly, towards speech ; but they were not teachers in our sense. The hereditary teachers of the London institution exalt Wallis at the expense of their relatives, the Braidwoods ; but, at present, in that institution articulation is by no means the exclusive vehicle of instruction ; signs, pictures, and other auxiliaries are employed.

"I have already alluded to the Birmingham institution dispensing to a large extent with articulation, in its early days, when under the charge of an accom-

* It is proper that I should state in this connection that in my selection of institutions for inspection it was my sole aim to see those reputed to be the most successful in the several countries I visited irrespective of the methods pursued. And I may add, that the idea of classification elaborated in this report has been wholly conceived and developed since the conclusion of my tour, owing its origin entirely to what passed before me in Europe, without reference to any previous opinions I may have had relative to the several methods of deaf-mute instruction.

† In the use of the term British schools I wish to be understood as including those of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

plished teacher, whose family predilections were all favorable to its preference over all other modes of instruction.

"At that of Edinburgh, under Mr. Kinniburgh, articulation was the original basis, but to my certain knowledge it early gave way to means more universally applicable. Of the other institutions in these isles, (about twenty,) not one has adopted articulation, except in the cases of those pupils who could hear a little, or who had become deaf after they had acquired speech."

That under the natural method the *education* of deaf-mutes *en masse* may be successfully effected, rising with some even to a standard of high intellectual attainment; that they, as a class, may be rendered to society self-dependent and self-sustaining; that they may secure a precise and reliable, if not rapid, means of communicating with all persons knowing how to write, and this without the intervention of a lisp of articulation, has been most triumphantly proved in Great Britain and America, as well as in nearly every country on the continent of Europe.

Those schools, therefore, which have never made articulation any part of their regular system of instruction, satisfied with doing all that may be accomplished for their pupils within the bounds of the natural method, may justly claim to secure for the objects of their solicitude the *essentials* of an education; and this, too, in a far more effective manner than is possible under the artificial method as introduced by Heinicke and practiced by his successors for many years.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

But in an age of improvement like the present, society does not rest satisfied with the achievement of mere essentials. The genius of civilization demands progress until absolute perfection is attained.

In the somewhat extended examinations already detailed to you of the leading deaf-mute schools of Europe, no one point has produced a deeper impression on my mind than the extent to which the teaching of articulation has been introduced into localities where it was formerly denied admission. The institutions of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, originally pursuing the natural method, now cultivate articulation vigorously and effectively. The attitude in this particular of the Paris institution, which was one of the first I visited, decided me to seek diligently for proof as to the real value to the deaf-mute of this accomplishment, for as such it must be regarded,* even in cases where it is successfully attempted.

The inquiry then must first be made, by what proportion of the mass of deaf-mutes, so called, including the semi-deaf and the semi-mute, can articulation be acquired. Not satisfied to form my opinions solely from the observations I might be able to make in a simple tour of inspection, I have taken pains to gather the views of many teachers on this point.

Mr. Hill, of Weissenfels, in answer to my queries, furnished the following, in writing:

"Out of one hundred pupils eighty-five are capable, when leaving the school of conversing on commonplace subjects with their teachers, family, and intimate friends. Sixty-two can do so easily.

"Out of one hundred, eleven can converse readily with strangers on ordinary subjects. Many others learn to do this after quitting school."

Professor Valèse, the head of the Paris institution, in answer to the same questions propounded by Mr. Hill, writes as follows:

"In my opinion nine out of ten can learn spoken language so as to derive more or less benefit from it; but only five or six will speak with sufficient ease

* M. Piroux is perhaps too severe when he says of articulation, "Its utmost value is that of an amusement for the drawing-room," and yet the danger of overrating its usefulness, even by those who teach it, is not small.

to converse *readily* on all common subjects with their family and friends. As to the intercourse with their *teachers*, it extends to a larger number, to seven or eight out of ten. With strangers the intercourse is evidently much more limited. On some common topics it may extend, to be sure, to those seven or eight out of the ten I just mentioned; but on *all* subjects and with *ease*, it will not extend to more than two, and often no more than one out of these same ten deaf pupils."

Signor Tarra, of the Milan institution, estimates the number of deaf-mutes who may succeed in articulation at thirty per cent., this including many who could not talk readily with strangers.

Canon De Haerne says, of forty-six pupils with whom articulation has been attempted, twenty-two give sufficient evidence of progress to lead to the hope that they "will be able to converse readily with their family, teachers, and friends."

In the institution under his charge but two years have elapsed since this branch of instruction was undertaken, he being therefore unable, from observation at home, to form more decided or extended opinions.

Mr. Venus, of the imperial institution at Vienna, expresses himself as follows:

"Eighty in one hundred pupils are capable when leaving school of conversing *readily* on common subjects with their teachers, their family and intimate friends.

"Fifty in one hundred pupils can do it with strangers."

Many other instructors have given me their views on these points, but these now cited may be taken as representing the various shades of opinion existing among teachers practicing the combined system.

But from what has fallen under my own observation I am disposed to believe that Mr. Hill's claims as to the results of instruction in articulation are fully sustained by facts.

Professor Vaisse, it will be seen, coincides very nearly with his German fellow-laborer, while Signor Tarra and Canon De Haerne place the average lower. Mr. Venus in his first statement agrees so nearly with Mr. Hill and Professor Vaisse that I am inclined to believe some misapprehension of my question (which was presented by letter in English) must have arisen; for nowhere have my own examinations exhibited results sustaining the view that fifty per cent. of the deaf and dumb can acquire a sufficient fluency in articulation to converse readily with strangers. That from ten to twenty per cent. can do this I have no manner of doubt.

The propriety of teaching articulation and lip-reading to this proportion of pupils diligently and continuously through their entire pupilage, admits, in my judgment, of no question whatever.

With reference to the additional forty to sixty per cent. who may aspire to converse on commonplace subjects with their teachers, family, and intimate friends, my mind is not so clear.

And yet Professor Vaisse informed me that the practice of articulation had served to facilitate the acquisition of an idiomatic use of written language, even with those who did not attain to any very great success in speech.

"Here," he writes, "lies the greatest interest of the German system of tuition. It makes the child more conversant with the idiomatical forms of the language taught him. Indeed, I observed when I travelled through Switzerland and Germany that many of the deaf children uttered German but poorly, but at the same time I noticed that they had a very satisfactory knowledge of written language and used common colloquial idioms with more general ease than in the schools where speech was not taught. At the same time I must say they seemed to possess less general information.

'However it may be, I would by all means advocate the teaching of articu-

lation in all institutions for deaf-mutes, though the use of the natural language of signs should by no means be given up."*

In regard to the great value of articulation in those cases where it can be made a means of ready communication with the generality of speaking persons, there is, I think, no question, and I conceive it to be a duty devolving upon educators of deaf-mutes to instruct thoroughly, in speech and lip reading, the ten or twenty per cent. who are unquestionably capable of success.

In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that I have found not a few persons deaf from birth who have become fluent in speech and lip reading.

Thus it would seem that *attempts* in articulation should be made with *all* deaf-mutes, lest, unhappily, some possessing ability to acquire it, by neglect fail of doing so. I am inclined seriously to question the desirableness of continuing instruction in speech during a series of years, when no higher result can be expected than to enable the pupil to converse on commonplace subjects with his teachers, family and intimate friends, for with the instructor he has always the much easier and equally precise language of signs or the manual alphabet, while the family and intimate friends can with little effort acquire facility in dactylology, and this their interest in their mute friends will naturally lead them to do.

That German teachers, never having experienced the immense assistance to be derived from the use of the manual alphabet by the deaf and dumb, should continue to teach articulation in the cases I am now especially considering, is perhaps not to be wondered at, but I feel a good degree of confidence that, in

*All teachers of the deaf and dumb, whether basing their efforts on articulation or signs, agree in acknowledging the difficulty of imparting to their pupils the power of idiomatic and absolutely grammatical composition. The great loss of that daily and almost hourly tuition in conventional and exceptional forms of language received passively, but none the less effectively, by hearing children, is apparent in the deaf-mute at almost every stage of his education. That the difficulties thus occasioned may be increased by a too free use of the sign language at certain periods in the course of instruction is undoubtedly true; and if instruction in articulation can assist in removing these natural hindrances, it will accomplish a work by no means unimportant, even though the pupil do not attain the highest success in oral utterance. The following from an experienced and successful instructor in one of the British schools will be of interest in this connection:

"I think our ideas upon the use of signs by the deaf and dumb in their ordinary intercourse with each other are not very dissimilar. My remarks are mainly directed against their use, or rather against the encouragement of their use, by the half-educated in intercourse with those who, by the correct use of written language, are able to materially assist them in the acquirement of ordinary phraseology. I cannot but think that signing, when carried to the extent that a half-educated deaf-mute would carry it, if he were encouraged in its use, would tend entirely to draw off his mind from the acquisition of that language by the agency of which alone he can raise himself to somewhat of a level with his fellow-creatures. When ordinary language is well acquired I do not think the use of signs in intercourse with those who understand them will have any detrimental effect.

"I have just been perusing the report of the Massachusetts State legislature on deaf-mute instruction. I have been much interested with that part which relates to articulation. I cannot go so far in my commendation of it as some of its advocates who were then examined; and I cannot understand how rapid and sure progress in ordinary instruction can be made only through its agency. I can readily believe that a conversation on ordinary topics, made up of sentences which have been repeated and rehearsed over and over again, may be carried on with merely the formation of the words, as shown by the lips, for a guide; but I cannot understand how the merely labial peculiarities of words can be sufficient to *explain* the difficult points of instruction to those whose affliction necessitates very clear and familiar explanation. No doubt, your observations on the German methods of instruction will throw some light on this. At the same time that I am unaware of any circumstances that should make me believe that articulation may be relied upon as the sole instrument of instruction, I think, as I have before expressed to you, that a great amount of good may be bestowed by a judicious course of instruction, supplementary to ordinary instruction by signs. With a good text-book, much may be left to the pupil's own exertions; i. e., when he has acquired the elementary sounds. Having taught almost two hundred novices the elementary sounds, I think I may fairly lay claim to some knowledge of the general capabilities of the deaf and dumb in articulation."

the process of combination now taking place, they will in due time see the importance of this feature of the method of de l'Épée, and by adopting it relieve themselves and their pupils of a large amount of ill-requested labor.

It is hardly needful for me to say, after what has already appeared in this report, that nothing in my foreign investigations has led me to question the character of the foundation on which the system of instruction pursued in our American institutions is based. Our edifice is built upon the rock of sound philosophy; its corner-stone is universal applicability; its materials are cemented by consistency and practical success, while for its crowning beauty it has a dome of high educational attainment loftier and more grand than can be seen in the nations of the Old World.

And yet in the light of present experience it cannot be considered as complete. Stately colonnades may yet be added to enhance its beauty. Pillars and capitals have yet a place in the plan; not a few niches may be filled with rare works of art, and many pedestals stand ready to receive statues that shall reflect honor on their authors and enrich the architectural design.

It is plainly evident from what is seen in the articulating schools of Europe, and from the candid opinions of the best instructors, that oral language cannot, in the fullest sense of the term, be mastered by a majority of deaf-mutes. Its proper position, therefore, in the system of instruction, is not as a base or foundation, nor yet as the principal material in the superstructure, but rather as an adornment to certain portions of the building. Or, leaving this figure, it should be regarded as an accomplishment attainable to a minority only.

The number of those born deaf who can acquire oral language is small, and their success may justly be attributed to the possession of peculiar talents or gifts involving an almost preternatural quickness of the eye in detecting the slight variations in position of the vocal organs in action, and a most unusual control over the muscles of the mouth and throat.

Every one will understand that not all persons are endowed with a talent for music; that not every human being can succeed in art essays; that few men are capable of oratory, and fewer still of poetry.

So well established by the experience of ages are these conclusions that a teacher of youth would be thought little removed from insanity who should attempt to make all his pupils poets or orators, or artists or musicians, though all might learn to sing, to draw after a fashion, to declaim, and even to rhyme; and at the same time he who should endeavor to foster and develop talents for music, for painting, sculpture, oratory, or poetry, wherever among his pupils he found these choice gifts in existence, would draw forth universal commendation. Thus I conceive it to be with articulation among the deaf and dumb. To the mass it is unattainable, save in degrees that render it comparable to those sculptures and paintings that never find a purchaser; to books and poems that are never read, to music that is never sung; involving, it is true, much patient labor on the part of teacher and pupil, but exhibiting only that limited degree of success which honest criticism is compelled to stamp as no better than failure. And yet, when the congenital mute *can master* oral language, the triumph with both teacher and pupil is as deserving of praise as the achievement of true art, music, poetry, or oratory.

The actual restoration of speech and hearing to deaf-mutes may be looked for only at the hands of Him who when on earth spoke the potent "*Éphphatha*" as a proof of his divinity. But those who labor in His name in behalf of this stricken class should welcome every means of lessening the disabilities under which the objects of their care are found to rest.

You, gentlemen, and the government of the nation which has been ever prompt to approve and liberal in seconding your efforts, have done an important work for the deaf and dumb in the establishment of a college wherein the stores of literature, science, and art are laid open to minds till lately debarred the pleasures

and advantages of high intellectual culture; and yet your action in ordering the investigations on which I have now the honor to report attests your unwillingness to rest satisfied with the ends already attained, and your desire to avail yourselves of every method and all appliances which may be likely to promote the welfare of the deaf and dumb, or any considerable portion of their number.

It is, therefore, with pleasure that I find myself warranted, from what I have seen in the deaf-mute schools of Europe, in suggesting the introduction of several new features into the management of our institution, which may, if adopted, prove important accessions to its already great means of usefulness.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I therefore respectfully advise—1st. That instruction in artificial speech and lip-reading be entered upon at as early a day as possible; that all pupils in our primary department be afforded opportunities of engaging in this, until it plainly appears that success is unlikely to crown their efforts; that with those who evince facility in oral exercises, instruction shall be continued during their entire residence in the institution.

2d. That in order to afford time for this new branch, without depriving our pupils in any degree of that amount of training necessary properly to educate their intellectual and moral faculties, the term of study in the primary department be extended to nine years, and the age of admission be fixed at eight years, instead of ten as heretofore.

3d. That such additions be made to our staff of teachers as may be needed to secure thorough and effective instruction in this new line of effort.

You will remember that I found at Milan, in Italy, a normal school for the preparation of teachers of the deaf and dumb. The great good possible to be accomplished by this institution, both in the supply of competent instructors and in promoting unity of method, is apparent on very slight reflection.

In our own country the difficulty of procuring skilled workers in our peculiar field of labor has been felt in many institutions, and I conceive that one of the most important results of our college enterprise will be the furnishing of young men well fitted to teach the deaf and dumb.

But all teachers in our institutions cannot be deaf-mutes, and I would commend to your serious consideration the desirableness of making arrangements for the reception of hearing young men and women into our institution, who may wish to fit themselves for deaf-mute instruction.

I have met, in my European journey, more than one who desires to enter our institution with a view of acquiring the American method of teaching the deaf and dumb. Several applications have been received during my absence from persons in our own country anxious to learn our art, and I am confident great good would flow from the opening of our doors in these and similar cases.

With these recommendations, gentlemen, this communication, as an official paper, properly terminates.

I will, however, beg your permission to record my appreciation of the cordial greetings and hearty co-operation which met me everywhere from officers of institutions to which I sought admission for the purpose of critical examination. Every opportunity has been afforded me for full investigations, and in many places an interest manifested in my work and its results which betokened a strong desire to harmonize and combine the once conflicting methods of instruction.

For all these kind attentions on the part of my professional brethren abroad I return my most sincere thanks, indulging the hope that those from whose opinions I have been compelled in some degree to differ, will attribute to me no other motive than an earnest desire to arrive at the truth, and will believe me sincere when I express regret at being obliged to disagree with friends for whom I entertain a high personal respect and esteem.

To the representatives of our government abroad, whose assistance I had occasion to solicit, I must also express my obligations for their courtesy and efficient co-operation in my work.

To the honorable Secretaries of State and of the Interior, in like manner, I return thanks for having kindly furnished me in advance of my departure credentials which served in a most essential degree to facilitate the progress of my undertaking.

Above all would I acknowledge with humble gratitude the constant presence of that Being through whose providence sickness, disaster, and death have been forbidden to interrupt the prosecution of your commission, and by whose mercy the interests of the institution have been sustained and advanced during the period of our separation. Seeking from Him a continuance of that support from whence has sprung all our success in times past,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GALLAUDET.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the United States.

Name.	Location.	Date of opening.	Chief executive officer.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils during year last reported.
1 American Asylum	Harford, Conn.	1817	Rev. Collins Stone, M. A., principal	11	960
2 New York Institution	New York City.	1818	Isaac L. Ford, M. A., principal	19	479
3 Pennsylvania Institution	Philadelphia, Penn.	1820	Abraham B. Horton, M. A., president	10	237
4 Kentucky Institution	Danville, Ky.	1822	J. A. Jacobs, B. A., principal	4	8
5 Ohio Institution	Columbus, Ohio	1829	Gilbert O. Fay, M. A., superintendent	8	180
6 Virginia Institution	Staunton, Va.	1830	John C. Howell, M. A., principal	3	47
7 Indiana Institution	Indianapolis, Ind.	1844	Thomas H. Latrobe, M. A., superintendent	8	183
8 Tennessee School	Knoxville, Tenn.	1845	Joseph H. Johns, B. A., principal	3	61
9 North Carolina Institution*	Raleigh, N. C.	1845	William J. Palmer, M. A., principal	3	41
10 Illinois Institution	Jacksboro, Ill.	1846	Phillis G. Gillet, M. A., principal	10	983
11 Georgia Institution	Cedar Springs, Ga.	1846	J. S. Davis, principal	3	35
12 South Carolina Institution*	Fulton, Mo., S. C.	1849	N. F. Wallis, steward	2	92
13 North Carolina Institution*	Fulton, Mo., S. C.	1851	W. D. Kerr, M. A., superintendent	3	35
14 Louisiana Institution*	Baton Rouge, La.	1853	A. E. Martin, superintendent	5	57
15 Wisconsin Institution*	Dellaville, Wis.	1859	H. W. Milligan, M. A., M. D., principal	5	54
16 Michigan Asylum*	Flint, Mich.	1859	Egbert L. Bauges, M. A., principal	5	91
17 Iowa Institution	Louisville, Iowa	1855	Benjamin Talbot, M. A., principal	6	124
18 Mississippi Institution	Jackson, Miss.	1856	(Buildings destroyed by fire in 1849)	4	96
19 Texas Institution	Austin, Texas	1857	J. A. Van Nostrand, M. A., principal	2	27
20 Columbia Institution	Washington, D. C.	1857	Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A., president	9	118
21 Alabama Institution	Tallahassee, Ala.	1858	Joseph H. Johnson, principal	1	29
22 California Institution*	San Francisco, Cal.	1860	Warring Wilkinson, M. A., principal	1	37
23 Kansas Institution	Olathe, Kansas	1862	Thomas Burdette, principal	2	20
24 Minnesota Institution	Fairbault, Minn.	1863	Jonathan L. Noyes, M. A., superintendent	1	27
25 National Deaf-mute College †	Washington, D. C.	1864	Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A., president	130	2,576
					|| 33

† The college is a distinct organization within the Columbia Institution.
|| Students.

† Mississippi educates her mutes at Baton Rouge.
§ Resident professors.

* These have departments for blind.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

In the college.

RESIDENT GRADUATE.

Melville Ballard, B. S. Maine.

JUNIORS.

*James Cross, jr. Pennsylvania,	James H. Logan Pennsylvania.
John B. Hotchkiss Connecticut.	Joseph G. Parkinson Vermont.

SOPHOMORES.

William L. Bird Connecticut.	Robert Patterson Pennsylvania.
Samuel T. Greene Maine.	Louis C. Tuck Massachusetts.
Louis A. Houghton New York.	

FRESHMEN.

David H. Carroll Ohio.	Anthony J. Kull Wisconsin.
Philip S. Englehardt Wisconsin.	William B. Lathrop Georgia.
Charles B. Hibbard Michigan.	George W. McAtee Maryland.
Malachi Hollowell* Illinois.	

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Robert W. Branch North Carolina.	Jacob Knoedler Pennsylvania.
Cyrus Chambers Iowa.	John N. Lowry Michigan.
John Donnell Wisconsin.	Robert McGregor Ohio.
Ransom A. Goodell Michigan.	William J. Nelson New York.
John Hummer Iowa.	John Quinn Dist. Columbia.
Thomas Jones Wisconsin.	Frederick L. d'B. Reid England.
Isaac Kaufman Dist. Columbia.	John W. Scott Pennsylvania.
Lydia A. Kennedy Pennsylvania.	William E. Taylor Georgia.
Marcus H. Kerr Michigan.	John H. Tims Maryland.

In the primary department.

FEMALES.

Justina Bevan Maryland.	Lydia A. Mitchell Maryland.
Mary J. Blair Maryland.	Mary E. McDonald Dist. Columbia.
Melinda Blair Maryland.	Virginia A. Patterson U. S. army.
Sarah B. Blair Maryland.	Jane Pimes Maryland.
Marietta Chambers Fort. Monroe.	Hester M. Porter Maryland.
Mary Croner Maryland.	Sarah E. Preston Maryland.
Elizabeth Feldpusch Maryland.	Georgiana Pritchard Maryland.
Mary Feldpusch Maryland.	Amelia Riveaux Dist. Columbia.
Grace A. Freeman Maryland.	Josephine Sardo Dist. Columbia.
Sarah A. Gourley Maryland.	Florida C. Snyder Dist. Columbia.
Catharine Haldy Maryland.	Georgiana Stevenson Maryland.
Mary M. Ijams Dist. Columbia.	Susannah Swope Maryland.
Annie Jenkins Maryland.	Grace Webster Maryland.
Amanda M. Karnes Maryland.	Sarah J. Wells Maryland.
Margaret Maher Maryland.	Sophia R. Weller Maryland.
Caroline Mades Dist. Columbia.	Sarah A. E. Williams Dist. Columbia.
Elizabeth McCormick Maryland.	

MALES.

H. F. Achey Maryland.	Edmund Clark Dist. Columbia.
J. O. Amos Maryland.	John Carlisle Maryland.
Joseph Barnes Dist. Columbia.	James E. Colleberry Maryland.
James D. Bitzer Maryland.	William A. Connolly Dist. Columbia.
Julius W. Bissett Maryland.	Charles Dashiell Maryland.
David Blair Maryland.	John W. Dechard Dist. Columbia.
Arthur D. Bryant Dist. Columbia.	Alexander W. Dennis Dist. Columbia.
John E. Bull Maryland.	Peter Duffy Maryland.

*Deceased.

MALES.—Continued.

Lewis C. Easterday.....	Maryland.	Henry O. Nicol.....	U. S. army.
Frederick Eisenmann.....	U. S. army.	James H. Purvis.....	Dist. Columbia.
Robert Ehlert.....	Maryland.	George Rommal.....	Maryland.
John P. Fitzpatrick.....	Maryland.	George F. Rodenmayer....	Maryland.
Thomas Hagerty.....	Dist. Columbia.	Charles Schillinger.....	Maryland.
Thomas Hays.....	Maryland.	Aaron B. Showman.....	Maryland.
R. Plummer Ijams.....	Dist. Columbia.	Thomas J. Sprague.....	Maryland.
Conrad Ingledaiger.....	Maryland.	Charles W. Stevenson....	Maryland.
David Kennedy.....	Maryland.	Samuel H. Taylor.....	Dist. Columbia.
John Kennedy.....	Maryland.	Henry Treschmann, jr....	Maryland.
Frank M. Maslin.....	Maryland.	*John A. Unglebower.....	Maryland.
Charles Mathaei.....	Maryland.	John C. Wagner.....	Dist. Columbia.
William H. Myers.....	Dist. Columbia.	Henry C. Wents.....	Maryland.
William McElroy.....	Maryland.	Thomas A. Williams.....	North Carolina.
James McBride.....	Dist. Columbia.	Walter Williams.....	North Carolina.
James H. Mooney.....	Maryland.	William Wirrlein.....	Maryland.
William Moriarty.....	Dist. Columbia.	Samuel Wisner.....	Maryland.

*Deceased.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into two terms—the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the second Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and at Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses except clothing.

VII. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

VIII. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf-mutes whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under twenty-one years of age, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to are requested to address the president of the institution.

IX. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

X. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE BOARD OF VISITORS,
AND THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION,
OF THE
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

Officers of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

VISITORS.

1. REV. PHINEAS D. GURLEY, D. D., *President of the Board.*
2. JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D.
3. RICHARD WALLACH, Esq.
4. HENRY ADDISON, Esq.
5. WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.
6. GEORGE S. GIDEON, Esq.
7. WALTER S. COX, Esq.
8. PHINEAS J. HORWITZ, M. D., U. S. N.
9. JOSEPH K. BARNES, M. D., U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D., *Superintendent and ex officio Secretary
of the Board of Visitors.*
WILLIAM W. GODDING, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
BARNARD D. EASTMAN, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
St. Elizabeth, D. C., October 1, 1867.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following summary of the operations of the hospital under our supervision for the year ending June 30, 1867, prepared by the superintendent at our request.

The number of patients under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1866, was:

From the army, white males	106	
From the army, colored males	7	
From the army, white female	1	
	<hr/>	114
From the navy, white males	16	
From the navy, colored males	2	
	<hr/>	18
From civil life, white males	42	
From civil life, white females	76	
	<hr/>	118
From civil life, colored males	5	
From civil life, colored females	19	
	<hr/>	24
	<hr/>	142
From the quartermasters' department, colored male	1	
From the Soldiers' Home, white males	2	
Rebel prisoners	4	
	<hr/>	281
	<hr/>	

Males, 185; females, 96; total

The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1867, was:

From the army, white males	41	
From the army, colored male	1	
From the army, white males, (discharged)	10	
	<hr/>	52
From the navy, white males	6	
From the navy, colored male	1	
	<hr/>	7
From civil life, white males	26	
From civil life, white females	18	
	<hr/>	44
From civil life, colored males	2	
From civil life, colored females	3	
	<hr/>	5
	<hr/>	49
From Soldiers' Home, white male	1	
	<hr/>	109
	<hr/>	

Males, 88; females, 21; total

The whole number of patients under treatment in the course of the year 1866-'67 was:

From the army, white males	147
From the army, colored males	8
From the army, white males, (discharged)	10
From the army, white female	1

From the navy, white males	22	
From the navy, colored males	3	
	<hr/>	25
From civil life, white males	63	
From civil life, white females	94	
	<hr/>	162
From civil life, colored males	7	
From civil life, colored females	22	
	<hr/>	29
	<hr/>	191
From quartermasters' department, colored male	1	
From Soldiers' Home, white males	3	
Rebel prisoners, white males	4	
	<hr/>	
Males, 273; females, 117; total		390
	<hr/>	

The number of patients discharged in the course of the year was :

Recovered from the army, white males	31	
Recovered from the army, white male, (discharged)	1	
	<hr/>	32
Recovered from the navy, white males	1	
Recovered from the navy, colored male	2	
	<hr/>	3
Recovered from civil life, white males	5	
Recovered from civil life, white females	7	
	<hr/>	12
Recovered from civil life, colored males	3	
	<hr/>	15
Recovered from Soldiers' Home, white male	1	
	<hr/>	51
Improved from the army, white males	4	
Improved from the army, colored male	1	
	<hr/>	5
Improved from the navy, white male	1	
Improved from civil life, white males	5	
Improved from civil life, white females	4	
	<hr/>	9
Improved rebel prisoner, white male	1	
	<hr/>	16
Unimproved from the army, white male	1	
Unimproved from the army, white male, (discharged)	1	
	<hr/>	2
Unimproved from the navy, white male	1	
Unimproved from civil life, white males	6	
Unimproved from Soldiers' Home, white male	1	
	<hr/>	10
	<hr/>	
Males, 66; females, 11; total		77
	<hr/>	

The number of patients who died in the course of the year was :

From the army, white males	10	
From the army, colored males	2	
	<hr/>	12
From the navy, white males	4	
	<hr/>	16

From civil life, white males	3	
From civil life, white females	5	
	<hr/>	8
From civil life, colored females	9	
	<hr/>	17
Males, 19; females, 14; total		<hr/> <hr/> 33

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1867, was:

From the army, white males	101	
From the army, colored males	5	
From the army, white males, (discharged)	8	
From the army, white female	1	
	<hr/>	115
From the navy, white males	14	
From the navy, colored males	2	
	<hr/>	16
From civil life, white males	49	
From civil life, white females	78	
	<hr/>	127
From civil life, colored males	4	
From civil life, colored females	13	
	<hr/>	17
	<hr/>	144
From quartermasters' department, colored male	1	
From Soldiers' Home, white male	1	
Rebel prisoners, white males	3	
	<hr/>	
Males, 188; females, 92; total		<hr/> <hr/> 280

A tabular statement of the physical and mental condition and duration of the disease at the time of death of those who died in the course of the year.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain without complicative or supervenient disease before death	15
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, with epilepsy ..	2
Ditto with apoplexy	2
Ditto with serous apoplexy	1
Ditto with chronic cystitis	1
Ditto with dysentery	1
Ditto with general paralysis	1
Ditto with remittent fever	1
Ditto with chronic diarrhoea	1
Ditto with phthisis	1
Maniacal exhaustion	3
Dysentery	1
Softening of the brain	1
Pneumonia	1
Cholera morbus	1
	<hr/>
Total	<hr/> <hr/> 33

MENTAL CONDITION.

Acute mania	4
Chronic mania	9
Acute melancholia	1
Chronic melancholia	1
Acute dementia	2
Chronic dementia	16
	<hr/>
	33
	<hr/>

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.

Two months	1
Five months	1
Six months	5
One year	2
Two years	7
Three years	4
Four years	1
Six years	1
Seven years	2
Eight years	2
Nine years	2
Ten years	1
Twelve years	1
Fifteen years	1
Sixteen years	1
Thirty-five years	1
	<hr/>
	33
	<hr/>

As nearly as could be ascertained, the persons admitted during the year had been insane at the time of admission—

One to three months, from the army, white males	9
One to three months, from the army, colored male	1
One to three months, from the army, white male, (discharged)	1
One to three months, from the navy, white male	1
One to three months, from civil life, white males	9
One to three months, from civil life, white females	8
One to three months, from civil life, colored male	1
One to three months, from civil life, colored females	2
	<hr/>
	32
Three to six months, from the army, white males	20
Three to six months, from the navy, white males	2
Three to six months, from civil life, white male	1
Three to six months, from civil life, white female	1
Three to six months, from Soldiers' Home, white male	1
	<hr/>
	25
One year, from the army, white males	5
One year, from the army, white male, (discharged)	1
One year, from civil life, white males	3
	<hr/>
	9

Two years, from the army, white males.....	3
Two years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	3
Two years, from the navy, white males.....	2
Two years, from civil life, white males.....	4
Two years, from civil life, white female.....	1
	<hr/> 13
Three years, from the army, white males.....	3
Three years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	2
Three years, from civil life, white females.....	2
	<hr/> 7
Four years, from civil life, white males.....	2
Five years, from the army, white males, (discharged).....	3
Five years, from civil life, white male.....	1
Five years, from civil life, white females.....	2
Five years, from civil life, colored female.....	1
	<hr/> 7
Six years, from civil life, white females.....	3
Eight years, from civil life, white males.....	2
Nine years, from the navy, white male.....	1
Ten years, from the army, white male.....	1
Ten years, from the navy, white male.....	1
	<hr/> 2
Eleven years, from civil life, white female.....	1
Twelve years, from civil life, white males.....	2
Twenty years from civil life, white male.....	1
Twenty-one years, from civil life, colored male.....	1
Twenty-five years, from civil life, white male.....	1
	<hr/> 109
	<hr/>

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 2,315 persons treated since the opening of the institution became insane.

Under 10 years.....	26
Between 10 and 15 years.....	19
Between 15 and 20 years.....	146
Between 20 and 25 years.....	492
Between 25 and 30 years.....	607
Between 30 and 35 years.....	430
Between 35 and 40 years.....	262
Between 40 and 45 years.....	125
Between 45 and 50 years.....	72
Between 50 and 60 years.....	65
Between 60 and 70 years.....	31
Between 70 and 80 years.....	16
Unknown.....	24
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,315
	<hr/>

The following table shows the nativity, as far as it could be ascertained, of the 2,315 persons treated.

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
District of Columbia.....	197	Ireland.....	550
New York.....	157	Germany.....	364
Pennsylvania.....	139	England.....	47
Maryland.....	120	France.....	33
Virginia.....	108	Canada.....	16
Massachusetts.....	61	Scotland.....	11
Ohio.....	55	Italy.....	10
Maine.....	29	Norway.....	6
Illinois.....	22	Denmark.....	6
New Hampshire.....	21	Sweden.....	6
Kentucky.....	17	Poland.....	5
New Jersey.....	15	Switzerland.....	5
Connecticut.....	15	Russia.....	5
Indiana.....	14	Wales.....	3
Wisconsin.....	13	Spain.....	3
Michigan.....	13	Holland.....	2
Vermont.....	13	Portugal.....	2
Missouri.....	13	Nova Scotia.....	2
Tennessee.....	12	Hungary.....	1
Rhode Island.....	10	Austria.....	1
North Carolina.....	5	Buenos Ayres.....	1
Iowa.....	3	Costa Rica.....	1
Alabama.....	2	Sicily.....	1
Louisiana.....	2	Belgium.....	1
Georgia.....	1	Mexico.....	1
Mississippi.....	1		
Arkansas.....	1		
South Carolina.....	1		
Colorado.....	1		
Florida.....	1		
Delaware.....	1		
Choctaw Nation.....	1		
Native born.....			1,064
Foreign.....			1,083
Unknown.....			168
Total.....			<u>2,315</u>



Table showing the form of disease under which the cases received since the institution was opened labored at the time of admission.

MANIA.

Acute simple.....	986
Acute epileptic.....	23
Acute paralytic.....	7
Acute homicidal.....	10
Acute hysterical.....	3
Acute puerperal.....	6
Acute suicidal.....	12

Acute erotic.....	2	
Acute febrile.....	36	
Acute periodical.....	37	
Acute dipsoic.....	41	
Acute cataleptic.....	4	
Acute kleptoic.....	1	
Typhomania (Bell's disease).....	1	
	<hr/>	1,169
Chronic simple.....	186	
Chronic epileptic.....	10	
Chronic paralytic.....	7	
Chronic puerperal.....	5	
Chronic periodical.....	31	
Chronic cataleptic.....	1	
Chronic dipsoic.....	5	
Chronic dipsoic and epileptic.....	1	
Chronic suicidal.....	2	
Chronic homicidal.....	4	
Chronic homicidal and epileptic.....	1	
Chronic hysterical and homicidal.....	1	
	<hr/>	254

MONOMANIA.

Acute simple.....	4	
Chronic.....	14	
	<hr/>	18

MELANCHOLIA.

Acute simple.....	118	
Acute suicidal.....	24	
Acute epileptic.....	1	
Acute nostalgic.....	25	
Acute homicidal.....	2	
	<hr/>	170
Chronic simple.....	40	
Chronic suicidal.....	3	
Chronic periodical.....	1	
	<hr/>	44

DEMENTIA.

Acute simple.....	207	
Acute epileptic.....	11	
Acute paralytic.....	10	
Acute periodical.....	2	
Acute suicidal.....	4	
	<hr/>	234
Chronic simple.....	339	
Chronic general paralysis.....	5	
Chronic epileptic.....	56	
Chronic paralytic.....	29	
Chronic senile.....	17	
Chronic dipsoic.....	5	

Chronic suicidal.....	5
Chronic periodical.....	3
Chronic epileptic and suicidal.....	1
Chronic paralytic and suicidal.....	1
Chronic paralytic and epileptic.....	1
	<hr/> 462

IMBECILITY.

Chronic simple.....	3
Whole number of cases treated.....	2, 354
Number of readmissions.....	39
Number of persons treated.....	<hr/> 2, 315 <hr/>

INDEPENDENT OR PAY PATIENTS.

There were of this class, at the beginning of the year :

	6 males	8 females..	14
Received during the year.....	11 males	3 females..	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number under treatment.....	17 males	11 females..	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged during the year.....	9 males	2 females..	11
Remaining at the close of the year.....	8 males	9 females..	17

PUBLIC PATIENTS REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

From the army.....	115
From the navy.....	16
From civil life.....	128
From quartermasters' department.....	1
Rebel prisoners.....	3
	<hr/> 263 <hr/>
Males.....	188
Females.....	92
Total.....	<hr/> 280 <hr/>

This is the first full year since the close of the war of the rebellion in which that great struggle did not materially affect the number of admissions to the institution. The cases received this year were less by one-half than those received in the years 1865-'66, and only a little more than one-fifth the number received in the years 1864-'65 and 1863-'64. The average number resident this year has, however, exceeded that of the previous year; and as the number of chronic cases remains about the same year after year, it follows that the average duration of the residence of the recent and probably curable cases exceeded by at least one-half the same average the year before. This circumstance is a proper subject of congratulation, for we think it will be found that, with certain limitations and exceptions, the benefit recent cases of insanity derive from hospital treatment is in direct proportion to its duration, if the treatment be uninterrupted and undisturbed.

The ratio of fifty-four per cent., which the number of patients admitted this year from the army and navy bears to the whole number of admissions, shows the continued preponderance of the military character of the hospital which we suppose it will hereafter maintain.

The recoveries were sixty-six per cent. of the discharges, and forty-six per cent. of the discharges and deaths. The continuation of the residence of several patients of both sexes, unusually interesting from their youth and accomplishments, into the current year, who have since made excellent recoveries, lessened the ratio of restorations that might have been reported in the year under review. Fifty per cent. of the admissions or discharges is, however, as high an average ratio of recoveries as can be expected in a course of years in any institution which denies its benefits to no case of insanity, whatever other disease or infirmity may complicate it.

The deaths were eight and a half per cent. of the whole number under treatment, and thirty per cent. of the discharges, including deaths. This is rather a large death rate, and was occasioned by the concurrence of the completion of the gradual exhaustion of the vital powers from chronic organic disease of the brain in no less than twenty-six cases, and of the death, in several recent cases, of persons of delicate constitutions from maniacal exhaustion, or from other acute affections associated with insanity. There was at no time any prevailing disease among the inmates of the house, and those of fair constitutions usually enjoyed excellent general health. That so many old cases should reach their only possible termination in the course of this year appears to have been quite fortuitous, and leads us to expect that, with the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of the medical officers to maintain the general health of the household and to relieve the sick, the per cent. of deaths in the course of the current year will be considerably reduced.

The most marked event in the past year was the admission of an unusual number of dipsomaniacs—of persons whose intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants had, in the judgment of competent medical men, become an insanity, evinced both by the extent of the indulgence and by other more or less permanent morbid mental manifestations. Laboring people suffer less from this form of mental disease than the more favored classes. They cannot command the time and means necessary for that long-continued excess which appears to impair those qualities of the cerebral structures upon which the integrity of the mental powers depends, and labor imparts a hardiness to the constitution which renders it less susceptible to the evils of drinking than that which is softened and more or less enervated by a life of ease or study. It is because we so often see in dipsomaniacs the sacrifice of the extraordinary capacities and opportunities for usefulness to their fellow-men which are afforded by liberal education, wealth, and social influence, that their cases excite our deepest interest. It has now been a quarter of a century since the project of treating inebriates with the view of reforming their habits, in institutions exclusively devoted to their care, began to be talked of by some of the earnest and benevolent minds of the country. No such project was actually undertaken, however, till within the last half a dozen years; and the two or three existing establishments of the kind appear to have achieved only a very moderate measure of success in curing inebriety. They have, without doubt, been of considerable service to families in caring for inebriates for short periods, and relieving them from the immediate effects of a debauch. The radical defect in the system of treating this class of persons, now and hitherto pursued, is the absence of a legal, coercive detention, and an absolute abstinence from drink for a sufficient length of time to restore the impaired moral and intellectual powers, and to effect those physiological changes which are believed to attend the loss of the morbid and the restoration of the natural appetite. The detention not having been legally coercive in such

institutions, it has generally been of short duration, and not been attended with abstinence from liquor while it lasted.

In the capacity in which we now write it would be out of place for us to discuss the most proper modes, either of preventing inebriety or of reforming inebriates before the habit becomes confirmed. In relation to confirmed inebriates, however, we believe the desideratum of this particular time is a public judgment distinctly expressed in the State constitutions and laws, and expounded and enforced by the courts, that they are dangerous to themselves and others, and may and should be legally subjected to prolonged restraint, both for the protection of society and for their own protection and reformation. The discipline of an inebriate hospital should be coercive, and so understood; but as its inmates are not convicts, however culpable they may be in the eye of the moral law, the coercion may and should be disguised in every way that does not impair its essential efficiency. It was the practical error of the former treatment of the insane that it was too coercive, and time will probably show that it is the practical error of the system of treatment adopted in this latest enterprise which has appeared in the great field of social philanthropy that it is too voluntary. The fault referred to may not be wholly due to the inexperience of the conductors of a new enterprise. A more efficient system of reformatory restraint requires the authority of laws that have hitherto been enacted by one State only, and a court of that State has since decided that they are unconstitutional.

The reports of the institutions for the insane, both of this country and Europe, show that intemperance is a common cause of insanity in its ordinary forms. The authorities also almost unanimously agree that inebriety sometimes becomes an insanity—a settled mental alienation, arising from a morbid condition of the brain and nervous system, which is chiefly characterized by a total abandonment to extreme indulgence, regardless of the most sacred claims and pledges, and by more or less impairment of the moral and intellectual powers of the individual. Where inebriety has clearly become a concomitant as well as a cause of insanity, the case should be treated in an institution for the insane. Such is the increasing practice in American institutions, and it accords with the proposition adopted by the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," at its meeting in Washington in 1866, and reaffirmed at its meeting held this year in Philadelphia, that "all State, county, and city hospitals for the insane should receive all persons belonging to the vicinage designed to be accommodated by each hospital, who are affected with insanity proper, whatever may be the form or nature of the bodily disease accompanying the mental disease. Another proposition adopted at the same time, viz: "That the facilities of classification or ward separation possessed by each institution should equal the requirements of the different conditions of the several classes received by such institution, whether those differences are mental or physical in their character," meets the objections that have been made to associating dipsomaniacs with persons affected with other forms of mental disease. What we have said in relation to the continuance of the detention, and to the certain and entire abstinence of the inmates of an inebriate institution, applies equally to the treatment of dipsomaniacs in our institutions for the insane; and it is upon these two points, so essential to the success of any effort to reclaim inebriates or cure dipsomaniacs, that the public needs to be better instructed, and the most prevalent doctrines of the courts reformed. In a few weeks—sometimes in a few days—after the dipsomaniac is placed under restraint and proper treatment, the immediate effects of drinking pass off, and to a casual observer he appears to be entirely sane; and if he can then manage to appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction by the writ of *habeas corpus* it will probably set him at liberty. He is not sane, however. His moral and intellectual powers are weak and deeply perverted; his nervous system is irritable and depressed; every fibre of his being seems to demand stimulants and his thirst for them is intense, and

the moment he is discharged he resorts to their use with the unreasoning directness with which the brutes obey their instincts. In permitting him to renew his self-destruction—a self-destruction that carries so much misery along with it—society rejects the guidance of science, fails to discharge its obligations to the individual and to itself, and reaps a harvest of ills which, in their severity and extent, are second to none that afflicts humanity. We know of no more distressing embarrassment than that which the families of inebriates often experience, who find themselves the anxious but passive victims of a terribly destructive evil which they have no power either to avert or remedy.

The question may be asked whether restraint, prolonged for a year or two, will cure dipsomania. The answer of science is, we believe, that this form of insanity appears in this respect to follow the law of other forms of mental disease. It should be recollected that the cure is not undertaken in dipsomania till the disease has become chronic and deeply seated; but if there be no constitutional tendency to this or any other form of insanity, and the treatment is continued till the susceptibilities and strength both of the body and the mind become entirely normal, the cure is likely to prove permanent.

Mental medicine is one of the specialties of a learned profession, and, as in other learned professions, the soundness of the philosophy and judgments of its members is determined at the bar of their peers. In these reports, therefore, we only propose to discuss those practical points in the treatment of the insane in relation to which the public needs to be better informed or the public judgment invoked. The great necessity of a more distinct legal provision for the prolonged restraint of dipsomaniacs is such a point, and believing that the views we have expressed upon this subject are sound and in all respects just, we earnestly hope they will sooner or later prevail. The great importance of the early, uninterrupted, and undisturbed hospital treatment of the insane, which we presented at some length last year, is also such a point, and we think we have already witnessed the good fruits of the views then put forth, in the fidelity and perseverance with which the friends of patients have supported our plans of treatment in individual cases of great interest.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1867.

EXPENDITURES.

Expended for flour	\$8,189 75
Expended for butter and cheese	3,755 25
Expended for meats, including hams	11,678 87
Expended for poultry and eggs	458 13
Expended for fish	406 88
Expended for groceries and ice	6,777 02
Expended for potatoes and vegetables	659 32
Expended for feed for stock	1,537 05
Expended for farming implements and seeds; also fruits trees, vines, and shrubs	1,191 35
Expended for stock	2,696 97
Expended for horse and ox shoeing	203 27
Expended for repairs and improvements	4,220 71
Expended for repairs to carriages, harness, &c.	143 05
Expended for furniture, glass, china, and hardware	1,204 41
Expended for carpeting	2,091 80
Expended for boots, shoes, findings, &c.	539 74
Expended for bedding	517 53
Expended for dry goods	3,637 22

Expended for books, stationery, and printing.....	\$316 55
Expended for fuel and lights.....	7,660 48
Expended for money returned to private patients.....	114 51
Expended for return of eloped patients.....	55 96
Expended for freights.....	576 41
Expended for postage.....	112 69
Expended for salaries and wages.....	33,761 40
Expended for medicines.....	3,080 06
Expended for recreations and amusements.....	1,346 84
Expended for organ for chapel.....	2,300 00
Expended for miscellaneous supplies.....	401 95
Balance due the United States from the superintendent.....	2,436 69
	<hr/>
	101,871 95

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year due the United States from the superintendent.....	\$4,081 74
Received from the treasury of the United States.....	90,500 00
Received from private patients for board.....	5,478 32
Received from naval hospital fund for supplies furnished.....	1,417 93
Received from miscellaneous articles sold.....	387 96
Error in former account.....	6 00
	<hr/>
	101,871 95

The board of visitors respectfully recommend that ninety thousand five-hundred dollars (\$90,500) be asked for the support of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1869. This is the sum that has been annually appropriated by Congress for the same purpose for four years past, and will, we believe, be sufficient for the year in question. The expectation expressed in our last report, that the extension by act of Congress of the privileges of the institution to certain classes of men discharged from service in the late war might materially increase the number of inmates and the cost of supporting the establishment has been realized, but the regular annual increase of the products both of the farm and garden and of pay patients, from whom a revenue is derived slightly in excess of the actual outlay for their support and treatment, will, it is thought, render it unnecessary to ask for any increase of the appropriation for the support of the house.

In no one year since the opening of the institution has more been done out of its ordinary funds, and by the patients and hands employed to conduct its ordinary operations, towards improving and perfecting the establishment as a complete hospital for the care and curative treatment of the insane, than in the course of the year under consideration. An orchard, containing upwards of seven acres, has been enclosed by two thousand one hundred and fifty-six running feet of substantial paling fence seven feet high, and underdrained with upwards of three thousand feet of tiles laid three feet deep. Eleven hundred grape vines have been set in the orchard, with trellises of locust posts and galvanized wire, and a considerable number of fruit trees and shrubs of the choicest varieties have been planted. Roads, meadows, and lawns have been underdrained, and large amounts of stable manure and other fertilizers have been incorporated into the soil of the farm, garden, and orchard. The scheme of raising fruit for the general use of the inmates of the hospital was undertaken several years ago, and the yield, both of large and small fruits, has already

been considerable. The fruit is much prized by the patients, and the free consumption of fresh, ripe fruit and vegetables has evidently been conducive to their health. Several springs in the pleasure grounds of the patients have been opened, walled, covered, and the water conducted in indestructible earthen pipes to fountains and drinking reservoirs. The newly acquired out-farm of sixty acres has been enclosed by a substantial fence of pales on the public road, and of sawed rails on the other sides. Twenty-one neat animals of the most approved breeds have been added to the stock of the farm by purchase and natural increase, in order to supply a greater abundance of milk of a better quality, and to facilitate the agricultural operations of the establishment.

In-doors the largest improvement has been the addition of two of Chickering's best pianos to the means of entertainment in the wards, and an organ of twenty-three stops to the chapel. The organ was made to order by Geo. Jardine & Son, of New York. Prof. J. G. Barnett, of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Ewer, of Washington, D. C., distinguished experts in music, have favored the inmates of the institution with two organ concerts since the instrument was set up, and pronounced the organ a superior one in volume of sound, in tone, and in the variety of musical combinations of which it is capable. The case of the organ is made of the southern pine, and adapted in its style to the architecture of the hospital edifice. The effect of it is both tasteful and imposing. Among the minor improvements within doors may be mentioned the thorough renovation and refitting of several wards which were either used as a general naval hospital during the late war, or were over-crowded and somewhat abused by our own patients in consequence of such use; also, the purchase of a number of carpets, not one yard having been bought during the war, nor since, till within the last year.

On the first Sabbath of July, 1866, the plan previously matured went into effect, of having the religious services in the chapel of the hospital conducted in turn by six associate chaplains, representing the six leading denominations of the District. Each chaplain preached in the afternoon of every Sunday for two months in the year, and, as occasion required, attended the sick of his faith throughout the year, and the funerals of such as died and were buried in the hospital cemetery. Under this system, the patients of all denominations are generally willing to attend all the services; much more willing than under any other system which we have tried. Under it each patient receives the same concession to his sectarian prejudices from others which he makes to them, and it has worked so well that it has been continued into the current year. It is the rule of the house that all patients who are able shall attend all chapel services.

The list of executive officers prefixed to this report shows that no change in the medical staff of the hospital took place during the last year, and we are glad to be able to report that, as their zeal and fidelity, so has their skill and efficiency in the discharge of their highly responsible duties, increased with their experience. We have also been much indebted to several under-officers and attendants for the faithfulness and intelligence with which they have discharged their respective duties.

The tri-weekly evening entertainments were continued through the winter half of the year, as heretofore, and a general in-door lecture, exhibition, or festival was occasionally given in the course of the summer months. Besides the musical soirées already referred to, we wish to acknowledge the delivery in the chapel of the institution of a very classical description of his own observations among the ruins of Pompeii, by James C. Welling, esq. The interest of Mr. Welling's very graphic and pleasing descriptions was greatly enhanced by an exhibition at the same time, conducted by Dr. W. W. Godding, the first assistant physician of the hospital, of numerous photographic views of the ruins, projected on a large screen by the oxyhydrogen light. The institution is also indebted to

Brevet Major General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General of the army, and to Dr. P. J. Horwitz, chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the navy, for valuable pictures for the wards; also to General J. C. Cox, of the Interior Department, and R. S. Chew, esq., of the State Department, for the pains they have taken to have large numbers of newspapers sent to the hospital from the departments with which they are respectively connected, which have afforded the patients much entertaining reading.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

P. D. GURLEY,

President of the Board.

C. H. NICHOLS,

Secretary of the Board.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary of the Interior.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

Office of Construction, November 1, 1867.

SIR: The estimates submitted in my last annual report for the continuation of the finishing of the hospital edifice and the wall enclosing the grounds, and for a coal-house, amounting to only nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000) altogether, having received your approval, were voted by Congress.

A large ward for women, the locust, was mentioned a year ago as having just been finished. Since then the furniture has been manufactured of locust wood and the bedding made up, both at the hospital, and the ward is now occupied greatly to the relief of the other women's wards, which had become considerably crowded. Satisfactory progress has been made in the several branches of work under the small appropriations that have been asked and received from year to year for the continuation of the finishing, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the hospital edifice.

The rebuilding of the hospital wharf on an extended plan, authorized by an appropriation for that and other purposes, and referred to in my last report, has just been completed in a very substantial and durable manner. All the wood-work above water has been well covered with gas tar, and I propose that a coat of the same tar be given it at least once a year hereafter, and thoroughly test its efficacy in preserving from decay wood exposed to the weather in considerable horizontal surfaces that hold more or less water.

The quarrying of stone for the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital, by a party of out-door attendants and patients, and the hauling it to the line of the wall, have been uninterruptedly continued through the year. The laying of the wall in a workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms suffered no interruption in the course of the year, except that occasioned by the cold of winter. The progress of this work has been rapid and entirely satisfactory to me. Two thousand three hundred and six (2,306) running feet of the wall have been built in the course of the year. It is now being carried across a ravine sixty (60) feet deep, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet wide at the bottom, and three hundred and fifty-one (351) feet across at the top. The average slope of the banks is an angle of thirty-three degrees (33°) with the horizon. This part of the work looked difficult before it was undertaken, but it has now been nearly accomplished without accident or extraordinary outlay.

The sixty (60) acres of pasture land, for the purchase of which an appropriation was made at the first session of the 39th Congress, has been conveyed to the United States. It became fully available for the use of the hospital early

in the beginning of the year 1867, and now affords excellent pasturage for thirty head of stock. When it is cultivated, fertilized, and resown to grass, it will probably pasture one animal to the acre.

The cottages for the occupation of the employes of the hospital having families are in progress, and will be built at less cost and more satisfactory every way than they could have been at an earlier period, when skilled mechanical labor at this distance from the city was scarce and not readily available.

The building of a coal-house, for which an appropriation was made at the second session of the 39th Congress, will immediately follow the completion of the wharf just effected.

I respectfully submit the following estimates for the year 1868-'69 :

1. For finishing, furnishing, lighting, and heating the unfinished part of the east wing of the main edifice, seven thousand dollars, (\$7,000.)

2. For the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior, for the agricultural purposes of the institution, of one hundred and forty-eight (148) acres, more or less, of land lying directly east of the present grounds of the hospital and separated from them by the public road, twenty-three thousand dollars, (\$23,000.)

It will be recollected that a general army hospital was established and conducted in connection with the institution during most of the period of the late war. Most of the sick and wounded men occupied the eastern sections of the hospital edifice, which were unfinished at the breaking out of the war. Upon the breaking up of this temporary hospital, the finishing, furnishing, lighting, and heating the vacated wards were resumed and have been prosecuted as rapidly as the work could be well and economically done; and it is now believed that the appropriations asked for this purpose will be sufficient to complete the main edifice of the institution.

The land, for the purchase of which the second (2d) item of the accompanying estimates is submitted, and the present grounds of the institution, formerly constituted one tract, and reunited they would form a symmetrical farm in the form of a parallelogram, with sufficient land and variety of soil, surface and exposure, and water supply, for the somewhat extended agricultural operations needed both for the most economical support and for the most favorable sanitary treatment of a large collection of the insane. In order to supply the institution with meats and butter of the most healthful qualities at reasonable cost, it is necessary to buy store cattle and sheep, and graze and feed them for a greater or less length of time according to their condition at the time of purchase, and slaughter them as they reach a proper condition and are needed for immediate consumption, and to make in the house all the butter used by its inmates. The present area of land possessed by the hospital affords, besides the grounds occupied by the buildings and the large parks devoted to the recreation of the patients, the pasturage, mowing, and tillage necessary to supply the inmates with pure and wholesome milk, vegetables and fruit in sufficient quantities, but nothing more. In view of the economical and sanitary considerations stated, I have long thought it very desirable that the hospital should have the use of this tract of land, but fearing that the department would regard the price at which it has heretofore been held as unreasonably high, I have hitherto been deterred from submitting an estimate for its purchase. It can now, however, be bought for the sum I respectfully recommend you to ask for that purpose, including all expenses of survey, examination of title, and conveyance to the United States, which is considerably less rate per acre, considering the difference in the value of currency and gold, than that paid for the grounds originally acquired for the uses of the institution, and in the first case all expenses of survey, examination of title, and conveyance were borne by the government. It being my earnest conviction that the prosperity and usefulness of this institution will be greatly subverted by the purchase, for its use, of this tract of land, and being of the opinion that no contingency in the future history of the hospital is likely

to render any further addition of land either necessary or particularly desirable, I hope this estimate will meet your approval and be voted by Congress.

An estimate of the same sum that has been appropriated for several years for enclosing the grounds of the hospital with a brick and stone wall is omitted this year, partly on account of the estimate just submitted for the purchase of land, and partly with the hope that the sums already appropriated will prove sufficient to nearly or quite complete the wall which is now being built rapidly and well, and at a very reasonable cost.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS, *Superintendent.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE
FOR
THE YEAR 1867.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, <i>President.</i> SAMUEL NORMENT, <i>Vice-President.</i> WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, <i>Treasurer.</i> PETER F. BACON, CHARLES S. ENGLISH, and MAYORS of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, <i>ex officio.</i>	}	Board of Police Commissioners.
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Secretary of the Board of Police.

THOMAS A. LAZENBY.

Major and Superintendent of Police.

A. C. RICHARDS.

Captain and Inspector of Police.

B. M. REED.

Property clerk of the District.

GEORGE R. HERRICK.

Clerks.

SAMUEL E. ARNOLD, WILLIAM G. BROCK, and THOMAS E. W. FEINOUR.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF BOARD, No. 2, LOUISIANA AV.,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1867.

To the honorable the Secretary of the Interior :

The Board of Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia, in accordance with the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August 6, 1861, respectfully submit their annual report of the "condition of the police of said District," prepared by the major and superintendent of the force, for the year ending September 30, 1867.

THE FORCE.

The regular force as at present constituted consists of two hundred and thirty-eight men, as follows, viz :

Major and superintendent.....	1
Captain and inspector.....	1
Lieutenants.....	10
Sergeants.....	20
Privates, or patrolmen.....	200
Detectives.....	6
Total.....	238

There are also in the employment of the board, under authority of law, the following officers, viz :

Secretary to the board.....	1
Property clerk.....	1
Clerks.....	3
Surgeons.....	3
Magistrates.....	8
Messenger.....	1

The board has also commissioned, as provided by law, eighty-nine persons as additional privates, to do duty in various localities, at the expense of the parties making application for their appointment. This class of policemen have been generally commissioned and recommissioned for three months. Only nineteen of this number now hold valid commissions.

Two persons have bonded as private detectives, as provided in the seventh and eighth sections of the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866. The bond of one of these persons has, however, been cancelled by the board.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

At the central office, with particular duties extending throughout the entire District, the following officers are assigned, viz :

The major and superintendent.....	1
The captain and inspector.....	1
One lieutenant in charge, and six detectives.....	7
One lieutenant in charge, and eleven sanitary officers.....	12

For more thorough and perfect police surveillance, the District is divided into eight precincts, to each of which is assigned a lieutenant, sergeants, and privates, as follows, viz :

<i>First precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 21 privates.....	25
<i>Second precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 12 privates.....	15
<i>Third precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 26 privates.....	29
<i>Fourth precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 23 privates.....	26
<i>Fifth precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 24 privates.....	27
<i>Sixth precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 23 privates.....	27
<i>Seventh precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 32 privates.....	36
<i>Eighth precinct.</i> —1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 28 privates.....	32
Total.....	238

STATION-HOUSES.

The corporation of Washington has provided new station-houses in the first and seventh precincts since the last annual report of this board. The buildings which have been thus provided, although not designed and built for the purpose for which they are now used, are quite convenient, except that the cells for the confinement of prisoners are not sufficiently secure. There remains but the sixth precinct in Washington without accommodations, and in this an eligible site has been purchased, upon which it is designed, at an early period, to erect a station superior to any now in use. The third precinct, which includes Georgetown, is still without proper accommodations for the police force doing duty there. The building being used as a station-house is small, badly ventilated, and from its arrangements necessarily filthy and unwholesome. The board is very sorry to be obliged to report that there is but little prospect that the corporation of Georgetown will soon provide better police accommodations.

The levy court, which has jurisdiction in the county of Washington outside of the two cities, has provided no police accommodations whatever, and declines to do so, from the fact that the law of Congress which requires the corporations of Washington and Georgetown to provide the necessary accommodations for the police, does not include that portion of the county of Washington under the jurisdiction of said court. It is absolutely necessary not only for the comfort of the policemen on duty outside of the two cities, but also in order to secure proper police surveillance, that arrangements be at once made towards providing station-houses in the county. It is therefore respectfully suggested that Congress be requested to enact such a law as will speedily remedy this evil.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

During the year the system of day and night patrolmen, by which the members of the force were required to perform twelve hours' continuous duty, has been changed for what is known as the "six-hour relief system," thereby diminishing by one-half the length of the single tours of duty of the men. This change has worked a marked improvement in the discipline, efficiency, and health of the force. The members of the force have been frequently drilled in the school of the soldier, and on the sixteenth of May last they paraded in full uniform, and were inspected and reviewed by the President of the United States, the honorable the Secretaries of the Interior, War, and Navy, and by the Board of Commissioners. All expressed themselves as highly pleased with the general appearance of the force.

In the enforcement of discipline and efficiency on the part of the force, charges have been preferred, and trials accorded by the board in one hundred and forty-six cases for violations of the rules and regulations and other offences, resulting as follows, viz :

Dismissed the force, (2 sergeants and 14 privates).....	16
Reduced to the ranks, (1 sergeant)	1
Reprimanded and fined, (12 privates).....	12
Reprimanded, (1 sergeant and 36 privates).....	37
Fined, (9 privates).....	9
Complaints dismissed.....	71
Total.....	146

One private has been dropped from the rolls for physical disability, which existed at the time of appointment.

It gives the board much pleasure to report that the efficiency and discipline of the force has greatly improved during the past year. This improvement has manifested itself not only in the usual routine of duties required of the force, but on extraordinary occasions of the most exacting and exciting character their efficiency and discipline have been thoroughly tested, and have received the commendations of our citizens and of the public authorities almost without exception.

It will be remembered that, by a law enacted by Congress last winter, the elective franchise was extended to all citizens of the District without regard to race or color; and it was anticipated by many, and perhaps it should be said by most, of our inhabitants, that the bringing of the colored man to the ballot-box to vote by the side of and on equal terms with the white man would give occasion for violent demonstrations, riot, and bloodshed. Nor was this apprehension confined to the citizens of our own District, but, if we may judge from the tenor of the public prints, the eyes of our entire country and of many of the civilized nations of the world were turned to this District to witness the results of the first elections held under this newly enacted franchise law of Congress. It should be remembered that our District was the scene of the first election where the white and colored elements of society were by law placed upon the same footing with relation to their political rights and privileges. The quiet and orderly conduct of the elections held in Georgetown and Washington during the past few months is well known. Notwithstanding the strong prejudice existing in the minds of a very large majority of our white population against the black man's elevation to the same political privileges with themselves, yet, be it said to the credit of our District, that no more quiet and orderly elections were ever held anywhere than were those during the past year. And while much is due to the law-abiding and orderly character of our inhabitants, still to the efficient discipline and promptitude of the police force is mainly due the good order which prevailed on those occasions. It is also worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the asperities and violent party feelings which prevailed previous to and during the election day, not an instance is known where the police officer has taken any part in the election for or against any candidate, except so far as to deposit his own ballot. No complaint even of partisan interference by the police has reached the ears of the commissioners from either party to the contest. And when the good order which was sustained at these elections is compared with the violence and riot which prevailed under the former police system, the wisdom of Congress in establishing the present police department for this District cannot be too highly commended.

As was designed by Congress, it has been the inflexible purpose of the board, in the execution of its trust, to preserve the force free from all political bias, believing, as they do, that a partisan police force is a grievous evil to any community.

INCREASE OF FORCE.

An act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, authorized this board to increase the police force of this District by the appointment of one captain, one clerk, twenty sergeants, and fifty patrolmen or privates. But, owing to an oversight in legislation, no appropriation was made at that time to pay this increase of force. Consequently the board did not deem it prudent to employ these additional officers until such time as the necessary legislation with reference to their payment should be consummated. Upon the reassembling of Congress in December last an appropriation to pay this increase was promptly made; whereupon the board took immediate steps to fill up the force to the maximum number authorized by law.

As soon as it became generally known that the board was ready to receive

applications for appointment a very large number of persons presented themselves. It was found that out of the great number of men thus desiring employment, a sufficient number could be selected of very superior qualifications. After a thorough competitive examination of the candidates the board selected the requisite number who appeared to be qualified for trial, and sent them before the surgeon for a final examination as to their physical qualifications to endure the fatigue and exposure incident to a policeman's duties. Such of this number as were pronounced by the surgeons to be, in their opinion, well qualified were, after filling up vacancies that occurred by rejections on surgical examinations, placed on duty for a trial of sixty days. At the expiration of their term of trial those who were found practically well qualified were duly commissioned as members of the force, and those who were found unequal to their duties were dropped and their places supplied by other selections. By this course the board is of the opinion that they have placed upon the force a class of men of the very best material and qualifications that could be obtained, and are confident that the force will compare favorably with any police force in the country.

SANITARY COMPANY.

The duties devolved upon the sanitary police, although of a very disagreeable character, are still of inestimable value, and are probably rarely properly appreciated except by those acquainted with their daily experiences. People do not like to be reminded that their premises are filthy and must be cleansed, and consequently the sanitary officers very often meet with personal abuse for doing that which they are obliged to do under the requirements of their duty.

By far the greater number of complaints which received the attention of the sanitary company are from a lack of an adequate system of drainage, or more properly, we might say, from a want of any artificial system of drainage whatever. It is true that the city of Washington has spent and is expending large sums of money in constructing sewers; but, owing to the extensive scale upon which the city was laid out, and the sparse manner in which building lots are improved or built upon, a thorough system of drainage will cost so much that the value of the lots along the line of a sewer would, in many instances, hardly pay the expenses of its construction. Such a burden as this is too much to be imposed upon the property owners. Nor is this all. Comparatively few of the streets of Washington are paved, and, of course, all deposits made therein are absorbed or become a part of the soil, so that the effect of the sun's rays is to draw from our unpaved streets exhalations which are both unpleasant to the smell and more or less deleterious to health.

These matters are, we respectfully suggest, of great general and local importance, and are worthy of the careful consideration of Congress.

Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances no pestilential diseases nor unusual number of diseases induced by a want of cleanliness have prevailed during the past year. To the promptness of our citizens in removing nuisances when notified so to do, to the cordial co-operation of the corporation authorities, including the Board of Health, and to the vigilant and active efforts of the sanitary company, are due in a great measure, under Providence, our exemption from pestilence and a remarkable prevalence of good health in our community.

Since the formation of the sanitary company, under the act of Congress, frequent instances have occurred where the duties of the officers, and even the jurisdiction of the magistrates, has been questioned, and not unfrequently has the health of the community been put in jeopardy by the continuance of the most glaring nuisances. Among these may be mentioned slaughter-houses, fat and bone-boiling establishments, hide and tallow warehouses, &c., &c. These hot-beds of pestilence are increasing so fast with the growth of the city

as to create serious alarm and indignation on the part of many citizens living in their immediate vicinity. There is another class of nuisances requiring legislative attention, viz., unsafe and dilapidated buildings, foul cellars, cellars with standing and stagnant water, over-crowded tenement houses with improperly arranged privies, and in such proximity as to cause much apprehension for the health of the neighborhood in which they are located. In nearly all the above cases it is held, before the nuisance can be abated, that a notice should be served on the offending party by the ward or health commissioner, thus delaying the execution of the law and leaving the police officer but a passive spectator, and the nuisance to continue for months, if the complaint is not abandoned altogether.

PUBLIC SEWERS.

Serious and well-founded complaints have been frequently made to this department of the unarched portions of some of the public sewers which run through the thickly populated parts of the city, and which demand early consideration. These sewers are emitting forth an intolerable and pernicious odor, which can only be realized from the fact that, besides being the source of deposit from numerous water-closets within their reach, they are also found to be convenient receptacles for all kinds of offal and dead animals.

OPEN LOTS AND DUMPING GROUNDS.

The open lots within the thickly populated portions of the District are the cause of much complaint, as they are found to be a convenient place of deposit for offensive slops and garbage whenever they can be placed there without detection. It is suggested that a law be enacted compelling the owners to have them properly enclosed.

Many complaints are made of lots and squares of ground in the less densely populated but rapidly improving portions of the two municipalities being made the dumping grounds for filth, oyster shells, and rubbish of all kinds, which should be speedily checked by law.

FILTHY AND OVER-CROWDED TENEMENT HOUSES.

In reference to this class of nuisances, which are to be found principally on the borders of the city, and which are mostly occupied by colored people, it is worthy of remark that the utmost attention has been given by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, in conjunction with the sanitary company of this department, to having all those habitations of misery and unhealthfulness cleansed and whitewashed during the present summer.

In pursuance of this end the Freedmen's Bureau has furnished four hundred and twenty-seven barrels of lime, besides brushes, buckets, &c., with which three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven tenements have been whitewashed, cleansed, and purified. In cases of infirmity, old age, or sickness, labor has also been furnished by the Freedmen's Bureau in accomplishing the above object. It is probably owing to this timely precaution, together with the efforts of the sanitary company and the judicious measures taken by the city authorities in disinfecting the alleys, &c., that the health of the District has been preserved.

FERRY-BOATS AND STEAM BOILERS, ETC.

In compliance with the act of Congress setting apart a sanitary company, which requires said company to visit and make inspection of ferry boats, &c., the members of this company have performed that duty, and in nearly all cases have found the boilers, life-preservers, &c., as required by law. There

are now over one hundred and fifty steam boilers in use in this District, which with the rapid increase of population, are being constantly increased in number. The board would here again renew its language held in their last annual report in reference to a more rigid and comprehensive code of sanitary laws and regulations in this District:

"Here we have the capital of our nation visited by persons not only from all portions of our country, but by representatives from all the civilized nations of the earth. Here also reside the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, as well as the chief executive, legislative, and judicial officers of our own government. These circumstances would seem to demand of our government efficient sanitary laws and a well appointed and adequate police force to protect all the interests here assembled."

LICENSES.

By an act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, it is required that all licenses to sell intoxicating liquors within the District must receive the approval of this board before such license can be considered valid by any of the authorities of the District.

During the year there have been presented for the approval of the board six hundred and eleven licenses to retail spirituous and intoxicating liquors; of this number, five hundred and fifty-eight have received its approval, and fifty-three have been disapproved. Of persons holding approved licenses, one hundred and thirteen have been fined for violations of law since their approval, and by a resolution of the board will not again be licensed in November next, when the licenses now in force expire.

It is believed that the working of this law has had a very salutary effect upon the venders of intoxicating drinks. Under previously existing law, only a fine could be imposed upon persons guilty of violating ordinances in reference to the disposal of spirituous liquors. But the profits accruing from this class of business are so large that most persons engaged therein are willing to offset the risks of being prosecuted and fined against the profits they would derive from selling in violation of law, if they were so fortunate as not to be detected. In fact, in many cases liquors were sold openly in violation of law, since the offenders derived a large profit after deducting fines and costs imposed therefor. Under the law as it now exists, however, not only are violators liable to the fines prescribed, but all holders of licenses approved by the board have been duly notified that such of them as are detected in selling liquors in violation of law will not again have their licenses approved if presented.

It is a source of gratification to the board to be able to report that drunkenness and consequent disorderly conduct have greatly diminished during the past year. Especially is this true upon the Sabbath day. It is now but rarely that an intoxicated person is seen upon our streets on the Sabbath, and none but the lower class of liquor dealers engage in clandestine traffic on that day. Unfortunately, it is believed that the law requiring licenses to be approved by the board before they can be considered valid, does not confer upon them the power to revoke such licenses when the parties holding them prove to be unworthy by frequent violations of law, or keep disorderly houses. It is respectfully suggested that the law be so amended in this respect that the board shall have power to revoke licenses to sell spirituous liquors when, in its opinion, considerations of the public good demand it.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

It is almost impossible to give any statistics of the workings of this corps that will adequately represent the amount of work actually performed by these

officers. A very large portion of their labor makes no show upon the records. These men are frequently required to watch suspected parties or known thieves and criminals for days and weeks, with no results of which a computation can be made. Patience, industry, shrewdness, and tact must be brought into constant exercise by the successful detective. It is believed that the work which the detective officers connected with this department have been called upon to perform has been well done, and to the satisfaction of the public.

The following is taken from the records of the detective office, viz :

Number of robberies reported during the year	576
Number of arrests made during the year	462
Amount of property lost or stolen	\$58,504 46
Amount of property recovered	15,691 40
Amount of property turned over to property clerk	4,068 32
Amount of property turned over to owners	11,623 08
Amount of property taken from prisoners and returned to the same	3,599 75

Of the above amount of property reported lost or stolen, \$2,136 have been recovered by precinct officers, and \$1,737 by the owners.

Experience teaches that persons who report robberies usually claim that their loss is two or three times its real value. This remark will account, in a great measure, for the difference in the amounts reported lost or stolen and the amounts recovered.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

This board cannot but again urge in the strongest possible manner the necessity of a thorough reorganization of the petty courts of this District. In several instances persons hold commissions as justices of the peace and undertake to discharge the duties incident to that office who are entirely unfitted for these positions, not only in character and intelligence, but in their personal habits and deportment.

By the eighth section of an act of Congress approved February 22, 1867, entitled "An act to regulate proceedings before justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," any justice of the peace is entitled to issue a special warrant returnable before himself for an assault, an assault and battery, or an affray, and upon a hearing of the charge can impose a fine and costs. The practical working of this law shows that warrants are issued and parties arrested on the most trivial charges, and the arrested party mulcted in a fine and costs on testimony which would not be entertained for a moment were not the justice under the law allowed to retain costs. Instances are reported where oppressive fines and costs have been imposed upon poor and unfortunate persons for the most trifling offences; others are reported where only costs are imposed and the charge against the accused dismissed. Nor is any bond required of the justice compelling him to account for fines imposed to the treasurer of this board, as is demanded of magistrates selected by this board. Moreover, a person who commits an assault or an assault and battery upon another can, under this law, go before a magistrate and plead guilty to the charge and only a fine can be imposed, which must be collected as a civil debt.

It will be readily seen that this being so, an irresponsible person, without property, can go about our streets assaulting whom he pleases, and no punishment can be inflicted because under this law the fine becomes a civil debt and the accused has no property upon which a levy can be made for the amount of the fine.

The board would earnestly suggest that to secure a proper administration of justice this law should be speedily amended in these particulars.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.

This important auxiliary to police operations has been used to great advantage during the past year. As a police agent its value can hardly be overestimated. The superintendent of the telegraph reports that there have been transmitted over the wires during the year 17,459 messages of which a record has been kept, and that fully as many more have passed between station-houses, of which no record has been kept at the central office. There have been 136 lost children restored to parents through its agency, and 97 lost horses returned to their owners. Besides the above, it has proved to be a great public convenience in many other ways.

The tabular exhibits submitted herewith represent in a more detailed manner the workings of the police force during the past year.

Attention is also respectfully called to the annexed reports of the treasurer of the board, the property clerk, and the board of surgeons, setting forth the operations of their respective offices.

No. 1.—Table showing the disposition of the force.

Precincts.	Major and super-intendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieutenant.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Detailed.	Vacancies.	Total.
2.....			1	2	12			15
3.....			1	2	26			29
4.....			1	2	22	1		26
5.....			1	2	24			27
6.....			1	3	23			27
7.....			1	3	31	1		36
8.....			1	3	27	1		32
10.....			1	3	20	1		25
	1							1
		1						1
Sanitary.....			1		11			12
Detectives.....			1		6			7
Total	1	1	10	20	202	4		238

No. 2.—Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

Precincts.	Days.
1.....	139
2.....	281
3.....	416
4.....	743
5.....	515
6.....	510
7.....	556
8.....	372
10.....	48
Detectives.....	500
Sanitary.....	
Total.....	4,080

No. 3.—Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sanitary.....	251	54	305
2.....	928	259	1,187
3.....	1,768	323	2,091
4.....	1,254	393	1,647
5.....	2,437	687	3,124
6.....	2,783	236	3,019
7.....	3,166	610	3,776
8.....	1,585	366	1,951
10.....	1,696	808	2,504
Detectives.....	424	47	471
Total.....	16,292	3,783	20,075

No. 4 — Table showing the ages of the males arrested, classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
Sanitary.....	5	35	78	133	251
2.....	200	238	302	188	928
3.....	312	606	437	413	1,768
4.....	221	395	289	349	1,254
5.....	338	1,100	525	474	2,437
6.....	581	913	644	645	2,783
7.....	639	950	901	676	3,166
8.....	224	477	460	424	1,585
10.....	269	669	379	379	1,696
Detectives.....	70	222	82	50	424
Total.....	2,859	5,605	4,097	3,731	16,292

No. 5.—Table showing the ages of the females arrested, classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
Sanitary.....	7	10	13	24	54
2.....	40	95	83	41	259
3.....	52	99	101	71	323
4.....	34	139	121	99	393
5.....	104	384	131	68	687
6.....	60	71	57	48	236
7.....	116	173	195	126	610
8.....	59	116	114	77	366
10.....	155	405	162	86	808
Detectives.....	11	26	7	3	47
Total.....	638	1,518	984	643	3,783

No. 6.—*Recapitulation of offences, classified.*

Offences against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adultery	5	2	7
Assault	70	16	86
Assault and battery	798	151	949
Assault and battery with intent to kill	56	5	61
Assault on policemen	4	.....	4
Attempt at rape	13	.....	13
Aiding and assisting to escape	5	1	6
Accessory to murder	1	.....	1
Bigamy	4	.....	4
Bastardy	28	.....	28
Disorderly conduct	3,403	1,458	4,861
Deserters	66	.....	66
Fast riding or driving	90	.....	90
Fighting in the streets	368	57	425
Fugitives	51	9	60
Habitual drunkenness	3	5	8
Intoxication	2,154	252	2,406
Intoxication and disorderly	1,881	487	2,368
Insanity	7	3	10
Interfering with policemen	1	.....	1
Indecent exposure of the person	179	1	180
Keeping disorderly house	7	19	26
Keeping bawdy-house	7	35	42
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	172	252	424
Murder	11	2	13
Perjury	5	3	8
Rape	10	.....	10
Rioting	28	.....	28
Resisting officer	21	1	22
Threats of violence	365	186	551
Vagrancy	338	111	449
Witness to murder confined in default of security	13	4	17
Total	10,164	3,060	13,224

No. 7.—*Recapitulation of offences, classified.*

Offences against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson	11	2	13
Attempt at burglary	4	.....	4
Attempt to steal	17	.....	17
Burglary	43	1	44
Cruelty to animals	29	.....	29
Embezzlement	1	.....	1
Forgery	9	.....	9
Fraud	53	3	56
Grand larceny	572	96	668
Gambling	185	1	186
Malicious mischief	88	11	99
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	75	9	84
Passing counterfeit money	15	2	17
Petit larceny	559	190	749
Picking pockets	12	.....	12
Robbery	49	.....	49
Receiving stolen goods	68	19	87
Suspicion	589	63	652
Selling lottery policies or tickets	3	.....	3
Violation of corporation ordinances	3,746	326	4,072
Total	6,128	723	6,851

No. 8.—*Nativity and number of those arrested, classified.*

United States, white	8,027
United States, colored	6,136
Ireland	3,873
Germany	1,585
Italy	65
England	131
France	97
Scotland	78
Belgium	4
Canada	23
Poland	7
Spain	8
Switzerland	6
Wales	3
Sweden	3
Hungary	2
Russia	10
Prussia	6
Denmark	1
Total	20,075

No. 9.—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.*

Artists	11	Dress-makers	9
Apprentices	15	Dairymen	61
Auctioneers	25	Drovers	23
Actors	29	Dyers	13
Agents	154	Druggists	21
Architects	4	Distillers	9
Boatmen	139	Engineers	36
Barbers	104	Engravers	8
Barkeepers	100	Expressmen	1
Bookkeepers	5	Fishermen	44
Blacksmiths	138	Farmers	266
Bricklayers	115	Firemen	15
Brickmakers	42	Grocers	166
Butchers	324	Gardeners	66
Bakers	139	Gamblers	53
Bookbinders	29	Groggery-keepers	279
Brewers	44	Gas-fitters	79
Broom-makers	5	Hackmen	248
Boiler-makers	2	Hatters	13
Bankers	4	Hotel-keepers	40
Brokers	4	Hucksters	320
Bill-posters	7	Housekeepers	1,122
Block and pump-makers	9	Horse-farmers	5
Carpenters	452	Hostlers	51
Clerks	711	Harness-makers	21
Cigar-makers	16	Jewellers	30
Confectioners	20	Junk-shop keepers	31
Contractors	15	Laborers	4,687
Coachmakers	34	Lawyers	44
Cabinet-makers	33	Livery-stable keepers	32
Cartmen	219	Lamplighters	1
County constables	9	Locksmiths	6
Coopers	20	Merchants	411
Coachmen	4	Mechanics	23
Calkers	1	Machinists	64
Cooks	47	Musicians	70
Conductors	15	Millers	20
Chair-makers	1	Magistrates	3
Clock-makers	3	Marines	138
Dentists	8	Messengers	52

Trades and callings of persons arrested—Continued.

Moulders	23	Sailors	225
Newsboys	108	Schoolmasters	12
Nurses	3	Scissor-grinders	1
Occupation unknown	1, 155	Saddlers	21
Oystermen	16	Students	373
Peddlers	107	Shoe-blacks	237
Printers	182	Scavengers	34
Physicians	55	Sailmakers	18
Plasterers	80	Seamstresses	20
Prostitutes	1, 499	Stewards	1
Painters	186	Tailors	115
Pavers	30	Teamsters	87
Pawnbrokers	19	Tinners	79
Police officers	13	Tobacconists	26
Preachers	6	Telegraphists	7
Pickpockets	2	Tanners	3
Porters	33	Thieves	213
Policy dealers	6	Tavern-keepers	65
Restaurant keepers	354	Upholsterers	32
Rag-pickers	14	Umbrella-makers	1
Reporters	19	United States detectives	1
Riggers	3	Washerwomen	52
Soldiers	1, 214	Watchmen	67
Servants	1, 209	Watermen	8
Shoemakers	233	Wheelwrights	14
Sutlers	1		
Stonecutters	110	Total	20, 075

Statistical record of nuisances, &c., for the year ending September 30, 1867.

Number of nuisances reported at central office :	
Number of written notices served	3, 425
Number of nuisances abated on verbal notice by sanitary officers	6, 922
Total	10, 347

Those nuisances for which written notices have been served may be classified as follows, viz :

Number of filthy and leaky privies	1, 247
filthy yards	161
cellars with standing and stagnant water	174
sewers in filthy condition	10
cellars in filthy condition	21
stables in filthy condition	38
slaughter-houses in filthy condition	21
hog pens in filthy condition and contrary to law	80
lots in filthy condition	74
gutters in filthy condition	92
houses in filthy condition	20
alleys in filthy condition	383
lots below grade	61
pools of stagnant water	171
hydrants and street washers leaky, &c	72
buildings in unsafe condition	54
sheds in unsafe condition	10
chimneys in unsafe condition	22

Number of pavements out of repair, &c	37
improper drains	78
persons throwing slops and garbage in streets	178
persons throwing rubbish, &c., in streets	262
houses without privies	39
obstructions to streets and alleys	59
unlawful privies	48
streets and bridges unsafe	13

Total	3, 425
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Number of nuisances abated during the year	10, 296
nuisances abated by order of the department	3, 374
nuisances abated on verbal notice by officers	6, 922
nuisances unabated	51

Those nuisances abated by order of the department may be classified as follows, viz :

Number of filthy and leaky privies	1, 237
filthy yards	159
cellars with standing and stagnant water	169
sewers in filthy condition	10
cellars in filthy condition	20
stables in filthy condition	37
slaughter-houses in filthy condition	20
hog pens in filthy condition	78
lots in filthy condition	69
gutters in filthy condition	91
houses in filthy condition	18
alleys in filthy condition	351
lots below grade	60
pools of stagnant water	167
hydrants and street washers leaky, &c	71
buildings in unsafe condition	49
sheds in unsafe condition	10
chimneys in unsafe condition	22
pavements out of repair	35
improper drains	76
persons throwing garbage, &c., in streets	178
persons throwing rubbish, &c., in streets	262
houses without privies	38
obstructions to streets and alleys	59
unlawful privies	48
streets and bridges unsafe	10

Total	3, 374
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Statistical record of slaughter-houses for the year ending September 30, 1867.

Police precinct.	Number of slaughter-houses.	Number in good condition.	Number in bad condition.	Number of beeves slaughtered.	Number of calves, sheep, &c., slaughtered.	Number of swine slaughtered.	Total.	Remarks.
2d precinct...	37	30	7	4,824	15,348	11,436	31,608	Of the whole number of slaughter-houses given in this return, sixty-one are in operation within the cities, and forty in the county.
3d precinct...	32	32	-----	3,707	11,195	3,035	17,937	
4th precinct...	5	3	2	100	-----	2,820	2,920	
5th precinct...	1	1	-----	-----	30	-----	30	
6th precinct...	1	1	-----	786	840	-----	1,626	
7th precinct...	6	4	2	521	1,824	6,407	8,752	
8th precinct...	12	11	1	2,300	9,643	1,868	13,811	
10th precinct...	7	16	1	2,312	5,375	3,497	11,184	
Total.....	101	88	13	14,549	44,255	29,063	87,867	

Return of bone and fat boiling establishments, and hide and tallow warehouses, &c.

Police precinct.	Number.	Bone and fat boiling establishments.	Hide and tallow warehouses.	Condition.		Remarks.
				Good.	Bad.	
2d precinct.....	1	-----	1	1	-----	Of the whole number of these establishments six are in the corporate limits, and three are in the county.
3d precinct.....	3	3	-----	3	-----	
4th precinct.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
5th precinct.....	1	1	-----	1	-----	
6th precinct.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
7th precinct.....	4	3	1	3	1	
8th precinct.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
10th precinct.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total.....	9	7	2	8	1	

Miscellaneous duty performed, &c., by the sanitary company during the year.

Amount of fines imposed (for violations of corporation orders)..... \$964 37

Number of sick and destitute persons sent to hospital..... 26
 friendless persons buried 30
 lost children restored to parents, &c 5
 dead horses, cows, &c., reported and removed 861
 dead hogs, dogs, &c., reported and removed 786

PROPERTY ROOMS, No. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, October, 1867.

SIR: Agreeably to the direction of the Board of Police at its last session, I have the honor to submit a report of the business of this office for the year ending the 30th ultimo.

The property (including money) received at this office from all sources has been estimated at the value of twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-five cents, (\$12,899 85,) of which the sum of four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety cents was returned from the detective branch of the service. During the same time the amount of thirteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents (\$13,240 80) has been delivered to owners pursuant to the provisions of law, of which four thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-three cents (\$4,172 53) was from returns by detectives. On July 1st a sale of unclaimed property was made, amounting to the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$560 29,) the expenses of which were sixty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, leaving the net sum of four hundred and ninety-two dollars and three cents, (\$492 03,) which was duly turned over to the treasurer for the policemen's fund. The lieutenants of police have made weekly returns to this office of property and money taken into custody by the police force, including the detectives, to whom delivered, and by what authority. It is found from an analysis that the amount thus reported as delivered to owners and others than this office during the year ending the 30th ultimo, is two hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$227,878 35.) Enclosed is respectfully submitted a detailed tabular statement showing the receipts and deliveries during each month of the year referred to. Also, as interesting in connection with the property operations of the department, I submit a statement prepared from the weekly returns showing the amount returned as the monthly receipts and deliveries at the several stations for the year just closed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. HERRICK,
Property Clerk.

DR. CHAS. H. NICHOLS,
President Board of Police.

Tabular statement of property and money received at the office of the property clerk, and delivered therefrom during the year ending September 30, 1867.

When received from precincts:		Precinct returns delivered to owners:	
October, 1866.....	\$1,028 53	October, 1866.....	\$1,937 92
November, 1866.....	342 70	November, 1866.....	389 70
December, 1866.....	378 53	December, 1866.....	1,022 00
January, 1867.....	1,510 79	January, 1867.....	412 18
February, 1867.....	398 85	February, 1867.....	1,412 69
March, 1867.....	563 80	March, 1867.....	506 63
April, 1867.....	146 93	April, 1867.....	623 90
May, 1867.....	873 86	May, 1867.....	514 98
June, 1867.....	477 84	June, 1867.....	351 00
July, 1867.....	844 87	July, 1867.....	835 27
August, 1867.....	626 20	August, 1867.....	200 00
September, 1867.....	874 05	September, 1867.....	862 00
Total.....	8,066 95	Total.....	9,068 27
When received from detective office:		Detective office returns delivered:	
October, 1866.....	353 50	October, 1866.....	776 00
November, 1866.....	1,000 00	November, 1866.....	1,008 00
December, 1866.....	190 50	December, 1866.....	181 00
January, 1867.....	440 87	January, 1867.....	213 75
February, 1867.....	454 00	February, 1867.....	420 50
March, 1867.....	514 00	March, 1867.....	200 00
April, 1867.....	633 53	April, 1867.....	757 53
May, 1867.....	555 00	May, 1867.....	100 00
June, 1867.....	114 50	June, 1867.....	51 00
July, 1867.....	221 00	July, 1867.....	70 00
August, 1867.....	345 50	August, 1867.....	20 00
September, 1867.....	10 50	September, 1867.....	374 75
Total.....	4,832 90	Total.....	4,172 53
Total receipts.....	12,899 85	Total receipts.....	13,240 80

Return of property and money coming into the possession of the Metropolitan Police, and delivered to owners or others.

Month and year.	Precincts.								Detectives.	Total amounts.
	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Tenth.		
1866.										
October..	\$339 68	\$2,186 81	\$112 89	\$3,871 87	\$2,143 99	\$110,975 37	\$673 60	\$442 90	\$220 00	\$120,966 11
November..	770 00	1,854 83	325 00	1,198 38	3,364 61	1,869 07	828 32	499 87	1,285 00	10,995 08
December..	256 00	1,640 75	421 65	3,338 34	4,788 54	3,290 99	308 95	1,476 43	816 00	16,367 65
1867.										
January..	375 00	430 28	307 00	2,069 03	2,156 58	2,153 65	235 25	295 52	1,530 98	9,553 29
February..		536 78	30 00	1,318 08	2,629 29	1,712 50	332 24	132 00	1,202 98	7,883 57
March.....		852 53	1,680 53	374 24	3,372 55	1,940 29	167 79	57 71	1,606 02	10,051 66
April.....	5 00	203 64	25 00	727 72	1,517 93	3,144 65	574 43	342 82	1,123 90	7,663 88
May.....	77 50	343 13	44 35	405 57	1,202 14	1,150 40	467 64	598 08	3,918 67	8,227 46
June.....	162 50	794 65	337 70	1,361 30	1,021 00	812 91	135 35	181 77	147 25	4,914 43
July.....	430 00	1,927 41	221 00	3,254 32	2,243 17	6,808 89	735 08	363 68	266 01	16,289 42
August.....	30 50	2,952 64	5 00	1,316 64	1,263 43	1,283 90	274 10	345 04	583 98	8,035 23
September..	420 00	1,205 53	193 87	561 34	1,266 72	1,170 93	486 98	738 00	885 00	6,931 27
Total....	2,866 18	14,878 77	4,703 99	19,799 89	26,969 95	136,342 55	5,228 63	5,453 60	13,634 79	227,878 35

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, No. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., October, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following statement of my accounts with the United States as treasurer of the Board of Police, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, with a letter from William Hemphill Jones, esq., acting First Comptroller, approving the same.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
of the Metropolitan Police.

The United States in account with William J. Murtagh, treasurer Metropolitan Board of Police, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

DR.

CR.

Month.	Disbursements for the United States.	Amount.	Advances from the treasury.	Amount.
July.....	Expenditures.....	\$16,663 75	Balance from last fiscal year	\$878 06
August.....	do.....	11,882 93	Requisition	14,000 00
September.....	do.....	11,831 26	do.....	15,000 00
October.....	do.....	11,864 33	do.....	12,000 00
November.....	do.....	12,612 70	do.....	12,000 00
December.....	do.....	12,344 79	do.....	14,000 00
January.....	do.....	13,609 40	do.....	12,000 00
February.....	do.....	16,670 72	do.....	12,000 00
March.....	do.....	16,582 45	do.....	15,000 00
April.....	do.....	17,332 57	do.....	18,000 00
May.....	do.....	16,820 63	do.....	18,000 00
June.....	do.....	17,679 79	do.....	17,864 67
	Unexpended balance	19,487 41	do.....	34,640 00
	Total.....	195,382 73		195,382 73

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 19, 1867.

SIR: Your accounts for salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan Police during the quarter ending on the 30th June last have been adjusted, per report No. 161,473, and there is found due the United States a balance of \$19,487 41, agreeing with your statement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HEMPHILL JONES,
Acting Comptroller.

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, Esq.,
Treasurer Metropolitan Board of Police.

SURGEONS' DEPARTMENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1867.

Joint report of the surgeons of police for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending September 30, 1867, "embracing the number of the members of the police force under medical treatment; the nature of the diseases, and the result of treatment; the average time lost on account of sickness; the number of deaths; the present condition of the station-houses, and other information," in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Police, adopted September 19, 1867:

Table showing "the number of men under medical treatment, the number of cases treated, and the number of days and average time lost on account of sickness during the year."

Surgical district.	Number under medical treatment.	Number of cases treated.	Number of days lost.	Average time lost by each man.
First.....	57	150	585	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
Second.....	66	192	1,325	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third.....	79	228	1,542	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	202	570	3,452	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Classification of diseases.—Abscess, asthma, bilious fever, bronchitis, boils, bubo, colds, convulsions, chills, cholera-morbus, consumption, diarrhœa, diphtheria, dysentery, deafness, derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, erysipelas, gastric fever, hemorrhage of the lungs, bowels and bladder, indigestion, intermittent fever, injuries received on duty, inflammation of the eyes, face, glands, throat, hands and feet, irritation of the spine, neuralgia, nervous prostration, pneumonia, piles, pleurisy, paralysis, rheumatism and ulcerations.

In the first surgical district no deaths have occurred during the year.

In the second surgical district there has been one death; cause, consumption.

In the third surgical district no deaths have occurred since the organization of the force.

"The result of treatment" has been successful, every patient (with the exception named above) having been restored to his usual health.

The station-houses in the first surgical district are visited from two to three times a week, and generally found neat and clean.

The following repairs and additions are suggested, viz: In the third precinct, a new porch and stairway to the lodgers' room, and the cells, water-closets, benches, floor, and side door to prison repaired.

In the fourth precinct, attention is called to the east side wall of the buildings it is in bad condition, and admits the rain through the wall. The water-closet, also need repairs. Also, would recommend that a flue be built in this prison to allow the egress of smoke, instead of the pipes being exposed to the weather.

In the fifth precinct, the furnaces should be attended to; last winter they consumed a great quantity of coal and produced but little heat. It is understood that the cupola on this building is not well secured to the roof, causing it to leak badly, &c.

The following is the report of the station-houses in the second medical district:

The station-house in the second precinct is a one-story frame building on Seventh street west, between S and T streets north, which is not only too small, but is wet and unhealthy, and entirely unfit in every respect for the purposes for which it is used. The central guard-house, Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets west, is used for the fifth and sixth precinct stations. It is large and commodious, and with the following repairs would be well adapted for the purposes of a station-house. The roof over the sleeping room leaks badly, so that the beds are often wet. A door should be hung at the entrance of the sleeping room, so that the noise of the prisoners, and foul air from the cells, could be kept from this room. The men state that they are often kept

awake by the noise of the prisoners, and the air late at night becomes very offensive, which is owing to defective ventilation in the sleeping room and from the want of a door to keep out the air from the cells. This station is kept in a clean and as healthy condition as possible.

The seventh precinct station-house, corner of First street west and F street north, is very well adapted for the purposes of a station, and is kept in a very clean and healthy condition. We have no suggestions to make of any alterations or repairs at this station.

There are two station-houses in the third medical district, one being located in the eighth precinct, and belongs to the corporation of Washington. This building was erected specially for a station, and if in good repair would answer the purpose tolerably well. It is in need of a new roof; the old one, being covered with gravel, now leaks badly. The cells are much in need of repair, and new night-stools; the old ones were never suitable for the place and the character of the persons who were to use them. They are frequently torn from their positions by malicious or drunken persons who are confined in the cells.

The station-house in the tenth precinct is private property, erected for a store and dwelling, but it is rented by the corporation of Washington, and fitted up for the purpose for which it is used. It is as well suited for the purposes of a station as any improvised building can well be. But to carry out the plans and objects of the Metropolitan Police, buildings should be erected specially for the use of the force, where every modern improvement can be brought into use, and strict attention paid to the health and comfort of the men, and the cells so arranged that the life and health of prisoners shall not be jeopardized, and some attention paid to their comfort.

Respectfully submitted :

W. G. H. NEWMAN, M. D., *1st Medical District.*

JOHN B. KEASBEY, M. D., *2d Medical District.*

S. A. H. MCKIM, M. D., *3d Medical District.*

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the year ending September 30, 1867, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the annexed tables :

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 20,075, of which 16,292 were males, 3,783 females; 7,908 were married, 12,167 were single; 12,702 could read and write, 7,373 could not read or write.

The offences may be classified as follows :

Offences against the person—10,164 males, 3,060 females.

Offences against property—6,128 males, 723 females.

Of the cases reported the following disposition has been made : 971 have been committed to jail ; 334 have given bail for court ; 200 have been turned over to the military ; 6,330 have been dismissed ; 1,967 have been committed to the workhouse ; 576 have given security to keep the peace, and in 569 cases various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed upon the records under the head of miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 9,128 cases, amounting in all to \$38,098 45, as follows :

In Washington city, including a part of the county.	\$33,845 97
In Georgetown, including a part of the county	4,172 48
For selling liquor to soldiers, imposed under act of Congress.	80 00
Total	38,098 45

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodgings has been, during the year.....	3,473
Lost children restored to parents.....	184
Sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to hospital.....	131
Horses or cattle found estray.....	65
Doors left open and secured by the police.....	103
Fires occurring in the District.....	93
Horses and vehicles found estray restored to owners.....	18
Friendless persons buried.....	30

The number of nuisances reported at central office during the year has been 10,347; number abated, 10,296; number unabated, 51; number abated by written order of the department, 3,374; number abated on verbal notice by officers, 6,922.

Number of slaughter-houses in the District, 101; number in good condition, 88; number in bad condition, 13; number of live stock slaughtered during the year, 87,867.

Number of bone and fat boiling establishments, and hide and tallow ware-houses in the District, 9; number in good condition, 8; number in bad condition, 1.

Dead horses and cows reported and removed, 861; dead hogs, dogs, cats, &c., reported and removed, 786.

Amount of property received by the property clerk.....	\$12, 899 85
Amount of property delivered by the property clerk.....	13, 240 80
Property and money delivered at the police stations to others than the property clerk.....	227, 878 35

Thirty-five bawdy houses have been closed during the year by order of the major and superintendent of police.

The police officers have reported the receipt of \$1,210 46 as rewards received from citizens for special services.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, *President.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, relative to the public works in your department which are under my supervision, and showing the operations of this office since October 31, 1866 :

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The marble work of the southern and western porticos of the south wing has been set in place, thus completing all the porticos. The cheek blockings of the eastern front of the north wing have also been set. It is expected that all the marble work of the wings will be put in place this season. Much is to be done in cleaning, pointing, and trimming the marble work.

The chimneys are yet to be properly topped out, and the iron gutters, which are difficult to keep water-tight, should be covered by copper gutters. Some changes should also be made in the skylights over the halls, as, owing to the large size of the glass, the expansion and contraction, from the change of temperature of the season, causes many of them to crack and leak. Lights similar to the new one recently placed over the Supreme Court-room would be less liable to be affected by the difference of the seasons. This change will not only remedy the defect in the present light, but will be a large annual saving in the item of repairs.

The ceiling of the post office room of the Senate has been painted, the principal picture in fresco. Some measures should be taken to finish the decoration of the other rooms and passages already begun, particularly the ceiling and spandrels of the walls of the Senate reception-room. All the exterior wood work should be repainted. The granite steps to the arcades should all be reset. Marble pedestals have been ordered, to support the statues in the niches, and bronze railing to protect the same.

Many rooms, both in the wings and the old portion of the building, needed for committees, are now used for packing and storing documents. As the walls and floors of these rooms, and those of the passages, are being injured by such use, and as the rooms are required for different purposes, other accommodations should, in my opinion, be found outside of the Capitol for these warehouses.

In extending the grounds, triangles at the south and northwest of the public grounds will be cut off by the quadrant leading from Pennsylvania avenue to Capitol Hill, which would be convenient sites for these buildings.

I had the honor to propose, in my last report, a plan for cooling, in summer, the air of the halls, by means of taking the air from the basins of fountains in the eastern grounds, and thence along subterranean ducts to the halls. If this improvement is to be made, it should be done next season, before the terraces are finished.

The Crawford bronze doors, for the principal entrance to the north wing,

which have been cast and are now being finished at the factory of James T. Ames, esq., Chicopee, Massachusetts, are nearly done, and will, in all probability, be put in place next season.

A large water main is now being laid for the better supply of water to the Capitol.

I again beg leave to refer to the necessity of extending the central portico; the necessity of this improvement has been set forth in the former report from this office.

Amount expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

Amount paid for marble cutting, dressing, and setting	\$109,622 04
Amount paid for marble from the quarries at Lee, Massachusetts ..	43,637 58
Amount paid for monolithic columns from the Maryland quarries ..	2,800 00
Amount paid for painting in fresco	3,000 00
Amount paid for painting, paint, and glass	3,337 62
Amount paid for materials, casting, and fitting, on account of bronze doors	15,366 24
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c.	59,061 12
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, lime, sand, cement, hardware, lumber, iron work, &c.	19,705 22
	<hr/>
	255,529 82
	<hr/>

Cash account of the Capitol extension.

Amount available October 31, 1866	\$80,410 83
Amount of proceeds of sale of old material	706 15
Appropriated March 2, 1867	300,000 00
	<hr/>
	381,116 98
Expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867	255,529 82
	<hr/>
Leaving, on the 31st of October, 1867, an unexpended balance of ..	125,587 16
	<hr/>

An appropriation of \$125,000 is required for the next fiscal year, for the continuance of this work.

ANNUAL REPAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

By the act approved March 30, 1867, the repairs and improvements of the Capitol were placed under the directions of this office, and in conformity to a provision in the item for casual repairs, water-closets have been placed in the reporters' gallery of the House of Representatives, and also in connection with the House committee-rooms of the judiciary, commerce, foreign and military affairs. The old and defective hot-air furnace under the room of the Court of Claims has been taken away, and steam radiators supplied; also six bays of radiators placed in the lower passages of the old portion of the building; all of which are supplied by steam from the boilers of the Senate and House wings.

As the passages and stairways between the rotundo and the Senate wing will be kept comfortably warm by the steam heating apparatus of the Supreme Court, I recommend that the rotundo and the old hall of representatives may also be heated in the like manner. At present the rotundo and the passages of the central portion, are cold in winter, and often damp from the condensation of the moisture of the atmosphere on the cold walls. Persons often cross from one end of the building to the other from the heated halls or committee-rooms without the precaution of their overcoats, or even hats, much to their discomfort and

with danger to their health. If the rotundo and old hall of representatives were heated in the manner proposed, there would be no great difference of temperature in any portion of the building. If the documents were provided for in another building, as has been already proposed, all the rooms under the old hall of representatives could be made available for committee-rooms, and could be heated by the apparatus for heating the rotundo and old hall of representatives.

Sundry repairs have been made to the roof and other portions of the building, the walls of several passages and stairways have been painted, and iron rain-spouts are being placed in the court-yards.

Bills have been presented to the amount of \$5,281 75, at this office for work done under the direction of B. B. French, esq., as Commissioner of Public Buildings, during the last fiscal year. As it was decided that these bills could not be paid out of moneys appropriated for the annual repairs of the Capitol for the ensuing year, an appropriation for that amount will be required to pay these deficiencies.

Amount expended from July 1, 1867, to October 31, 1867.

Amount paid for labor and materials in putting in waterclosets, upper portion of House of Representatives.....	\$2, 178 38
Amount paid for steam radiators for heating the Court of Claims and passages connected therewith.....	1, 025 00
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c., for general repairs.....	2, 025 36
Amount paid for paint and painting.....	594 55
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as copper, lumber, hardware, bricks, lime, sand, &c.....	2, 417 94
	<hr/>
	8, 241 23
	<hr/>

Cash account, annual repairs of the Capitol.

Amount appropriated March 2, 1867, for annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, &c.....	\$12, 000 00
Amount appropriated March 2, 1867, for casual repairs of all the furnaces under the Capitol.....	500 00
Amount appropriated to replace the bruised and worn copper water-pipes with iron pipes.....	3, 000 00
	<hr/>
	15, 500 00
Amount expended from July 1, 1867, to October 31, 1867....	8, 241 23
	<hr/>
Leaving on the 31st October, 1867, an unexpended balance of..	7, 258 77
	<hr/>

An appropriation of \$15,000 is required for the necessary repairs and improvements for the central portion of the building.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The wings have been completed, and the additional stairways supplied. New glass have been put in the inner skylight, and other improvements and repairs have been made to the principal room.

This work has been more extensive than was originally contemplated; the principal items being the enlargement of the north wing, and supplying additional shelving. There are over 4,000 lineal feet more shelving than was at first provided for. Some changes had to be made for the accommodation of the books

of the Smithsonian library, and in consequence of the expense attending these and other changes, the funds appropriated have not been sufficient to pay the claims. A balance is due the Architectural Iron Works Company of \$5,922 46, for which deficiency an appropriation is asked.

Amount expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

Amount paid to Architectural Iron Works Company.....	\$21, 502 40
Amount paid for skylights and painting in central room.....	2, 026 60
Amount paid for wire screens.....	4, 875 00
Amount paid for plumbing and materials.....	274 75
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c.....	2, 561 96
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, lumber, tile, hardware, &c.....	1, 412 97
Amount paid on account of steam-heating apparatus.....	3, 845 00
	<hr/>
	36, 498 68
	<hr/>

Cash account, enlargement of the Congressional Library.

Amount available October 31, 1866.....	\$31, 129 50
Amount appropriated March 2, 1867.....	5, 260 00
Amount of proceeds of sale of iron railing and glass.....	619 19
	<hr/>
	37, 008 69
Amount expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867..	36, 498 68
	<hr/>
Leaving on the 31st October, 1867, an unexpended balance of..	510 01
	<hr/>

SUPREME COURT ROOM.

The court room, the law library, the office rooms, passages and stairways connected with the Supreme Court have been heated by means of steam. The old vertical skylight, which was defective and greatly marred the appearance of the eastern front, has been taken away and a new light provided, the frame of which is made of iron, and in which are placed small hexagonal lights set in with an elastic cement. It is believed that from the small size of these lights, and the peculiarity of the cement, leaks will be prevented.

If, after a trial, this light proves satisfactory, I recommend that similar ones be placed over the halls of Congress, in order to avoid the trouble and expense now experienced in keeping those now in use in good condition.

The ceiling and walls of the court room have been cleaned and painted, and the whole room has undergone a general renovation.

Amount expended from July 1, 1867, to October 31, 1867.

Amount paid for steam heating apparatus.....	\$4, 750 00
Amount paid for new skylight, with iron frame.....	2, 838 62
Amount paid for carving column caps and cleaning marble work...	640 00
Amount paid for plumbing and gas-fitting in cellar.....	443 59
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c.....	4, 624 12
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as painting, hardware, lumber, brick, &c.....	1, 621 22
	<hr/>
	14, 917 55
	<hr/>

Cash account, repairs to Supreme Court room, law library, &c.

Amount appropriated March 2, 1867.....	\$15,000 00
Amount expended from July 1, 1867, to October 31, 1867.....	14,917 55
Leaving on the 31st October, 1867, an unexpended balance of....	<u>82 45</u>

NEW DOME.

The stone stairway leading to dome has been repaired and covered with iron plates; the floor of the first landing has been paved, and the necessary painting is being done.

This work is of such a character that it requires constant attention; leaks and the corrosion of the iron require the services of painters constantly.

In accordance with the act approved March 2, 1867, the rotunda has been lighted by gas, in connection with the electric battery for lighting the dome. This work has been done by the electrician for the sum appropriated, \$3,000.

Amount expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

Amount paid for paint and painting.....	\$4,666 87
Amount paid for repairing and cleaning electric instrument.....	217 15
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c.....	1,340 08
Amount paid for salaries of watchmen.....	881 33
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, hardware, lumber, iron work, &c.....	851 21
	<u>7,956 64</u>

Cash account of the new dome.

Amount available October 31, 1866.....	\$1,539 59
Amount appropriated March 2, 1867.....	15,000 00
	<u>16,539 59</u>
Amount expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867....	<u>7,956 64</u>
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1867, an unexpended balance of..	<u>8,582 95</u>

An appropriation of \$5,000 will be required to finish this work and to keep it in order during the next fiscal year.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Over 141,000 loads of earth have been deposited in the cavity at the south of the Capitol, and the terraces at the north wing have been somewhat put in shape. It is desirable that the boundaries of the proposed extension of the grounds should be agreed upon, and authority given to open and pave the streets at the northern and southern limits, and to vacate A street north and south, so that the lower terraces can be finished.

In laying out the terraces, it is the intention to flag or pave the upper and narrow one, and to plant the lower and wide one.

In connection with these improvements, provision should be made for building stables for post office vehicles of the Senate and House, as the present stables must be moved before the grounds can be graded and planted. When the streets leading from Pennsylvania avenue to Capitol hill are laid out, there will be two triangular reservations at the north and southwestern corners of

these grounds, which will be sufficiently large for these stables and for the proposed document storehouses. If, however, it be deemed improper to obstruct these reservations with buildings, convenient sites might be purchased for this purpose.

In justice to the property holders in squares 687 and 688, an early decision should be made in relation to the incorporation of those squares in the public grounds. Several persons owning property in these squares have been deterred from making improvements, on account of the action of the Senate relating to the purchase of their property. In my judgment, these squares are indispensable to the proper completion of the Capitol grounds; and I consider the grounds, even with this addition, too limited. If they were extended to C streets north and south, the Capitol would stand about in the centre of the grounds, whereas if B street should be the northern and southern limit, the lawn from the foot of the terrace will be very narrow.

Amount expended from July 1, 1867, to October 31, 1867.

Amount paid for earth for filling.....	\$14, 133 60
Amount paid on rolls for labor.....	5, 620 06
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as shovels, picks, advertising, &c.....	218 78
Total	<u>19, 972 44</u>

Cash account, grading and filling United States Capitol grounds.

Amount appropriated March 30, 1867.....	\$20, 000 00
Amount expended from July 1, 1867, to October 31, 1867.....	19, 972 44
Leaving on the 31st October, 1867, an unexpended balance of...	<u>27 56</u>

An appropriation of \$100,000 is required to continue this work for the next fiscal year.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.

The marble work of the north portico has been completed, and the granite steps are now being set. The curb and coping stone are worked, and if the weather permits, will be set this season.

Amount expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

Amount paid for marble, dressing, and setting for north portico.....	\$96, 066 02
Amount paid on rolls of watchmen, laborers, &c.....	4, 326 96
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lime, sand, cement, copper, bricks, &c.....	7, 445 06
Total	<u>107, 838 04</u>

Cash account.

Amount available October 31, 1866.....	\$54, 138 18
Amount appropriated March 2, 1867.....	75, 000 00
Total	<u>129, 138 18</u>
Amount expended from October 31, 1866, to October 31, 1867.....	107, 838 04
Leaving on the 31st October, 1867, an unexpended balance of.....	<u>21, 300 14</u>

An appropriation of \$20,000 is asked for this work.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE FOREGOING WORKS.

United States Capitol extension.....	\$125,000 00
Annual repairs United States Capitol.....	15,000 00
Heating the rotundo, the old hall of representatives, and the offices and stairways connected therewith	15,000 00
New dome of United States Capitol.....	5,000 00
Extension United States Capitol grounds.....	100,000 00
North front United States Patent Office building.....	20,000 00

For deficiencies :

Annual repairs United States Capitol.....	5,281 75
Enlargement Congressional Library.....	5,922 46

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CLARK,

Architect United States Capitol Extension.

HON. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT
OF THE
WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES JAIL
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the act of Congress of February 29, 1864, requiring the warden of the jail to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, I have the honor to submit the following:

I succeeded the late incumbent, Mr. T. B. Brown, on the 26th day of July last, and, therefore, the present report is prepared only in part from my personal knowledge.

The jail has been crowded, repeatedly, since I have had charge, and owing to its insecure condition, and the desperate character of many of the inmates, the fact that not a single escape has yet occurred reflects great credit on the vigilance and discipline of the guards, to whose efficiency I take great pleasure in testifying. But as it is unreasonable to suppose that even the constant watchfulness of a few men can be made to supply the defects of an insecure and in-commodious building, it is earnestly to be hoped that the erection of the new jail may not be much longer delayed.

A number of watch-spring saws and several files were by some means placed in the possession of certain prisoners committed on charges of burglary, horse-stealing and the like offences, by means of which a great number of the irons (in which it had been found necessary to place them after former unsuccessful attempts to break out) were rendered totally useless. The prisoners assert that these tools were brought into the jail by Mrs. Conover, alias Dunham, while she was permitted to visit her husband in his cell; a practice I never felt myself at liberty to allow.

It is believed that all these implements have been recovered from the prisoners, but, in order to secure against any future attempts, I had (with the approval of the acting Secretary of the Interior) a number of case-hardened irons made at the United States navy yard. These, although more expensive at first cost than the common ones, (costing about \$240 in all,) will, it is believed, be cheaper in the end, and will, undoubtedly, answer the purpose for which they were obtained, and which the others had failed to do.

When I assumed charge the jail and out-buildings were in a decidedly rickety condition. The furnaces required re-bottoming, the windows re-glazing, and the roofs and floors of the stable and storehouses were also out of repair. I have only made such repairs as were absolutely necessary to secure the health and comfort of the inmates and insure the preservation of the premises, but even these have been attended with considerable expense.

The first item of the expenditures, to be referred to hereafter, includes the cost of a large stock of fuel, bedding, clothing, &c., yet on hand, sufficient, I think, to last the greater portion of the ensuing year. The clothing account has necessarily been large in consequence of court not having been in session for so

long a period, thereby keeping the prisoners on my hands for such a length of time that the clothing brought with them was worn out, and I compelled to furnish them with new.

The following is the number of commitments for the year, the character of the offences, &c.:

THE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

For murder	10
For assault with intent to kill	52
For assault and battery	118
For robbery	29
For burglary	59
For attempt at rape	4
For rape	4
For larceny	702
For horse-stealing	33
For passing counterfeit money	4
For forgery	5
For picking pockets	1
For keeping bawdy-houses	11
For security to keep the peace	60
For fraud	9
For malicious mischief	4
For witnesses	8
For obtaining money and goods under false pretences	24
For threats	21
For arson	2
For trespass	18
For rioting	16
For receiving stolen goods	15
For keeping gambling-house	1
For contempt of court	5
For resisting officers	11
For infanticide	1
For selling liquor without license	1
For fugitives from justice	2
For sodomy	5
For illegal voting	1
For adultery	4
For selling and giving liquor to soldiers	1
Daily average number of prisoners during the year	86
Number of prisoners sent to Albany	79
Number of prisoners sentenced to jail	89
No deaths nor cases of insanity.	
The number at present confined in the prison is 113.	
Of this number, white men	33
White females	9
Colored men	55
Colored females	9
White boys	1
Colored boys	6

The expenses of the jail for the year ending October 31, 1867, are as follows :

For subsistence of prisoners, repairs on buildings, fuel, bedding, clothing, &c., and transportation of prisoners to Albany	\$14,924 89
For medicines	144 81
Pay of officers and laborers of the jail	15,666 78
Total	30,736 48

The report of the physician is herewith submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HUESTIS, *Warden.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1867.*

SIR: Since my last report of November 1, 1866, I am happy to report that we have had no further epidemic at the jail, and it will be seen that the difference in the number of fever cases is very great. Last year it was one hundred and two; this year the number is sixty, which goes to prove my theory of the cause of the same by scraping the walls of the old whitewash, of over one-half inch thick, thus liberating a poisonous aeriform matter which was absorbed in the system and gave rise to the endemic of typhus fever.

This year there has been no scraping of the walls, and there has been no visitation of such an epidemic.

It is remarkable, though the jail has been more crowded than usual, there has not been one death in the establishment during the year.

The following is the average number of diseases treated at the jail since November 1, 1866 :

Diarrhœa and dysentery	44
Small-pox	0
Venereal	48
Mania a potu	42
Fever	60
Miscellaneous	200
Deaths	0
Total	394

There have been several violent cases of pneumonia, but the health of the jail is very good at present, there being but few cases of slight sickness.

W. J. D. DUHAMEL,
Physician U. S. Jail.

W. W. HUESTIS,
Warden United States Jail.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

WASHINGTON, *October 25, 1867.*

SIR : In the report made to your department on the 14th of November, 1866, the trustees stated that they deemed it best under all the circumstances "simply to so finish and furnish the temporary building (erected upon the government farm under the auspices of the Guardian Society, and placed in the charge of the trustees by the act of Congress,) as to make it fit for the reception and detention for the time being of the class of delinquents designated in the organic act." This they proceeded to do, and in the performance of that work expended the sum of \$5,505 23.

A detailed statement of these expenditures, and of the other sums expended by the board during the past year, furnished by the treasurer, is appended to this report. The utmost economy was practiced in the outlay thus made because the trustees were satisfied that "the temporary building" referred to could not by any possibility be made fit for permanent occupation under the provisions and for the purposes intended by the act of Congress. But notwithstanding all the care of the trustees to do nothing that was not absolutely necessary, they found themselves, when the temporary repairs were completed, with only a small balance, comparatively, of the appropriation made by Congress in their hands. At this juncture, and for some reason unaccountable to the trustees, Congress neglected to make any further appropriations, and the operations of the intended institution were accordingly brought to a complete stand. The trustees, under these circumstances, could do nothing but make provision for the care and preservation of the property in their hands. This they have done by employing a watchman, who has had charge of the building since March of this year.

No other expense has been incurred, and nothing has been done towards putting the institution into operation. At this time the trustees can only report that there is still the same need for such an institution as was contemplated by Congress in the creation of this board of trustees as existed at the time of the passage of the law under which we were organized. Indeed the trustees are satisfied that with every day the need for such an institution in this community is made more and more apparent. But such an institution needs the fostering care of Congress. Nothing can be done without proper buildings, offices, and other appliances of such establishments. The trustees do not find themselves able at this time to furnish detailed estimates either for the necessary buildings or for the amount that will be needed to meet the ordinary current expenses of the institution.

It is not necessary to repeat here that the old frame structure now existing upon the government farm cannot be made of any permanent use, and that if the institution is to be of any service, new and permanent buildings are required. For such permanent buildings they ask that you will recommend an appropriation of the sum of \$100,000, and for the current expenses of the

institution of the further sum of \$25,000, making in all the sum of \$125,000. They are satisfied that this sum is very moderate, that it will be judiciously expended and will be productive of the most beneficial results.

The trustees beg leave here to repeat the suggestions made in their last year's report, designating certain changes in the act under which they are organized, with the hope that their suggestions will meet not only with your approval, but with a hearty response from Congress.

The trustees would respectfully ask your attention to the following: Under the provisions of the present act none but boys who have been convicted in some of the courts of the District can be received into the institution. As it frequently happens that boys need the care of such an institution as the house of correction is intended to be who have never been convicted of crime, but who are, nevertheless, in great need of proper correction, it is suggested that the law shall be so amended as to include within its provisions this class of offenders. In many of the States in which these institutions exist, the laws provide that parents may, in certain cases, have their children, who by reason of vicious associations have become ungovernable at home, taken charge of by the trustees or governors of the houses of correction, with a view to their reformation; and this feature in the law is found to work well.

The trustees think there is no sensible reason why the advantages of this institution should be confined to boys, and they would suggest that the act be so amended as to include girls within its benefits.

In most of the States the trustees or governors of the houses of correction or reform schools are invested with power to apprentice the boys or girls placed in their charge to such persons as they are satisfied will make good masters or mistresses for them. This is believed to be a good feature, and is commended to your attention.

With great respect your most obedient servant,

D. K. CARTTER,

President of Trustees of House of Correction.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 12, 1867.*

SIR : The directors of Columbian Hospital and Lying-in Asylum of this city have the honor herewith to submit their annual report for the year ending June 30, 1867 :

Total number of patients admitted.....	450
In-door patients.....	176
Out-door patients.....	274
	<hr/> 450 <hr/>
Received upon order of the Secretary of the Interior.....	60
Received upon order of the Surgeon General.....	16
Received upon order of the directors.....	375
Total	<hr/> 450 <hr/>
Dismissed cured	369
Dismissed relieved	2
Died	8
Remaining at date of report—in-door.....	31
Out-door.....	40
	<hr/> 450 <hr/>
Deaths : white, 7 ; colored, 1 ; total 8.	
Nativity : Americans, 286 ; German, 28 ; Irish, 120 ; English, 15 ; Danish, 1.	
Wives or widows of soldiers United States army.....	37
Relatives of civilians.....	413
Total	<hr/> 450 <hr/>
White	320
Colored	130
Total	<hr/> 450 <hr/>

In submitting the financial statement and statistics of the Columbia hospital for women, the board of directors beg to call the attention of the honor-

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able the Secretary of the Interior to the great amount of good that has already been accomplished by this institution with exceedingly limited resources, and under circumstances of great disadvantage. That charity, civilization, and the interests of society demand that such an institution, better proportioned to the urgent wants of this community, be established on a permanent basis in this city, does not admit of a question, and the government is directly interested in the undertaking, as not only affording gratuitous relief to the families of our soldiers and sailors, but also for the very great benefits it would confer upon that large class of government employes whose means of support can poorly meet the additional expenses incident upon sickness. A hospital for women should also include a number of rooms for private patients, who could avail themselves of the benefit of skilful attendance, experienced nurses, and greater comfort at much less cost than would otherwise be secured.

Property available for the purpose can be procured at an estimated cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, and a suitable building for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty patients, (fifty of whom would be private or paying patients,) with arrangements for future extension, could be erected for thirty-five thousand dollars. We, therefore, would most earnestly urge upon the honorable Secretary that an appropriation of sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under his direction by the board of directors of the Columbian hospital for women, in the purchase of ground and erection of buildings to take the place of the premises now leased by them, be recommended in his annual report and introduced in his annual estimates.

From the very nature of this charity its operations are little known out of the circle of those benefited thereby, and those seeking to benefit; and for this reason, as well as the importance of the subject, we beg leave to request the careful consideration of the accompanying reports of the surgeon in charge and the advisory committee.

A. D. GILLETTE, *President.*
J. K. BARNES, *Surgeon General U. S. A.*
J. N. COOMBS.
CH. H. HALL.
A. D. GILLETTE.
P. D. GURLEY.
A. H. AMES.
G. W. SAMSON.
MOSES KELLY.
C. H. NICHOLS.

Report of the surgeon in charge.

GENTLEMEN: The official records of the hospital for the past year are the best evidences with which you could be furnished of its increasing usefulness; the numbers seeking admission during the past year have been more than four times greater than during the year previous.

The utmost care has been exercised to prevent the charities of the hospital being misapplied.

There are in all large communities numbers of professional paupers who spend their lives partly in the poorhouse and the rest in public hospitals, always preferring the latter, occupying room which would be better filled by more deserving members of the community. This class of persons has been rigidly excluded from this institution; the means placed at our disposal have been barely sufficient to provide for those who were known to be suffering, and proved to be deserving.

Most of the patients applying for admission to the surgical wards of the hospital were suffering from diseases which were the result of difficult labors, where no competent medical assistance had been provided. Persons outside the medical profession have no conception of the amount of physical suffering endured by a large proportion of the females belonging to the poorer classes, resulting from the malpractice of incompetent attendants.

Lying-in asylums should become more general, and the community should be taught that in all cases where they are unable to provide themselves at their own homes with competent medical assistance and nursing, they should seek the comforts provided in these beneficent institutions.

Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring good nurses. Women of ordinary capacity are not competent for this duty; they should be intelligent, kind, Christian women, in every respect reliable and trustworthy. Before we can persuade this class of women to assume the duties of nurses, we must elevate the position, make it one of the greatest respectability, and educate them thoroughly for the work, and then pay them a fair salary.

As soon as practicable, I would earnestly recommend the directors to inaugurate in this asylum a system of thorough education for nurses, who, from time to time as their terms of service may expire, should receive, if found competent, certificates to that effect, and thus be placed in a position to command the confidence and respect of the community.

We have, at present, every bed in the hospital occupied, and applications for admission are steadily on the increase. Lying-in patients cannot be crowded; as much space and ventilation are required for them as for fever patients. No more than a given number can be admitted, and if the benefits of this hospital are to be extended, more room must be provided.

The building itself, although the best to be procured in the District, is ill adapted to the requirements of a hospital. A proper classification of patients cannot be made, there being no spare room. Whenever a bed is vacant, it must be filled by the first patient admitted. This should not be. Lying-in wards should be entirely separate from the surgical or medical wards, and I would urge upon the directors that every effort be made to procure a suitable site for the erection of a building adapted to the wants of the institution.

Permanent arrangements have been made with some of the leading clergymen of the District, and a religious service is now held every Sabbath afternoon. We are indebted to Mr. Metzrodt for the loan of a beautiful parlor organ to aid in the devotional exercises.

There is much need of a library of entertaining books—light but wholesome literature. Without something to entertain and occupy the mind cheerfully, convalescents become homesick, and desire to leave the hospital before they have gained sufficient strength to assume the ordinary duties of life.

For the support of the institution during the ensuing fiscal year, over and above the probable amount which will be received from independent or pay patients, fifteen thousand dollars will be required.

For fitting up and furnishing the hospital, ten thousand dollars will be needed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon in Charge.

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS COLUMBIA HOSPITAL
AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

Report of the finances for the year ending June 30, 1867.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Donations.....	\$3,780 73	Rent of building	\$2,650 00
Pay patients.....	2,114 88	Plumbing, gas-fitting, sewerage, furniture, heating apparatus, gas company, &c., &c.....	4,719 80
United States Treasurer.	10,000 00	Coal and wood.....	721 50
		Drugs and appliances	500 00
		Salaries	2,000 00
		Provisions	5,016 36
			15,607 66
		Balance on hand.....	287 95
	<u>15,895 61</u>		<u>15,895 61</u>

Report of the consulting and advisory board.

The consulting and advisory board of "Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum" beg leave to report to the directors of said institution the result of a thorough inspection of the hospital, an examination into its affairs, and the manner in which it is conducted.

Every part of the building was found in neat and perfect order, clean and well ventilated, and the inmates contented and comfortable; every want supplied, and the most efficient means being used for the relief of such disease as afflicted them. The most economical adaptation of means to the end desired was displayed in every department. The cooking, washing, and laundry arrangements, the heating of the building, the dispensary, the garden, the well-arranged method of nursing, and the sanitary arrangements as to sewers, &c., all testified to the skill and executive ability of the surgeon-in-chief, while the successful medical and surgical management of the most severe and difficult cases, as shown by the history of the hospital, demonstrates capacity and devotion to duties on the part of the surgeon and his assistants, entitling them to the continued confidence of the board of directors.

The records show that since the hospital was opened, in April, 1866, four hundred and fifty cases have been treated; of these about three hundred were out-door patients. Of the obstetric cases quite a number were more or less complicated, and were brought in on the second and third day of labor, the midwife being unable to deliver them; but one of these was lost, which was from ruptured uterus. Of surgical cases there have been thirteen of ruptured perineum of long standing, besides rectocele, varicocele, prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion of the uterus. All of these have been successfully operated upon for radical cure. Two cases of recto-vaginal fistula cured by union by the first intention. Two cases of carcinoma uteri in a very advanced stage have been apparently arrested in their destructive progress, and the patients restored to comparative health and usefulness, for a time at least, by the application of pure bromine locally.

A public dispensary has been established, which is open daily from 10 to 12 m., and 4 to 6 p. m. Great relief has been afforded by this to the suffering poor, and its benefits are being extended more and more every day to increasing numbers.

Although the institution was established for the purely benevolent purpose of relief to those unable to pay their own expenses, yet its facilities and advantages having been so much appreciated and sought by others more able, who suffer equally with the indigent, it has been considered proper to admit them; the means procured in this way will enable the board to extend very much their re-

lief to the poor. In view of the policy of making the institution, as far as may be, a self-supporting one, it is suggested that more room is required, and, if possible, a larger building, so that arrangements may be made to separate the private from the public wards. The amount now paid for rent would discharge a large part of the interest on the principal required for the ground and a new building. This could be adapted more completely and economically to the wants of the community, and the growing popularity of the hospital justifies us in the belief that it might be made very soon a self-supporting institution. The rapid increase of our population, its peculiar character, that of a metropolis, and the fact that this institution has supplied a most pressing want in our midst, justify us in the belief expressed.

J. K. BARNES, M. D.
JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.
GRAFTON TYLER, M. D.
THOMAS MILLER, M. D.
N. YOUNG, M. D.
F. HOWARD, M. D.

R E P O R T
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PART II.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
BY THE
ACTING COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is now and has been for some time past engaged in the discharge of duties devolved upon him, under the act of Congress of 20th July ultimo, creating a commission to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, to submit the usual annual report of the Indian Bureau.

Most of the tribes, particularly those settled upon reservations, who are friendly and peaceable, have, to a considerable degree, made advances in the attainment of many of the benefits of that condition of civilization to which the government, by treaty stipulations, and under a sense of its obligations as their guardian and protector, has sought to raise them. Although their progress has been slow, hardly answering the expectations of those who have looked for more general and marked results, yet the instances are frequent, as the facts in their history develop, of a decided change, indicating the practicability of their being brought from a state of barbarism and ignorance to the possession of a nobler and higher style of life. The reports of the various Indian agents, not only for this year but of preceding years, show the good spirit that prevails with many in regard to their moral, intellectual, and social elevation, and their willingness to engage in industrial pursuits. But so long as the red man remains in a position where he is subject to influences more numerous and potent for evil than those put in motion for his good are capable of counteracting and overcoming, no great progress in these respects may be realized or even expected. No doubt the greatest obstacle to the consummation of ends so much desired is to be found mainly in his almost constant contact with the vicious, unscrupulous whites, who not only teach him their base ways, but defraud and rob him, and, often without cause, with as little compunction as they would experience in killing a dog, take even his life. Another cause or hindrance is the fact that the Indian has no certainty as to the permanent possession of the land he occupies and which he is urged to improve, for he knows not how long he may be permitted to enjoy it. Should it be in a region of remarkable fertility, or in a country abounding in rich mineral ores, it may be wanted for the white man's occupancy or use. The plea of "manifest destiny" is paramount and the Indian must give way, though it be at the sacrifice of what may be as dear as life. If the incentives to build up for himself and family a pleasant home are not provided by his condition and prospects, he becomes discontented or indifferent as to his future welfare, and if he does not really retrograde

makes no advance. Evidently the remedy for these evils lies in securing to the Indians a permanent home in a country exclusively set apart for them, upon which no whites or citizens, except government agents and employes, shall be permitted to reside or intrude; in the granting to them allotments of land as individual property, to cultivate and improve; in the appointment of moral, honest, and efficient agents, with a fair compensation for services; and in the prompt fulfilment by the government of its treaty and other obligations, furnishing the necessary aid required for teaching, and placing them in the way of becoming self-sustaining and eventually independent of the government.

With other tribes, however, noted for their warlike disposition and wandering habits, an unfortunate state of things has prevailed during the past year or more. A spirit of hostility has been strongly manifested against the government and its citizens, arising from alleged injustice or wrongs practiced towards them, or incited by the desire of rapine and love of war. Doubtless causes existed which naturally engendered dissatisfaction, distrust, and purposes of retaliation. It may not be asserted that they have not had some good and just grounds of complaint. Without undertaking to refute the charges against them, of what it is believed they are not guilty, nor to defend or palliate in any degree the atrocious acts they did commit, it will only be the purpose of this office, at present, to set before the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in this report, such a general statement of facts, ascertained and communicated by authorized agents of both the military and civil branches of the government, as will, it is thought, furnish a true account of our Indian difficulties of late, and tend to enlist such serious attention by the department and Congress upon the subject of the management of our Indian affairs as will result in the adoption of measures that are justly due to a people struggling feebly and vainly against the irresistible course of events.

The late civil war afforded an extraordinary occasion for the development of the inherent war spirit among a large number of Indians; frequent murders, raids, and the destruction of much valuable property resulted therefrom. About the close of the war endeavors were made to turn the most disaffected to the interests of peace. Commissioners were sent in 1865 to the hostile Sioux bands in the north, between the Platte and Missouri rivers, and to the unfriendly Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches and Comanches, south of the Platte, who entered into treaties with these tribes for the settlement of all difficulties, and obligating peaceful conduct. Scarcely had the compacts been proclaimed when depredations and hostilities were again renewed. Among various bands in Dakota serious disaffection was exhibited in the fall of 1866 in the commission of repeated outrages. Emboldened by their successes a large number banded together for the purpose of breaking up certain military posts, and driving the soldiers and citizens out of the country. A considerable force (about 96 men) sent out against this party in December last from Fort Phil. Kearney, one of the new posts established for the protection of the route of travel by emigrants and others to Montana, through what is called the Powder river country, were unfortunately drawn into ambush and barbarously massacred. The determination to wage a desperate war was apparent, and likely to extend far and wide. On the 18th of February last the President appointed a commission of military officers and civilians to visit the scene of hostilities and investigate the difficulties. They were instructed to ascertain who were the actors in the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney; what portion of the Indians in that section were hostile; what friendly, and to separate these classes by placing the latter upon reservations. The commissioners (Generals A. Sully, J. B. Sanborn, N. B. Buford, Colonel E. S. Parker, and Messrs. J. F. Kinney and G. P. Beauvais) have finished the duty assigned them, and submitted several reports, which not only communicate facts in regard to the special matters they were directed to examine into, but ably present their different views as to the policy that should be adopted

in regard to hostile Indians. Some of the reports, with other papers from different government officers pertinent to the matter, were furnished to Congress on call of a resolution of the Senate of 8th of July last, and will be found embraced in Senate executive documents, fortieth Congress, first session. Reports since received will, no doubt, with the proceedings of the commission subsequently appointed to arrange for peace with all the hostile tribes, be hereafter also communicated on a similar call and published. For that reason, and, further, because the including these papers with the documents accompanying this report would render the volume entirely too bulky, I have deemed it proper not to submit copies of the same herewith.

In the opinion of this office the statements and facts presented in the report of the commissioners referred to, show the origin of the hostilities in the Platte country to have been principally, if not altogether, the opening of a road for travel by emigrants, miners, and others, from Fort Laramie to Montana, through the hunting grounds of the Indians; the march of troops in July, 1866, towards that country, which was regarded by some of the chiefs as a declaration of war, and the manner in which the treaty at Fort Laramie in 1866 (one of its chief objects being to secure that road) was negotiated, some of the most influential chiefs refusing to sign it and in displeasure leaving the council. The making that treaty impressed the military and citizens with the belief that the road in question was safe, and parties unprepared to defend themselves sought to pass over it, but were resisted and driven back with the loss of a number of lives and much property. It has been conclusively ascertained that the Indians engaged in the several acts of hostility committed north of the Platte belong to the Minneconjou, Brulé and Ogallalla bands of Sioux, northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, aided by young men from other bands, whose impelling motive, doubtless, was the desire of plunder and of fame as brave warriors.

The commission before named, of which General Sully was president, met in council a large number of friendly Sioux, under chiefs "Spotted Tail," "Big Mouth," and others, who promised to remain friendly and go upon a reservation; they kept their promise, and were provided subsistence pending military operations. Part of this commission, (General Sully and Colonel Parker,) by agreement with the others, went up the Missouri river, with a view to prevent the Indians in that river country from becoming involved in the hostilities of those on the Platte and Powder rivers, apprehensions being entertained that they would be drawn into them by various influences. They met with many friendly disposed Indians, who yet complained of the bad treatment of the government in not providing for their wants, and compared their destitution with the abundance of horses and other property possessed by the hostile. The commissioners also met many who had participated in the massacre of Fort Phil. Kearney, who professed a desire to be friendly, and talked about peace, but wanted it only upon condition of the soldiers being taken out of their country, and that roads should not be made through it; some of them even demanded the stoppage of navigation on the upper Missouri. This portion of the commission also reports that all the Indians on the east side of the Missouri are friendly at present, but that a change may take place on account of the establishing a military and post road through their land, which is being done without their consent.

Another part of the commission (Judge Kinney) proceeded to Fort Phil. Kearney, and there met the Crow Indians inhabiting a portion of the country west of the Powder river, and who may be relied upon as friends of the government. The country claimed by the hostile Sioux, they assert, belongs to them, and they ask that it be restored, and protection be given them against their enemy the Sioux.

In regard to the difficulties with the Cheyennes and others south of the Platte, we may properly look for their origin in the bad feeling produced by the massacre of friendly Cheyenne women and children, as well as men, in December, 1864,

by Colorado troops under Colonel Chivington. Suffering by the treatment received, and exasperated, these Indians sought the aid of the warlike Comanches and Apaches; then followed combinations for mutual protection, and perhaps of hostile design, which more or less affected all the tribes of the plains. It was to remedy the then unfavorable condition of affairs that commissioners were sent to the Platte and Arkansas, who succeeded in negotiating the treaties heretofore noticed. But it is evident the arrangements made were not satisfactory to all of the Indians. As resistance was offered by a part of the Indians at Fort Laramie in 1866 to the right stipulated in the treaty then concluded to open a road through the Powder river country, so opposition was made by a portion of the Cheyennes at the treaty of 1865 to the granting the right of travel through their hunting grounds, by the Smoky Hill river route. The main dependence for these Indians for support is the buffalo, and they feared it would be cut off by the whites travelling through their country where the buffalo then ranged. Thus it may be understood why many of them became disaffected and disposed to commit wrong deeds. True, depredations were numerous, and in several instances life may have been taken, yet the opinion is held by this office that matters were not so difficult of settlement as to require a large military force to be sent against the Indians, and the adoption of measures calculated in their execution to inflict wrong and suffering upon the innocent, and yet fail to reach the guilty. The military branch of the government, however, viewed these matters differently, and undertook to do the work of correcting existing evils and restoring order by show of armed force.

Preceded by the announcement to their agents that the military were able to chastise any tribes who should molest people crossing the plains, and that the Indians would be required to keep off the main lines of travel, a large expedition, under General Hancock, marched into their country. Some of the results of that expedition, as far as this office has been advised, were, the destruction of a large village of Cheyenne and Sioux, the burning of its effects, and the dispersing of its terrified occupants. The agents in charge of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Comanches, and Kiowas, insist that it cannot be shown that hostile demonstrations were made by any of them as tribes or bands, or by any considerable number of them, but that they should be regarded as peaceable, excepting the few uncontrollable and vicious, such as may be found in all communities.

With a view to securing peace with the hostile tribes, and to effect other important objects, Congress, by act of July 20th ultimo, authorized the President to appoint a commission, consisting of the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. J. B. Henderson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Messrs. S. F. Tappan and John B. Sanborn, together with three officers of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general. The scope of this mission comprehended the ascertaining of the alleged reasons for acts of hostility, the negotiating of treaties for the removal of just causes of complaint, the peace and safety of the whites, security of public thoroughfares, public and private property, and the selection of reservations for Indians east of the Rocky mountains—not now occupying any peacefully—to be their permanent home, and so located as not to interfere with public highways established by the United States, nor with routes of railroads to the Pacific.

The commission has recently effected very satisfactory treaty arrangements with the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes and Cheyennea. In this matter much praise is due to Superintendent Murphy, Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth, as also D. R. Butterfield, an influential trader, for their promptness and efficiency in the discharge of the important and hazardous duty devolved upon them, of visiting the disaffected Indians, to induce them to meet the commissioners. Latest advices report the commission to have reached Fort Laramie, upon the upper Platte, where they met the Crows, but did not

make a treaty with them. The Sioux sent in word that they desired to meet the commissioners, but could not until next spring. It is hardly possible for the commission to accomplish all that is required by the act in question within the brief period of a few months, as the objects to be considered are so important (not to say difficult of attainment) that longer time will be needed than was at first supposed.

As the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report to you, in answer to Senate resolution of 8th July last, expressed what, in his judgment, should be the policy of the government with respect to the management of Indian affairs, I deem it proper to embody that expression in this report. He suggests that the Indians, as now situated, can only be saved from extinction by consolidating them, as rapidly as it can be done, upon large reservations from which all whites, except government employes, shall be excluded; by educating them intellectually and morally, by training them in the arts of civilization so that they may become, at the earliest practicable moment, self-supporting, and then, at the proper time, clothe them with the rights of citizenship. Accordingly, he recommends that the government take such steps as may be deemed proper to set apart a territory, somewhere north of the northern line of Nebraska and west of the Missouri river, for the exclusive occupation and ultimate home of all the Indians north of the Platte and of Iowa, and east of the summit of the Rocky mountains, and that appropriations be made at once to prepare for such Indians as are now ready to enter upon pastoral and agricultural pursuits in said territory; that a large territory be set apart south of the southern line of Kansas and west of Arkansas, including the present "Indian territory," the country known as the Stake Plains of Texas, and so much of New Mexico as may be necessary for all of the Indians south of the Platte river and east of the Territory of Arizona; also the selection, on the Pacific coast and in Arizona, of reservations for all the Indians west of the Rocky mountains.

In addition to the recommendations made in the remarks upon the condition of affairs in the several superintendencies and agencies, as they appear in regular order in this report, and now submitted for favorable consideration and action, in the event they are not rendered inexpedient, in part or in whole, by a change of policy which may hereafter be determined upon, the following are also presented, several having been recommended in the last annual report:

1st. The service could be more effectually managed with regard to offences and crimes, were the laws fully adequate to meet all the occasions where the administration of justice and the punishment of offenders are required for the maintenance of order and the common good. I beg leave to ask your attention to the views contained in the annual report of this office of last year upon this subject, and express the hope that Congress will so revise and amend the laws pertaining to Indian matters as to make them effectual to the accomplishment of the desired end in these respects.

2d. It is recommended that so much of the law of 30th June, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, as relates to the matter of depredations by Indians, be revised and altered so as to clearly express the intention of the law with respect to the satisfaction and payment of claims preferred therefor. This being done, the department would be relieved from embarrassment in adjudicating claims in cases where the offenders belong to tribes not in amity, strictly speaking, with the United States, and yet who may not be regarded in a state of hostility unless their treaties are declared abrogated by proper authority. And it is desirable, further, that the law define more particularly in what sense it is to be understood that losses by depredations are to be indemnified out of the annuities of the Indians—whether those distributed in cash only are applicable, or whether those for specific objects may also be held liable.

3d. I renew the recommendation of last year that the system of trade and

licenses, as now carried on, be revised, and that Congress be impressed with the necessity of making more stringent enactments for the protection of the Indians against the unscrupulous and overreaching men who may be licensed to trade with them. If it be practicable to devise and put in operation a system which, sustained by authority of law, will more effectually, with less of the difficulties and evils of that at present in use, meet the wants of the Indians, and save them from unfair dealings of unconscionable traders, sound policy and a just regard for the interests of the Indians require that it should be done. From observation I am satisfied that the law of 26th July, 1866, allowing any loyal citizen, of proper character, to trade with the Indian tribes, is rather a disadvantage to the Indians than otherwise. The department having no authority to restrict the number, nor discretion to decide as to the fitness and ability of the applicant for a license, it follows that any adventurer, however loyal or honest, with an unsuitable or insignificant stock of goods, may engage in the trade. Licenses, in my judgment, should be allowed only to as many responsible and competent traders as the needs and circumstances of the Indians may require. I recommend a repeal of that law.

4th. Attention is called to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the head of this bureau, by making it equal to that received by some other officers of like grade, who, it is believed, have no more important trusts devolved upon them, nor more arduous duties to discharge, than appertain to his office. Also to the necessity of a reorganization of the clerical force of this office, and of the superintendencies and agencies, and of the propriety of increasing the pay of the superintendents and agents for the more efficient management of the business of the Indian service. Recommendations of these objects, with strong reasons in their support, were made in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the past two or three years, and action to some extent has been taken in the matter by Congress. I beg leave to renew those recommendations, in the hope that Congress will favorably act upon them, by passing bills similar to those heretofore submitted to that body.

5th. Should there be no general reorganization provided in reference to the superintendencies and agencies, as recommended in the preceding paragraph, it is respectfully suggested that Congress authorize the appointment of superintendents of Indian affairs, severally, for the Territories of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Dakota. The reasons for this are obvious. By law, the governors of these Territories are made *ex officio* superintendents. Necessarily, much of their time and attention must be taken up in executive duties and by sessions of their respective legislatures, precluding their giving always the personal and frequent investigations which the important interests of the Indian service under their charge require. I see no good reason why there should not be regular superintendents for these Territories, thus placing them upon a footing with New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Washington Territories, which, with the State of Nevada, are each provided with such a superintendent. I also recommend that three full agents be authorized by Congress for Arizona, one for Nevada, and an additional one, each, for Washington, Utah, and California superintendencies.

6th. For the want of sufficient means, this office has not always had the power to carry into effect its purposes and plans for the benefit of Indians not provided for by treaty stipulations; especially has it been so with regard to those in Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. The appropriations hitherto made have been entirely inadequate to meet the pressing need existing in many parts of the service. Measures adopted for the improvement and relief of the Indians have been either not carried out, or but partly executed, and the consequences have been disappointment of hopes, with suffering and trouble in many instances. I therefore recommend that the appropriations applicable to the payment of general incidental expenses, the purchase of agricultural imple-

ments, presents of goods, provisions, and other useful articles for the next fiscal year, be reasonably increased.

I now proceed to notice more particularly the condition of affairs of the superintendencies and agencies, in the following order :

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

In this superintendency there are about 15,000 Indians. Improvement in moral culture and industry is observable, especially in those located upon the Yakama, Chehallis, Lummi, and Pnyallup reservations. It is gratifying to learn that many of them have given up the practices of gambling, polygamy, and other vices. There does not seem to have been much good accomplished by the few schools established among them. Better results are, however, expected when the increased means and facilities which it is proposed to furnish shall have been brought into requisition. The Tulalip school is promising; and that at Simcoe, on the Yakama reservation, presents an example of what right-directed efforts can produce.

Upon several of the reservations but comparatively few of the Indians, for whom they were intended as a permanent home, have located; and, for the reasons given by the superintendent, I favor, as he recommends, a sale of the land and the transfer of the Indians therefrom to other reservations already established.

Of tribes having no treaty relations with the government, there are the Spokanes, Colvilles, and others in the northeast part of the territory, who are liable to be dispossessed of their country by the advance of the whites. The necessity of a treaty is apparent, and I recommend negotiations with them at an early day. A suitable reservation for these tribes will doubtless be found at old Fort Colville.

A full agent is needed for the Indians on the Tulalip reservation, it being impossible for Agent Elder, temporarily in charge, to efficiently discharge the duties pertaining thereto and those of his own agency at the same time.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

Dissatisfaction exists on the part of some of the Oregon Indians. Especially is this the case with the Coast Indians, who complain, and not without good reason, of the want of faith in the government in regard to the treaty made with them in 1855, which has never been ratified. They then ceded their lands and removed to the Coast reservation, (Siletz agency,) expecting that the government would fulfil its part in carrying into effect the stipulations of that treaty; but in this they have been greatly disappointed. As the matter has been enlarged upon, and their claims to a more favorable consideration than they have received urged, in former reports of this office, I will only add that, in my judgment, if it be deemed inexpedient to ratify the treaty referred to, some other arrangement should be entered into, with a view to securing to these Indians a permanent suitable home, and to supplying them with such things as their necessities require.

Superintendent Huntington again renews his recommendation that the agency for the Alsas and others be abandoned, and the Indians removed to the Siletz agency. By so doing they would be brought compactly together, the expense of a sub-agency would be avoided, and there could be opened for settlement by citizens a large fertile tract. Either this should be done, or else additional employes, agricultural implements, and other needed things provided, and the fears of the Indians of being hereafter dispossessed by the encroachments of the whites removed.

Upon the Umatilla reservation the Indians are doing well. They are, however, disturbed by the constantly agitated question by the citizens near them

of their removal, by attempts to intrude upon their land, and by threats to force them to remove. They have no desire to leave, and, as the land is secured to them for a permanent home by solemn treaty obligations, they should be fully protected in the possession and enjoyment of it. If some other equally desirable locality as a home for them, isolated from the whites, can be found, it may be expedient to treat with them for a relinquishment of their right to the land they now occupy.

The other agencies in this superintendency are the Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, and Klamath, upon which operations during the year appear to have been successful to a good degree. In the respect that the Indians on the reservations before named are troubled—that is, by the apprehension of having to give up their lands—the Indians in these agencies are not disturbed, and with proper assistance and encouragement they will make still further advances in civilization. The Klamaths, Modocs, and certain bands of Snakes, whose treaty of 1864 was ratified last year, are not yet fully established upon their reservation. They are, however, hopeful in prospect of the benefits to be derived by the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty and in the execution of measures which are being adopted to promote their interests and progress.

Respecting the Indians of Grande Ronde agency, their agent reports their condition to be far superior to what it was ten years ago, and, what is not usually the case among Indians, the men do the work in the fields, not the women. A new school building is needed, and an appropriation for a blacksmith and necessary shops.

Those under charge of Agent Smith at Warm Springs agency are favorably mentioned as to their improvement. Many of them are industrious, self-sustaining, have abandoned gambling and other vile practices, and are assisting the agent in his efforts to eradicate these vices from the several tribes.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Reservations for the Indians in California are known respectively as the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Tule River.

Most of the Indians are well disposed, evincing much solicitude about farming operations and some anxiety in regard to the permanency of the homes they now possess. The two last named reservations are leased, and it has been a question heretofore whether it would not be best to discontinue them and remove the Indians to the other reservations. A consolidation of all in northern California upon one reserve has also been suggested, but the expediency or practicability of doing so is not clear to my mind. I am of the opinion that the better plan would be to abandon Smith River and transfer the Indians there, numbering about 400, to Round Valley, a reservation of ample accommodations and remarkably fertile. To do this, Superintendent Whiting estimates, will require \$5,000.

The Tule River reservation is now under a lease which expires in December, 1869. This tract, containing 1,280 acres, with additional land, should be purchased for a permanent home for the Indians now upon it, and others in the southern section of the State. It can doubtless be bought for a sum less than it would take to remove the Indians to another locality. An estimate of \$1 per acre in gold coin for its purchase will be submitted to Congress the coming session.

Round Valley, reserved for Indian use by order of the Secretary of the Interior in 1860, is reported to be full of settlers, who, of course, occupy the best portions of it, some claiming to have entered upon the land and made improvements prior to said order, others the right of occupancy by the purchase of old possessory claims, and others, again, that they are there by request and consent of a former superintendent for mutual protection. It is essentially necessary to the well-being of the Indians, and the proper management of

affairs among them by the department, that these claims be extinguished and the whites retire from the reserve. I recommend that steps be taken to accomplish these objects at an early day. A precedent will be found in the action taken by Congress, March 3d, 1865, in regard to settlers upon Hoopa Valley reserve. As to this latter reservation, the title being secured, no outside interference will likely occur, and with an appropriation sufficient to supply it with good agricultural implements, the probability is that it can be made as productive and successful as that of Round valley.

The claims of the Mission Indians to the consideration and protection of the government have been noticed in former annual reports. Little has been done for their good of a permanent character. In point of intelligence and industry they are regarded as being much in advance of any of the Indians of California, but they greatly need a home they can call their own, where they will not be overrun by the whites and subject to pernicious influences of the evil-disposed. I strongly urge that they be located upon some suitable reservation.

The melancholy intelligence was communicated to this office last spring that agent Stockton, in charge of the Indians at Hoopa valley, suffered a violent death at the hands of a desperate Indian named Frank, while making an attempt to arrest him for horse-stealing. The murderer fled to the mountains. Efforts, it was stated, would be made to secure and bring him to trial. What success has attended such efforts this office has not been informed.

The Chemihuevis, living in California on the right bank of the Colorado river, so often engaged in conflict with the Mohave Indians, residing in Arizona on the opposite bank, have entered into a treaty of amity with the latter, thus removing one of the hindrances to the success of the measures adopted to colonize and sustain the Indians of that section upon the Colorado River reservation.

The management of Indian affairs in California had been so unsatisfactory for years past that it determined the department in August, 1866, to despatch a special agent to investigate the condition of things as relating to the Indian service in that State. Accordingly R. J. Stevens, esq., secretary of Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, was selected for that purpose. His report, dated 1st January last, which will be found among the documents herewith, is very interesting, containing sound views and wise suggestions, with valuable information respecting the Indians, the geographical position of the several reservations, the nature of the soil and climate.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

There are over 10,000 Indians in this superintendency, all of whom, with the exception of the Bannocks in the north part of the State, are reported as peaceably disposed, but whether they will continue so long is doubtful. The gradual advance and increasing number of the whites has much to do with diminishing their means of subsistence, and unless a more liberal appropriation is made for the service in this State than heretofore, stern necessity may force them to acts of depredation and hostility.

The amount (\$20,000) appropriated for this fiscal year is entirely insufficient to accomplish to any considerable degree the objects intended, such as, the purchase of agricultural implements, presents, and assisting the Indians to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life. It must also be considered that the various tribes have no treaty relations with the government, unless it be that the Shoshones are to be taken as a part of the people of that name with whom treaties were made by Governor Doty in 1863, and who principally live in Utah and Montana.

Treaties should be negotiated with the several bands of Pah-Utes, numbering about 4,000, and they be colonized on a reservation permanently secured to them, with inducements to keep them there under the charge of an agent of the

department. They are represented as tractable, kind, and industrious. Perhaps the best location for these bands is the Walker River reservation, which is sufficiently large, containing an area of 500 square miles, and including a lake from which ample supplies of fish could be obtained.

Some arrangement should be made to provide a home for the Washoes, a miserable, degraded band, who live by begging around the towns and settlements in the west border of Nevada; also for the Shoshones in the southeast part of the State, who have a good name for honesty and industry.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Reports represent the relations with the hostile tribes of this superintendency as unchanged. What the military have accomplished towards producing a better state of things is not apparent. In some instances their scouting parties may have been successful; still there is no general peace; depredations and murders by the Indians are yet committed. The trouble is mainly with the large and war-like tribe of Apaches, but these, recently, have indicated a desire to be friendly, to cease their depredations, and be restricted to a country of defined limits. Some of their bands entered into a treaty last summer, with an officer of the army in command at Fort Grant, but the arrangement being unauthorized has been disavowed.

By your direction Superintendent Dent has been instructed to visit these Indians, with a view to ascertain their disposition in reference to negotiating with the government and locating upon a reservation. Although seemingly intractable, it is believed that by well-directed efforts their warlike and predatory habits may be changed, and thus resulting, a great source of trouble to the citizens of Arizona will be removed. The murder of Superintendent Leihy and his clerk, in the latter part of 1866, is believed to have been the deed of the Tonto band of Apaches, the inciting motives being, it is thought, to terrify the whites and cause them to leave the Territory.

The Hualapais are also hostile. An attempt to bring them into a peaceful condition failed, in consequence of the killing of one of their most influential chiefs by whites.

The Yavapais, too, have been troublesome and outrageous. All the other tribes are well disposed and making considerable progress in civilization. Their claims upon the government for protection and a liberal provision of the means required for their more rapid advancement are just and pressing. Ample appropriations should be made to enable the department to place all upon reservations, to introduce the benefits of schools, and to help them to acquire a practical knowledge of the industrial arts.

The Colorado river reservation has not so far been very successful, yet it is believed, with additional aid from Congress, it can be made a suitable home for many of the tribes. It will not do, however, to withdraw the Indians from their hunting grounds unless adequate provision is made for them on the reservation.

In the northeast of Arizona live the Moquis Pueblos, about 3,000 in number, reported to be in a wretched condition. Last summer a gross outrage was committed upon them by a party of armed Mexicans, who killed several of their people, took captive a number of the women and children, besides driving off many of their sheep. By the prompt movement of Agent Ward, in charge of the Pueblos in New Mexico, the captives and most of the property were recovered. The offenders being known, steps are being taken to have them arrested, tried, and punished.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

The estimated number of Indians in this superintendency is 25,000, comprising many bands or tribes of Utahs and Shoshones, with a few Bannocks. As with most tribes in other portions of the Indian country, so it is with these—they are

fast decreasing. They have been generally peaceable and friendly; a few instances of petty thieving only have occurred. The greater part of them live by the chase, and show little disposition to become tillers of the soil. Some, however, manifest a commendable desire to change their mode of life, and a good example is furnished by "Kanos," chief of the Pahvants, a man of progressive ideas. To this chief the settlers in parts of Utah are indebted for friendly conduct in warning them of the movements of the hostile Black Hawk and his party.

Noted among the Indians of this Territory is "Waskakee," chief of the eastern Shoshones, always friendly, and deserving the praise awarded by all who know his virtues and noble characteristics. I refer to his sensible views as to the probable cause of the hostile feeling and demonstrations by the Sioux and other Indians on the Upper Platte, embodied in a letter from Superintendent Head, which will be found among the documents accompanying this report. His people, numbering about 2,000, usually spend the winter in Wind River valley, Dakota, which abounds in game, and affords them mainly their supplies for subsistence. They want that valley for a reservation, and if it be practicable I shall favor granting it to them. The mixed bands of Bannock and Shoshones could be located there also, and in charge of the same agent.

But little progress has been made in operations upon the Uinta reservation, intended as a home for all the Utah Indians. By the aid of the appropriation made for this year for that object, it is to be hoped that the reservation will soon be in such a state of readiness as to admit of an early removal of a large number upon it.

There are no schools or missionaries among these wild and ignorant people, a fact which strongly appeals to the sympathy and charity of those who are seeking fields where they may labor for the cause of humanity. Until these Indians are fully established upon reservations we may not reasonably expect that their education in letters and Christianity will receive much attention.

A large number of Bannocks and Shoshones, ranging about the headwaters of the Yellowstone and other rivers, believed to be the mixed bands with whom Governor Doty negotiated a treaty in October, 1863, are represented as being without the care of a government agent, and very poor. The treaty mentioned gives them the right to share in the annuities of the eastern Shoshones under their treaty of July 2, 1863. This is manifestly unjust, when it is considered that the eastern Shoshones were not consulted about it, and have not consented to such an arrangement. I recommend that Congress appropriate for these mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones \$5,000, being the amount estimated by Superintendent Head as in fulfilment of the stipulations of their treaty, and that the said treaty be changed so as to give them an annuity without reference to any stipulations under the treaty with the eastern band. Superintendent Head's letter, relative to these mixed bands, is herewith.

It is gratifying to state that Black Hawk, with his war party, at last desires peace, and has promised Superintendent Head to cease fighting and committing depredations. That officer is confident he will give no further trouble.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

Perhaps in no part of the Indian service are affairs more important or more deserving serious consideration than those in this superintendency. Legislation by Congress is earnestly desired to enable the department to adopt measures indispensably necessary to bring about an improved condition of our Indian relations in this section. Attention is especially directed to the Navajos at the Bosque Redondo reservation. The War Department having control of these Indians from the time they were captured by the military, a few months ago, arranged to turn them over to the Interior Department, and an order to that

effect was issued. Last advices from the superintendent of Indian affairs state that the transfer had not then been made, but that it would be by the 1st of this month, November. This office is ready to receive the Indians, to furnish subsistence, and to make the necessary preparations to aid them to carry on their agricultural and other pursuits, but only for a limited period, say for three months, and as a consequence an additional appropriation will be required. Whether they should remain on this reservation permanently or be removed to another is a matter I am not now ready to decide. Evidently they are averse to remaining, and long to be restored to their old country. The reservation was originally set apart for the Mescalero Apaches. Superintendent Norton reports it a failure; that the soil is poor, water unhealthy, and wood very scarce, and to be had only at a great distance. If as described, it can hardly be a suitable location for so many as the Navajoes number, 7,341; but, perhaps, the test of its suitableness and adaptation to their wants has not yet been fully made, at least under the direction of the Indian department, and possibly, by means which Congress shall afford, and the management of a good agent, with proper assistants, results may prove it to be capable of being made a sustaining and comfortable home for them. I recommend to your consideration the statements and views of Superintendent Norton in regard to these Indians, contained in his annual report herewith, as also respecting other tribes, especially as to the expediency of locating upon reservations. I have no doubt, if his suggestions of colonizing the several tribes in the localities named by him were carried into effect, that the condition of affairs in the Territory would be greatly improved, with advantage to both Indians and citizens.

About the most troublesome Indians to be found anywhere are the Mimbres and Mogall bands of Gila Apaches, who have long been hostile, and have committed many murders of citizens, and frequent depredations. It is thought they can be prevailed upon to be peaceable and settle upon a reservation.

Much has been communicated heretofore in annual reports concerning the Pueblo Indians. Their situation is one full of interest, and appeals strongly to the government for its care and protection. A great wrong is being done them by citizens who are endeavoring to get possession of their lands by unfair means. Lately, to rid their lands of settlers, suits were instituted before the United States court. One of the parties entered a demurrer to the effect that as the republic of Mexico had recognized the Pueblos as citizens, and as the United States had not made any special allusion to them when the Territory of New Mexico was acquired, therefore they are citizens now. Chief Justice Slough sustained the demurrer, and his decision has created much trouble among the Indians. It is feared that unless the decision is reversed by a higher court, or overruled by Congress, these inoffensive Pueblos will eventually become beggared and ruined. Should the court, to which an appeal has been taken, sustain the decision of Justice Slough, it is hoped that Congress will take such action as will fully protect the rights of this people. I renew the recommendation made in a previous report of this office, that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to furnish these industrious, though poor Pueblos, with agricultural implements, and to establish schools among them.

A considerable trade is carried on by Mexicans of New Mexico in cattle stolen from citizens of Texas by the Comanches, the Mexicans lending them horses and pistols for the purpose. Vigorous steps should be taken to break up this trade, and restrain the Indians from committing outrages upon the people of that State. This can, perhaps, best be accomplished by negotiating a treaty with these Comanches, as, according to information communicated by Agent Labadi, who was sent by Superintendent Norton to them to recover a captive white boy, they expressed a desire to be peaceable and friendly, and had appointed a day, some time in October, to meet the agent again to make a treaty of peace, and at the same time surrender the captives in their possession. By

your direction instructions were forwarded to Agent Leavenworth to proceed forthwith to the place where these Indians agreed to meet Agent Labadi, to counsel with and endeavor to induce them to send some of their principal and most influential men to the council which the peace commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of 20th July last proposed to hold with other Indians at Fort Larned about the 15th of October ultimo. Should they have agreed to do so, and their representatives have reached that point before the work of the commission shall have closed, it may be expected that some arrangements have been made with them for peace and friendly conduct towards the citizens of Texas. In that case quietude and a sense of security may be enjoyed by the people who have so long been kept in dread of attacks by these Indians, and suffered so much by their frequent outrages and depredations. Agent Labadi has received similar instructions.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

There has been during the past year no very marked change in the condition of the Indians of this superintendency, and it will not likely be much improved until they are all concentrated upon reservations and furnished the means to enter upon a different mode of life to what they are now leading. It does not appear that they are disposed at present to do this; on the contrary, they are averse to it. Yet it is their only remedy against the evils to which they are subjected and the inevitable consequences of the steady advance of the white race.

The tribes in the two agencies established for the Territory are the Uinta and Grand River Utes and the Tabeguache Utes, together numbering about 6,500. With the former a treaty was made in 1866 by Governor Cummings, which secured to the government routes of travel through the country claimed by them, and provides indemnity for the interference by citizens and the railroad company with their hunting grounds, and for the destruction of timber. I concur in the opinion expressed by this office, in submitting the treaty to your department last January, that it should be ratified.

In regard to the Tabeguache Utes, Agent Head reports that their management has caused him much anxiety, and he is more than ever impressed with the importance of removing them to the reservation provided in their treaty of 1863. Events, and the condition of things hitherto, have prevented the adoption of measures for that end, but should there be no special legislation by Congress respecting the matter of colonizing all the tribes in Colorado in one locality, the efforts of the department will be directed to the securing of this object at the earliest practicable date.

The Mohuache Utes, living in the northern part of New Mexico, who are related by intermarriage with the Tabeguache band, and speaking the same language, should be removed to that reservation, or one near it, and some provision made for their support.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

In the absence of annual reports, except that of Agent Wright, from this superintendency, I am unable to make such a statement of the condition of the service within its bounds as could be desired.

The Blackfeet bands have always been more or less hostile with the whites, and with some of their Indian neighbors. In 1865 a treaty was made for a cession of the country claimed by them, lying south of the Missouri, the object being to throw open to settlement a section supposed to contain precious metals. No action has been taken upon it in consequence of the Indians having, soon after, violated its stipulations by renewing hostilities. The necessity for such an arrangement as it proposed still exists, and if the treaty is not to be ratified, another should be negotiated.

I deem it expedient that a separate treaty should be made with the Gros Ventres, a band of the Blackfeet, and a party to the treaty referred to, as they live distant from the others, and are on unfriendly terms with them. These Gros Ventres are friendly to the whites, and should be favored in this respect. It was the intention of the northwest commissioners to meet them for that purpose last year, but it was found impracticable to do so.

The agency for the Blackfeet at Fort Benton is regarded as being located in an unsuitable place. The town established at that point being incorporated and subject to territorial and national taxation, its citizens claim that the laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes are inapplicable to them, and therefore they may not be restricted in trading with the Indians who come among them. As a matter of course, the Indians are furnished with liquor, and the results are, frequently, difficulties between them and the whites. I propose that the agency be removed either to the Sun River farm, formerly selected for the purpose, but which, for various causes, was abandoned several years ago, or to some other locality remote from the settlements and great lines of travel. Agent Wright suggests a point called Beaver creek, on the north side of Bear Paw mountains.

From the Flathead agency no annual report has yet been received, but by letter from Agent Wells it appears that the Indians on the reservation require much to be done for them, in order to relieve their wants and improve their condition. Those who went out on the usual buffalo hunt have returned very destitute, having lost many horses, &c., by the acts of marauding Blackfeet. The band in Bitter Root valley has suffered the loss of their entire crops by the visitation of the grasshoppers and crickets. At the agency the prospects of a good harvest are reported as favorable.

A considerable number of Bannocks and Shoshones range in the southern part of Montana, with whom it was, at one time, believed no treaty had ever been made; but recent information leads to the conclusion that they are parties to the treaty negotiated in 1863, at Soda Springs, by Governor Doty, not yet ratified. Reference herein is made to them in my remarks under the head of "Utah superintendency." This office recommended, in February last, that Congress be asked to appropriate \$20,000 to provide subsistence, clothing, and selecting a reservation for them.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

There are in this superintendency about 5,500 Indians, comprising the Nez Percé, Lower Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Cœur d'Alene, Kootenay, Bannock, and Shoshone tribes.

The Nez Percés only have a treaty with the government, and, by their treaty of June 9, 1863, are provided with a diminished reservation. By direction of the President, two reservations have been set apart for the other tribes; one in the northern part of Idaho, upon which it is proposed to locate the Cœur d'Alene and other Indians in that vicinity; the other at Fort Hall, designed for the Bannocks, Shoshones, and all straggling Indians in the central and southern parts of the Territory. That at Fort Hall, as a permanent location for the bands named, is dependent upon the consent of Waskakee's band in Utah, known as the Eastern Shoshones, the land being within the limits acknowledged as their hunting grounds by their treaty of 1863. I think, however, there will be no difficulty on that point. It is the purpose of the department to remove the Indians to those reservations as early as may be practicable; but as the means on hand are insufficient to effect much, it will be necessary that Congress make adequate appropriations therefor. With these tribes concentrated upon the tracts thus set apart, under the care of an efficient agent, with the aid of schools, a supply of provisions for their subsistence, agricultural implements, and their

instruction in the industrial arts, it may be expected that, ere long, their condition will be greatly improved, and the citizens will have fewer occasions to complain of Indian outrages or difficulties. Such as have been, and are now, hostile, occupy no particular part of the country, nor are they organized under any tribal power, but wander from place to place committing deeds of violence, and plundering the communities they find defenceless.

Much dissatisfaction has existed among the Nez Percés on account of the non-ratification of their treaty of 1863 for so long a time, the non-payment of their annuities, and the encroachments of whites upon their lands. The patience exhibited under circumstances so unfavorable, and the fidelity to their obligations to the government, so faithfully maintained, are truly to be commended. Now that the treaty has been proclaimed without the amendments, to which they made such persistent objection, it is hoped that the ill-feeling engendered by the causes referred to will be soon removed, and their future become more hopeful and promising of good results. The government has its duty to perform in affording protection to their rights under existing laws and treaty stipulations. Their reservation, defined by the treaty of 1863, should not be intruded upon in any manner by whites. Let the intercourse act of June 30, 1834, be strictly and promptly enforced against all intruders; let there be a faithful execution of the laws prohibiting the sale to, or introduction among, the Indians of spirituous liquors, and we shall not probably hear of difficulty on their part, nor of their suspecting the government of a want of good faith in its care of the rights and interests. Agent O'Neil has lately reported that many laws enacted by the legislature of Idaho, in direct violation of the intercourse act of 1834, are in operation upon the reservation, under which charters for ferries and bridges have been granted, and roads laid off. Without more definite information than he has given, I am not prepared to make any suggestions in regard to the matter. If it be as he states, then injustice is manifestly being done, and proper steps should be taken to determine such legislative enactments to be of no force.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Powerful and warlike Indians are to be found among the nine bands of the Upper Missouri Sioux. The most peaceably disposed tribes are the Yauctons, Poncas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Assinaboines, and Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux. Notwithstanding their solemn treaty obligations to be friendly, assumed scarcely a year since, some of the nine bands of Sioux have been waging war against the government for months past. Elsewhere in this report I have noticed more particularly the cause and events connected with our present Indian difficulties in the countries watered by the Powder and Platte rivers.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, located in the northeast part of the Territory, near the Minnesota border, are friendly. An agent has been appointed to take charge of them, and as far as means are available they will be furnished with such things as the treaty with them ratified last spring, stipulates shall be provided.

From the report of Agent Hanson, in charge of the Upper Missouri Sioux, it will be seen that a general desire has been manifested by them to plant. With judicious efforts by the department, sustained by liberal appropriations for the supply of agricultural implements, it is thought that many may be induced to settle, abandon the chase, and labor for a support.

Amidst surrounding difficulties, with influences strongly calculated to involve them in the hostilities of others, the Yaucton Sioux, under Agent Conger, have remained true to the government. They have sustained this summer a heavy loss in the destruction of their entire corn crop, by the ravages of immense numbers of grasshoppers, the value of the crop being estimated at \$50,000. So

severe a calamity, urgently appeals for relief, and I trust that Congress will grant it. Such aid as the department can give by the means at its disposal, and applicable to the object, will be furnished to them, as well as to the Poncas and others, sufferers from the same cause. Their educational interests have been much neglected, and something should be done to meet their need in this regard.

No material change in the general condition of the other tribes is perceptible. The Poncas continue friendly, and now that their treaty, made two years ago, has been ratified, and they have a permanent home secured, their gradual advancement in civilization, under measures put in operation for their benefit, may reasonably be expected.

The Assinaboines and tribes in the northern part of the Territory are in general friendly disposed. Causes, however, exist which may lead to trouble. Dissatisfaction is expressed at the encroachments of the whites upon their country; especially is this the case with the Assinaboines. They complain that, notwithstanding they yielded to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty with them in 1866, not yet ratified, the right of certain routes of travel for the whites, to settlements in Montana, another route is being used through their country without their consent. Unless some arrangement is made in the matter, satisfactory to them, it is feared that hostilities on their part will follow.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

From the report of Superintendent Murphy, and reports of the agents under his charge, the general state of affairs among the several tribes in the superintendency is ascertained to be in substance as follows:

Pottawatomies.—These Indians are in a prosperous condition, and increasing in numbers. The nation is reaping decided advantage from the good schools established among them, especially that of the St. Mary's Mission, a Catholic institution, and admirably managed. Many of the tribes competent to sustain creditably the relation of citizenship, are taking the initiatory steps to become citizens under the provisions of their treaty of 1861. Patents in fee simple have been issued to 190, and during the coming year perhaps 300 will receive them. Complaint is made that these people cannot get justice against wrongs by the whites, as the courts do not regard them to be either citizens of the United States or Kansas. The only remedy against the evils surrounding them is to be found in their removal to a new home, and this from force of circumstances must be effected ere long, not only with this tribe, but all others residing on reservations in eastern Kansas.

Shawnees.—Many of these Indians hold their lands in severalty; have made good progress, and bear the reputation of being thrifty, moral, and intelligent, in these respects not being excelled by their white neighbors. Those holding lands in common are not so well off, having many difficulties to encounter, not the least of which is the intrusion of the whites upon their lands and the despoiling them of their property. Expecting the ratification of their treaty of last winter, about which they are exceedingly anxious, and the consequent removal from Kansas, the Shawnees have not made any new improvements, but have, however, raised good crops.

Delawares, Wyandotts.—The former last spring entered into an arrangement with the Cherokees for a residence in the Cherokee country, and they are now preparing to remove there. Upon doing so they will then become merged into that nation. A few may elect to be citizens and remain in the States. Thus, soon will be lost sight of a nation once powerful, whose career has been marked with many vicissitudes and changes since the time their forefathers, many years ago, left the waters of the Susquehanna, and emigrated, step by step, to the then far west.

The Wyandotts are few in number, and can scarcely be regarded as a tribe. Some became citizens under the provisions of the treaty of 1855, and others declined to change their relation in that respect. Their situation is a peculiar one, from which they can, it is thought, only be relieved by appropriate legislation of Congress. They desire to sell their lands and remove to the Indian country, and I am of the opinion that it will be best for their interest and for the people of Kansas that an arrangement be effected to this end. This will however be accomplished should the treaty of February last, made with the Senecas and Shawnees and other tribes, be ratified, as it provides a home for them on a tract of 20,000 acres, ceded by the first article of that treaty, being a part of the Seneca reservation.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.—The statistics of population show a decrease in the number of this tribe, as is the case with most of the tribes who live by the chase. They are averse to a change of habits, to education, and agricultural pursuits. An exception may be found in Keokuk, the principal chief, and a few others, who have farms and encourage the schools established among them. Last year the "Kindergarten" system of instruction was authorized to be introduced, but it does not appear to have been brought into use for want of certain requisites. I question whether sufficient interest has been given to the matter and proper efforts made to give it a fair test.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians form a small band of eighty-four souls, hold lands in severalty, have comfortable homes, and are prospering. They have a good school and are not disposed to leave their present abode. Included in the agency for the above-named tribes are the Ottawas, formerly in charge of Special Agent Hutchinson. By the operation of their treaty of 1862 they ceased, since July last, to be a tribe, and have become citizens. They are in great trouble, and desire the ratification of the treaty made by them conjointly with other Kansas tribes last winter, a stipulation of which gives them choice of citizenship or to remain in their tribal relations, and provides for the removal from Kansas of such as do not become citizens. That treaty has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

Kansas or Kaws.—An improvident and wild though peaceably disposed tribe, the same now as they were many years ago. What has been done for them in the way of building houses upon their reserve, opening a school, and assisting them to learn how to cultivate the soil, has failed, in a great measure, to produce any marked change in them for the better. They now see that their source of support—the chase—will before long avail them little or nothing. Until their dependence on that shall have been abandoned there can be little hope of any decided improvement on their present condition. Once about the richest Indians in Kansas they are now perhaps the poorest and most unpromising.

Kickapoos.—Those on the reserve number 252. Some of these were formerly Pottawatomies, who, years since, becoming dissatisfied with their own people, purchased rights among this tribe. The great majority of the Kickapoos went off south during the late war, many as far as Mexico. During the past year some have returned, and those now in Mexico are anxious to get back again. Though unsettled in view of the question of their removal from Kansas, the tribe generally has prospered, and those who expect to remain as citizens are much interested in the education of their children.

Miamies, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskasias and Weas.—These people all hold lands in severalty. In point of intelligence and improvement they ranked with the tribes most advanced in civilization, but, owing to their vices learned from the whites, and to the use of spirituous liquors by many of them, their numbers have been much reduced; especially is this the case of the Miamies. Should the treaty arrangements entered into with these Indians during the past spring be approved and carried into effect, some of them will no doubt assume the relation of citizens, while others will remove to the Indian

country in hope of securing a home suitable to their condition where they may engage in the pursuits of life without the hindrances or difficulties to which they are subjected in their present position.

New York Indians.—There are about 100 Indians in Kansas who removed from New York and Wisconsin and settled upon lands set apart for the use of the Six Nations of New York, under the treaty with them of 1838. A tract was selected lying adjacent to and north of the Osage reservation. These Indians, under the provisions of that treaty, located there and made themselves comfortable homes, but the lands being thrown open to white settlement they were compelled, by the lawless violence of citizens, to abandon them. In the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for last year the opinion is expressed that the New York Indians have a valid claim against the government arising out of this transaction, and Congress should provide for its equitable settlement. A treaty was made in 1863 with a view to arranging the matter to the satisfaction of the parties interested, but it has never been ratified. I suggest that some action be taken upon it during the next session of Congress.

Kiowas and Comanches.—Wild and roving Indians, whose range extends over a large part of western Texas and into New Mexico and up as far north as the Arkansas. No doubt many of the charges of outrages and depredations against them are true. An inveterate prejudice seems to exist among those bands who are not under treaty obligations against the people of Texas, arising, it may be, mainly from the fact that the country was once owned and peopled by a race (the Mexicans) whom they had ever regarded and treated as enemies. They do not seem to have fully comprehended that the annexation of Texas made its people citizens of the United States, whom they were bound to respect as such, and to refrain from acts of hostility or depredations against them. In their unlawful proceedings they receive encouragement from the unprincipled whites and Mexicans who trade with them for ill-gotten gains, especially cattle stolen from citizens of Texas. Upon this subject I refer to remarks made under the head of "New Mexico Superintendency," based on a report of Agent Labadi, who had been despatched to Texas to recover captives held by these Indians.

Complaints by military commanders, during the past year, have been made against the Kiowas, parties to the treaty of 1865, of a raid into Texas; of entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against the government; of threatening the military posts on the Arkansas, capturing citizens of Texas, and other outrages. The charges do not appear to have been sustained, except that of the raid into Texas in 1866, a report of which was made to the department by Agent Taylor, in September of that year. General Hancock, commanding the military expedition now upon the plains, became satisfied, in the course of his investigations in the matter of Indian troubles, that the Kiowas and Comanches were all right, and so informed their present agent, J. H. Leavenworth. That agent reports, on the 2d of September ultimo, that his Indians have remained quiet and peaceable as far as respects the causes of difficulties with other tribes, but does not deny that they committed wrongs upon the people of Texas. He was then about making arrangements for the tribes south of the Arkansas to meet the peace commissioners in the council to be held at Fort Larned, where they were in due time represented by their chiefs, and the treaty arrangements entered into with them as hereinbefore noticed.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches—Until the unfortunate movement by General Hancock with his military expedition into the country of these Indians, they were comparatively peaceable and friendly as a people. Without sufficient cause, in my judgment, they have been dispersed, their village destroyed, and personal effects burned. Agent Wynkoop reports them to be south of the Arkansas, and believes they have not engaged in hostilities. They were repre-

sented in the council of the peace commissioners, in connection with the Comanches and Kiowas mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Among the documents herewith will be found a communication from Agent Wynkoop, of 14th September ultimo, giving a full statement of the military operations, as they affected the Indians of his agency.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Within the bounds of the superintendency are located the following tribes:

Winnebagos.—The lot of this tribe has been truly one of hardship. Since 1832 they have several times, by force of circumstances, been compelled to change their place of abode. From the beautiful country on the Blue Earth river, in Minnesota, granted to them by treaty as their permanent home, they were unjustly removed in 1863, because, as alleged, the people of Minnesota would not tolerate the presence of any Indians, however well disposed, in that State after the terrible outbreak of the Sioux in 1862. This is not, I opine, all of the truth; they (the citizens) coveted the splendid country these inoffensive and friendly Winnebagoes were occupying, and the Sioux difficulties furnished the pretext to get rid of them with the aid of congressional legislation. After three years of wandering and suffering, during which many died, they have at last been provided with a suitable home in Nebraska, on a part of the Omaha reserve, purchased from the Omahas—a fine tract, fertile, well timbered and watered. Under the judicious arrangements of Superintendent Denman and the efforts of their efficient agent, Mr. Mathewson, they are being placed in a position where, with the aid supplied by their treaty stipulations, they will rapidly progress, and may be expected soon to attain to their former prosperity. Superintendent Denman is of the opinion that by right management they will soon be so far advanced in the chief elements of civilization as to entitle them to the privileges of citizenship. It is recommended that the fourth section of the act of Congress of February 21, 1863, allotting the Winnebagoes lands in severalty, be so amended as to allot 160, instead of 80, acres to each head of a family, and to each unmarried person over eighteen years of age 80 acres.

The Winnebagoes have a just claim against the government on account of their removal from Minnesota, the expenses of which were borne out of their own tribal funds. I think the government is clearly bound in all honor to refund to them moneys thus expended. I therefore earnestly recommend that Congress appropriate the necessary amount, and further, that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made to provide them with work cattle, hogs, sheep, wagons, farming implements, &c. A small number of the tribe yet remain in Minnesota, who claim that they have forfeited no right and lost no privilege acquired under any former treaty; that by the treaty of 1859 they obtained a vested right to the lands they occupy, and that the act of Congress under which the great body of the tribe removed was in violation of that treaty. They ask that the allotments provided by the treaty of 1859 be secured to them by sufficient evidence of title; that they be paid their distributive share of the proceeds of the sale of the Winnebago trust lands; their share of all other moneys payable to the Winnebagoes under treaty stipulations; that their share of the funds of the tribe be capitalized and paid to them in bulk, and then, these things being done, their peculiar relations as Indians be dissolved, and they be left to merge themselves in the community where they have cast their lot. These requests are eminently proper and just, and a compliance therewith would be no more than doing an act of justice to a greatly wronged people. I have no hesitancy in strongly urging the enactment by Congress of such laws as may be necessary to meet the case.

Omahas.—These Indians, although they have not entirely abandoned the chase, have given considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, and under the

beneficial provisions of their treaty are making reasonable progress. The sale of a part of their lands to the Winnebagoes, now their neighbors, affords additional assistance, which, with their industry and good management, will enable them to become, ere long, self-sustaining, and, with the completion of the allotment of lands to them in severalty, will, it is hoped, cease altogether their dependence in any degree upon the chase for a living.

Pawnees—Numbering about 2,750, are located on a reservation in the eastern part of Nebraska, and depend for subsistence mainly upon the chase. They have been faithful friends of the government, sending, during the late rebellion, many of their young men into the military service, and during the past spring furnished two hundred to serve under General Augur in his operations against the hostile Indians. In consequence of the raids of the Sioux the Pawnees have not met with their usual success in hunting.

The schools on the reservation are flourishing and promise good results under proper management. Their agent thinks they have not land enough under cultivation, and recommends that 3,000 acres be broken, and that they be encouraged to settle down to farming by being provided with stock animals, agricultural implements, and other requisites.

Ottos and Missourias—Numbering about 500, live on their reservation of 250 square miles, lying in Kansas and Nebraska. Notwithstanding that liberal provisions were made for them by treaty stipulations, they do not seem to have been much benefited or improved; on the contrary, they are destitute and retrograding. Not more than about one hundred acres are cultivated by them. In such straits for food have they at times been placed as to be compelled to kill the cattle provided to work their lands, and during the past winter were forced to go out and gather the hogs and cattle that had died. It is understood they are willing to sell a part of their reservation, which is much greater than their necessities require, so that they may have means to procure stock and farming implements. I suggest that an arrangement should be effected for diminishing the reserve, so that the means which would in that event be realized from the sale of the remainder of their lands could be judiciously employed to induce them to engage in agricultural pursuits and to educate their children; or else that the whole tract be purchased and the tribe removed to the Indian territory.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and Iowas—These Indians have a reservation in the southeast corner of Nebraska. The two first tribes are confederated, and being well sustained by their large annuities, are not given to industrial habits; the consequence is, they are intemperate and indifferent about their improvement in education and civilization. What little is done in the way of cultivating the ground is the work of squaws. They are anxiously waiting for the ratification of the treaty made with them last spring, which provides for the sale of their reservation, and a removal of their tribe to the Indian territory. Their neighbors, the Iowas, are a much more advanced people, some of them being good farmers. Should the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes be ratified, the Iowas desire that an arrangement be made with them also, with a view to a sale of their reserve, and their removal likewise to the Indian territory, as they apprehend the government will not let them remain in their present position but for a few years, and if they must leave eventually they prefer doing so now. I recommend that steps be taken to effect such an arrangement as they desire.

Santee Sioux are temporarily located on a reservation in the northern part of Nebraska, at the junction of the Niobrara river with the Missouri. They are the remains of the people removed from Crow creek, in Dakota Territory, with the addition of some who, for alleged complicity in the massacre of citizens of Minnesota, in 1862, had been captured and imprisoned at Davenport, but finally released by order of President Lincoln. Under the care of their agent, and the means provided by the government, they are doing comparatively well. Com-

plaints were made against them last spring of committing depredations in Dakota, but they do not appear to have been sustained. They are peaceable and obedient, and it is believed that it is only necessary to give them a permanent location to secure their prosperity. A delegation of the Santees, under Agent Stone, visited this city last February for the purpose of making a treaty, or obtaining something definite as to what course the government would pursue towards them hereafter; but they received no satisfaction. The chiefs and a few others are willing to plant and improve the land while waiting the tardy action of the government, but the great majority of the tribe are not inclined to give much attention to such things until they have some guarantee, by treaty or otherwise, that the land they cultivate is to be their permanent home. A full history of this people for the past five or six years, and of others known as the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Mdawakanton, and Wapakoota bands, is embraced in the annual report of this office for 1866.

Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are tribes belonging to the Upper Platte agency, and more or less, with the exception of a few friendly disposed, have been engaged in hostilities against the government for more than a year past. The friendly portion of them, chiefly of the Brulé and Ogallalla bands, have manifested a willingness to keep aloof from their hostile relatives and remain peaceable. They have been supplied with subsistence, and the efforts of the department have been directed to encourage their friendly disposition. Until the difficulties are settled, and definite arrangements in reference to the future relations or position of these tribes, it is thought best that they should be located and cared for at a point north of the Platte river near Fort McPherson, to which place a large number have removed. At latest advices most of these Indians, under Spotted Tail, Two Strikes, Swift Bear, and Big Mouth, were, by permission of the peace commissioners, south of the Platte hunting buffalo. They had promised to return by the middle of September to meet in council the commissioners at Fort Laramie. Agent Patrick reports that they are anxious to cultivate the soil, and recommends that they be supplied with agricultural implements. Big Mouth's people (Ogallallas) greatly need material for tents, as they are very destitute in the respect of shelter. This chief has been a steadfast friend to the whites, and has used all his influence to induce the northern Indians to be peaceable. The agent also recommends that a school be established at the new camp, the one at Fort Laramie, under contract with the chaplain of the post, Mr. Wright, being discontinued. Under direction of the peace commissioners, Superintendent Denman visited the camp of these Indians on the North Platte, to inform them that permission had been given them to go on a hunt, and that it was expected that Spotted Tail and his fellow chiefs would place themselves in communication with the hostile bands in the region of country they proposed to hunt, the head waters of the Republican, and endeavor to persuade them to abandon the war-path and meet the commissioners at Fort Laramie. Ten of their most trustworthy young men were selected as messengers, and fully equipped with offerings of peace and sent to the hostiles. The superintendent confidently states that Spotted Tail and his followers will act in good faith, and will prove powerful instruments in consummating peace. For full information in regard to the transactions of the present Indian war and its origin, I respectfully refer to the voluminous document accompanying the report of your department, of 12th July ultimo, to the President of the United States Senate, and which will be found printed in Executive Document No. 13, 40th Congress, 1st session.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Within the bounds of this superintendency are the Cherokees, numbering about 13,566; Choctaws, 12,500; Chickasaws, 4,500; Seminoles, 2,000; Creeks,

14,300; and other tribes, of which notice is taken in their order following remarks respecting these; but since 1st October, ultimo, the agency embracing the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, has formed a part of the central superintendency. A comparison of these numbers with the population returns of little more than ten years ago, reveals the fact of a large decrease in the several tribes. Prior to the late civil war they were steadily advancing in civilization and prosperity. Some of the tribes have a written language, national constitution, and laws, churches, public schools, and their people generally were successful in agricultural and other pursuits. The Seminoles and Creeks, though not so far advanced, yet had decidedly improved in many respects, promising good results for the future. The consequences of the war have thrown them back, so that in a great measure they have to do over again the work of years in building up their homes and fortunes. This, under the treaties but lately made with them, is being done with energy and hope. No doubt they will ere long attain to more than their former prosperous condition.

Senecas, Confederate Senecas, and Shawnees, occupy the northeast corner of the Indian country, and have done well in their farming operations the past year. The Senecas, by the treaty made with them last year, not yet ratified, cede 20,000 acres of their reservation for a home for the Wyandotts. This is a very desirable arrangement, and it is hoped it will be consummated. By treaty at the same time the Senecas, joined with the Shawnees, have agreed to sell their half of the present reserve of the two tribes to the Miamies and Peorias of Kansas, and to unite with the other Senecas. The agreement awaits the action of the Senate.

The Quapaws, who receive no annuity, have suffered for the want of the necessities of life. They are located upon a reserve of 96,000 acres. By treaty arrangements last winter they ceded to the United States portions of the reserve, and the land so ceded is now being intruded upon by squatters in violation of law. It is hoped the treaty will be early ratified, so that the Quapaws may, by the proceeds of the sale of the ceded lands, be relieved from their pressing wants and have means to assist them in their agricultural and other pursuits.

Osages, a tribe numbering about 3,000, and formerly possessed of an extensive reservation in southern Kansas, but which by cession made in their treaty of 1865 has been much reduced; thereby they relinquished to the United States one portion of their land for the consideration of \$300,000, which sum is to be invested and the interest paid to them annually in money, clothing, provisions, or such other articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, the land so relinquished to be sold, and after reimbursing the government the cost of survey and sale, and the \$300,000 the Indians receive, the remainder of the proceeds of the sale is to be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the civilization fund, to be used for the education and civilization of Indian tribes. Another part they cede to be held in trust and sold, the proceeds to be placed in the treasury of the United States, and interest annually thereon expended in building houses, the purchase of agricultural implements and for other beneficial purposes. Notwithstanding the advantages possessed for improving their condition, the Osages are still a wild people, living by the chase, with what they steal, and are but little inclined to become civilized. Their wealth consists in horses, wampum and trinkets. Charges against them of being on the war-path are doubtless not true. The lands ceded by them are overrun with settlers, who are even crowding upon their diminished reserve, and it may become necessary before long to arrange for their removal from Kansas. Their agent is of the opinion that they will go upon reservations in the Indian country.

Wichitas, Caddoes, Wacos, Keechies, Tawcapoes, Delawares.—Most of these tribes were formerly residents of Texas, and all before the late war were living on the leased lands west of the Choctaw country. During the war they were compelled to go into Kansas, where they received assistance from the gov-

ernment. Measures were taken during this year to have them removed back to the leased district. Unfortunately serious obstacles interposed and delayed the movement until lately; the season was too far advanced for planting; streams were very high, and then appeared the cholera among several of the bands, causing a panic; besides, those who had lost friends wished to remain for a while to mourn over the graves of the dead. On the 31st of August several of the bands not thus afflicted left for that country, but the disease broke out among them also and many died. To this cause is attributable the large decrease in the population of these bands, or tribes, as reported by agent Shanklin. I recommend that liberal provision be made to establish these Indians upon a suitable reserve in the district named, and to provide them with agricultural implements, cows, cattle, and the means of educating their people. With such assistance, and the assurance that the place is to be their permanent home, there is no question but that they will rapidly improve. It is suggested that efforts be made to induce any small parties or bands of these Indians who may be living about the settlements of Texas to remove to the same reservation.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

Stockbridges and Munsees, 147 of whom reside upon a small reservation in Wisconsin, where they have gained but a meagre subsistence; the rest, about 224, have adopted the habits and customs of the whites and desire to be citizens. By treaty made last February, not ratified, these Indians cede their present reservation, and the government agrees to give those who wish to retain their tribal character another, allotting land to them in severalty without power of alienation, unless with sanction of the Interior Department, and to do various things for their benefit; while with regard to those who wish to become citizens it agrees to pay them their proportionate share of the estimated value of the ceded land and of public improvements thereon, and of the moneys invested and held in trust for them, they to relinquish all claim to be considered hereafter as members of the tribes, or to share in the benefits of any treaty stipulations. Such an arrangement will no doubt be of decided benefit to both parties, and it is recommended that the treaty be ratified.

Oncidas have good farm lands, and are progressing in the arts of civilized life. Many of them are intelligent, industrious, and capable of making good citizens. They have a reservation of over 60,000 acres, of which less than 4,000 are in cultivation, and probably not over twice that extent would be needed for all their reasonable use or purposes. This land many desire to hold in severalty. I agree with their agent that it would be unwise to allot the whole to them, and think it would be advisable for their interest that they relinquish by treaty stipulation their claim to a part of the same, leaving a sufficient quantity which may be allotted and ample for supplying the wants of all.

Menomonees, numbering 1,393, are an industrious people, and would doubtless present a more favorable aspect as to their condition in some respects, had they not the difficulty to contend with in the unfertility of their land and the shortness of the season for maturing crops. This year they have, however, been favored as to their farming operations, producing better crops than usual; but on this source they cannot depend wholly for support, hence it becomes necessary for them to some extent to engage in other pursuits. Something might be done in teaching those who are apt to learn, a knowledge of the mechanic arts, so that they could do the ordinary work of a blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright, &c., and receive good wages for their work. The schools among the Menomonees are well attended, and to some extent have proved beneficial. Agent Martin thinks that they need a school of high grade in which to educate the most promising scholars for teachers, and as examples to set before the tribe of what can be done for them by a better system of training and education than is afforded

by the ordinary or common schools. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, but the object can be perhaps as well effected by sending a few of their best youths to institutions of learning in the States most convenient.

AGENCY OF THE CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OTHERS

Embraces the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, Winnebagoishish, Pembina, and Red Lake bands of Chippewas, numbering about 6,200. The Pillager and bands named following have a permanent reserve, and in their operations during the past year for obtaining a support have been in a good measure successful. With the Chippewas of the Mississippi it has been otherwise, the rice crop, upon which they largely depend for subsistence, being almost an entire failure in consequence of heavy rains. With this latter band a treaty was concluded in March last, and proclaimed April 18, by which they cede all their lands in Minnesota, except a tract north of and bordering on Leach lake, and a reservation of 36 townships, including White Earth and Rice lakes, suitable as a farming region. For the lands ceded, estimated at 2,000,000 acres, the government stipulates to pay them for a term of years certain sums of money for improvements, purchase of cattle, horses, establishing schools, and for other objects needed to promote their advance in civilization. It is the purpose of the department to remove them upon their new reservation as early as practicable, and to adopt measures to secure to them the various benefits provided in their treaty. They are now scattered, frequently coming in collision with the settlers on the frontier of the State, making the necessity pressing for their removal. Concentrated in their new home they can be properly provided for and induced to engage in pursuits which will tend to establish them as a people, self-sustaining and progressive.

AGENCY FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Indians of this agency are scattered about in small communities in the northern part of Wisconsin, and in Minnesota near the British line. In the latter State is the Bois Forte band, with whom a treaty was made in 1866, and ratified in April of the same year. By the liberal provisions made for promoting their interests in the respect of education, farming, and other matters, it is expected their condition will be one of gradual improvement. The ill-feeling between this band and the Lake Indians, growing out of the treaty referred to, has, it is believed, passed away, or if it exist to any degree, is not likely to create difficulties, as was apprehended. Most of the Indians of this agency cultivate small patches of land in potatoes and vegetables, which is about the extent of their farm work. The country they inhabit being heavily timbered, is not well suited for farming purposes, but wild rice is abundant, and the lakes and streams furnish excellent fish. Upon these sources and game these Indians principally depend for subsistence.

AGENCY FOR INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

The Indians in the State of Michigan, comprising numerous bands of Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomes, number about 8,000, who have generally adopted the dress, habits, and manners of the whites. Over 2,000 homes, of 80 and 40 acres each, have been selected and put under cultivation. With these Indians, as it is with others who have made some progress in civilization and are desirous of still further advancement, a feeling of uncertainty exists as to the permanency of their homes, which in a measure discourages and deters them from building houses and making needed improvements. They desire to be assured that the homes made by the labor of their hands shall not be taken from them because they are wanted by the whites, or because their land abounds

in mineral ores. As an act of justice something should be done to secure them against such a contingency, and thus stimulate them to renewed energy and hope. The complaints made in reference to the various matters mentioned in the report of their agent will receive proper consideration; and if it shall be judged expedient to enter into further treaty arrangements with a view to make their condition as well as their relations to the government and citizens by whom they are surrounded more satisfactory to them, the office will cheerfully recommend the necessary steps to that end.

The schools among the several reservations number 15, and though they have not accomplished what has been expected, yet much good has resulted. Their education fund is nearly exhausted, and if a new treaty be made, a liberal provision for educational purposes should be embraced among its stipulations. In their agricultural efforts, these Indians have been well rewarded with abundant crops. It is also gratifying to learn that the cause of temperance is prospering among them, and that the law concerning the introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian country, or the selling or giving them to the Indians, is enforced with a good degree of success.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

These are the descendants of the once powerful "Six Nations" of New York. They now number about 4,000, and may be said to be far advanced in civilization. Great interest is manifested in the subject of education and the improvement of their lands. Many of them are thrifty farmers, have pleasant homes, and in every respect are equal to the whites. The school system of the State has been of great benefit to them, and in no small degree are they indebted for their moral, social, and industrial advantages to the labors of faithful and able teachers and missionaries. Worthy of note is the Thomas Orphan Asylum, which affords a home for a large number of destitute and homeless children, and is, no doubt, deserving the assistance it has received from the government. An old and unsettled question exists between these Indians (excepting the Tonawanda band) and the government, arising out of the treaty with them of 1838, providing for them lands in the west and for their removal. I am of the opinion that an arrangement for the settlement of the matter should be effected upon a basis similar to that adopted in negotiating the treaty with the Tonawandas of the 5th November, 1857.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN

Number about 300, and are much in the condition as stated in last annual report. Complaints have not been as frequent this year of their committing depredations upon the citizens, and of annoying them by their visits. They appear to be peaceable, and are scattered in such places as afford them the best hunting, and where they can fish and gather berries. Little can be done for them under present circumstances. They seem not to care for education or a change of style of living. So long as they are quiet, it may not be necessary to remove them to their respective nations west of the Mississippi. They are in charge of Special Agent Lamoureux.

SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA,

In charge of Special Agent Leander Clark, number about 254, and have their residence in Tama county, living pretty much after the manner of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin. They belong to the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, located in Kansas, from whom they separated years ago, not being willing to remain upon the reservation. In January last they received for the first

time since the separation their share of the tribal funds. They have purchased 80 acres of timber land, and purpose to buy 100 additional acres adjoining, to cultivate. Believing it best that they should remove, the department directed in November of last year that the special agency be closed, and the Indians informed they would be paid their portion of the annuities of the tribe upon their returning and remaining upon the reservation of the tribes in Kansas. Congress, however, in March following, directed that they should receive their annuities in Iowa, so long as they remained peaceable, and were permitted to reside there by the government of that State. So far they have given but little or no trouble to the whites; have no school, and do not want any.

INDIANS NOT EMBRACED WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF AN AGENCY.

The Cherokees in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, are estimated to number from 1,500 to 2,000, and are those who, under the treaty of 1835, elected to remain and not remove with the great body of the tribe to the country set apart for it west of Arkansas. Efforts were frequently made to induce them to join their brethren west, but without avail. Since the close of the late war, which caused great suffering among them, a general desire seems to have been manifested to emigrate to the Cherokee nation west, in hope of improving their condition. A party of about 75 are reported as having arrived in that country during the past summer, and others anxious to go have made application to the department for means to defray their expenses. Nothing could be done for them, however, there being no funds applicable to that object.

By the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1855, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 700,) the sum of \$42,290 69 was appropriated for payment to certain of these Indians for expenses of removal and subsistence, but only on condition that the Secretary of the Interior should be first satisfied that North Carolina, by appropriate legislative action, consented to their remaining permanently in that State, anything in the Cherokee treaty of 1835 to the contrary notwithstanding. That money was never paid, there not having been furnished proper evidence that the State of North Carolina had legislated upon the point required, and in June, 1862, the said amount was carried to the surplus fund. I suggest that Congress take such action in the matter as may be proper.

Seminole.—A few of these Indians, not perhaps more than two or three hundred, yet remain in Florida. They have no land which they can claim as their own, nor benefits of any treaty stipulations to receive. The settlers complain of their depredations, and it is feared, if the evil is not in some way removed, serious difficulties may arise. I suggest that it would be well to send a special agent to Florida for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to these Indians, their number and condition, and to report if it be practicable to remove them west; and if it be not, whether some measures cannot be adopted to keep them away from the settlements, and to provide means to enable them to make a comfortable living. For the object stated I recommend an appropriation by Congress.

From the foregoing remarks in regard to the affairs of the various superintendencies and agencies, and from the accompanying documents to this report, it will be seen that the Indian tribes generally have made some advancement in the arts of civilized life, in moral and intellectual culture, but not to that degree which ought to have been realized in view of the means and labors exhausted in their behalf. It would seem that after the lapse of many years, during which it has been periodically announced that many of the tribes were gradually improving in civilization, there should have been by this time manifestly such a decided and thorough change of their estate as scarcely to leave a trace of barbarism in the land. But this is not the fact; we find that still a large

number of the race continue in a savage state, a larger portion semi-civilized, while a few only may be said to have attained to the standard of a civilized, Christian people. Influences which seem to be inevitable have been, and are yet, working to their detriment, originating obstacles in the way of their efforts to rise to a higher mode of existence, and opposing the purposes of the benevolent and wise towards them, that appear to be almost insurmountable. Their number is diminishing year after year; but comparatively a short period since they numbered a half million or more of souls; to-day barely 300,000 remain; poverty, disease, wars, and other causes are fast sweeping them from among the living, and soon, as a race, they must become extinct.

The statistical tables appended to this report will show to some extent the relative success of the several tribes in their farm labors; also, the value of their property, number of schools, scholars, and population. Had full reports been received from all the agents, a much more favorable statement could be exhibited. This office has endeavored heretofore to impress the Indian agents with the importance of making returns of these matters complete, as far as practicable, and of promptly forwarding them, so that they might be received in time to be embraced in the annual report of the office; but it is too often the case that they fail to comply with their instructions in this particular. Perhaps it should be charitably supposed that the omission to do so is more from oversight than from neglect of duty, or unfitness for it.

Herewith, also appended, are tables showing the liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, of funds held in trust by the government for them and invested in stocks, and of Indian lands sold.

Respectfully submitted:

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1867.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 1. Annual report of T. J. McKenney, superintendent.
- No. 2. Annual report of A. R. Elder, agent, Puyallup and Tulalip agencies.
- No. 3. Annual report of E. C. Chirouse, teacher, Tulalip agency.
- No. 4. Annual report of H. A. Webster, agent, Neap Bay agency.
- No. 5. Annual report of James H. Wilbur, agent, Yakama agency.
- No. 6. Annual report of William Wright, superintendent of teaching, Yakama agency.
- No. 7. Annual report of Joseph Hill, sub-agent, Quinault agency.
- No. 8. Annual report of John T. Kuox, sub-agent, Skokomish agency.
- No. 9. Annual report of W. C. Chatan, teacher, Skokomish agency.
- No. 10. Annual report of G. H. Paige, special agent, Fort Colville reservation.
- No. 11. Annual report of C. C. Tinkbouer, farmer in charge Lummi reservation.
- No. 12. Annual report of Alfred Hill, farmer in charge Chehalis reservation.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 13. Annual report of J. W. P. Huntington, superintendent.
- No. 14. Annual report of Amos Harvey, agent, Grand Ronde agency.
- No. 15. Annual report of J. B. Clarke, teacher manual labor school, Grand Ronde agency.
- No. 16. Annual report of Wm. H. Barnheart, agent, Umatilla agency.
- No. 17. Annual report of A. Vermeersch, teacher, Umatilla agency.
- No. 18. Annual report of John Smith, agent, Warm Springs agency.
- No. 19. Annual report of J. W. D. Gillette, teacher, Warm Springs agency.
- No. 20. Annual report of Benjamin Simpson, agent, Siltz agency.
- No. 21. Annual report of H. K. Dunbar, teacher, Siltz agency.

- No. 22. Annual report of L. Applegate, sub-agent, Klamath agency.
- No. 23. Annual report of G. W. Collins, sub-agent, Alsea agency.
- No. 24. Letter of Lieutenant Sauborn relative to the enlistment of Indian scouts.
- No. 25. Statement of Indian depredations and conflicts in Oregon, from September, 1865, to August, 1867, by Superintendent Huntington.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 26. Annual report of B. C. Whiting, superintendent.
- No. 27. Annual report of Henry Orman, jr., agent, Smith River agency.
- No. 28. Annual report of B. L. Fairfield, agent, Round Valley agency.
- No. 29. Report of J. Q. A. Stanley, special agent in charge of Missouri and Cohuilla Indians.
- No. 30. Report of Special Agent Stanley, relative to condition of Indians in southern California.
- No. 31. Report of Robert Stevens, special commissioner, relative to Indian affairs in California.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 32. Annual report for 1866 of late Superintendent George W. Leihy.
- No. 33. Annual report of G. W. Dent, superintendent.
- No. 34. Supplemental annual report of Superintendent Dent.
- No. 35. Annual report of John Feudge, special agent, Colorado River agency.
- No. 36. Annual report of Levi Ruggles, special agent in charge of Pimas and Maricopas.
- No. 37. Special Agent Feudge's monthly report for September, 1867.
- No. 38. Report of Special Agent Feudge, relative to the death of late Superintendent G. W. Leihy.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 39. Report of late Superintendent T. T. Dwight, relative to the affairs of Nevada superintendency.
- No. 40. Annual report of H. G. Parker, superintendent.
- No. 41. Annual report of Franklin Campbell, special agent in charge of Pi-Utes.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 42. Annual report of F. H. Head, superintendent.
- No. 43. Annual report of D. W. Rhodes, agent, Uintah agency.
- No. 44. Annual report of Luther Mann, jr., agent, Fort Bridger agency.
- No. 45. Letter of Superintendent Head, transmitting report of Special Agent Lewis Simmons.
- No. 45½. Report of Special Agent Simmons, relative to search for hostile Ute Chief "Black Hawk."
- No. 46. Letter of Superintendent Head, stating views of "Washakee," Shoshone chief, relative to Indian hostilities.
- No. 47. Letter of Superintendent Head, relative to bands of Bannocks and Shoshones wandering in Montana.
- No. 48. Report of Agent Mann, jr., upon the same.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 49. Annual report of A. B. Norton, superintendent.
- No. 50. Supplemental report of A. B. Norton, superintendent.
- No. 51. Annual report of E. B. Dennison, agent, Cimarron agency.
- No. 52. Annual report of Theodore H. Dodd, agent, Navajo agency.
- No. 53. Annual report of W. F. M. Army, agent, Abiquiu agency.
- No. 54. Annual report of John Ward, special agent, Pueblos agency.
- No. 54½. Report of Agent Ward, relative to statistics of Pueblos agency.
- No. 55. Letter of Agent Ward, relative to census of Pueblos Indians from 1790 to 1864.
- No. 56. Table showing census of Pueblos Indians from 1790 to 1864.
- No. 57. Report of Agent Lorenzo Labedi, relative to his attempt to obtain captives held by Comanches.
- No. 58. Letter of Agent Army relative to the opinion of the chief justice of New Mexico, respecting status of the Pueblos Indians.
- No. 59. Opinion of Chief Justice Slough.
- No. 60. Letter of attorney general to district attorney of New Mexico, relative to an appeal from decision of chief justice respecting Pueblos.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 61. Annual report of L. F. Head, agent, Conejos agency.
- No. 62. Annual report of D. C. Oaks, agent, Denver agency.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 63. Annual report of A. J. Faulk, governor and *ex-officio* superintendent.
- No. 64. Annual report of P. H. Conger, agent, Yankton agency.
- No. 65. Annual report of J. R. Hanson, agent, Crow Creek agency.
- No. 66. Annual report of J. A. Potter, agent, Ponca agency.
- No. 67. Annual report of Mahlon Wilkinson, agent, Fort Berthold agency.
- No. 68. Report of C. T. Campbell, special agent, relative to Indian affairs in Dakota.
- No. 69. Report of Rev. P. J. De Smet, special agent, relative to tribes on Missouri river.
- No. 70. Letter of Agent Conger, relative to hostility of Indians on the upper Missouri.
- No. 71. Letter of General Sully, relative to conference of Santee Sioux.
- No. 72. Letter of General Sully, relative to conference with Crow Creek and other Indians.
- No. 72½. Annual report of Benjamin Thompson, agent for Sissetons, &c.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 73. Annual report of D. W. Ballard, governor and *ex-officio* superintendent.
- No. 74. Annual report of James O'Neill, agent, Nez Percés agency.
- No. 75. Report of Charles F. Powell, special agent, relative to Boisé, Bannock, and Bruneau Indians, near Boisé City.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 76. Annual report of George B. Wright, agent, Blackfeet agency.
- No. 77. Letter of late Agent A. H. Chapman, relative to Indian troubles in Montana.

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WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, *Olympia, July 26, 1867.*

In accordance with the requirements of the Indian department, I herewith submit my first annual report of Indian affairs for that portion of the country comprised in the superintendency of Washington Territory, and lying between 45° 30' and 49" north latitude, and between 117° and 125° west longitude. I assumed the duties of the office on the 6th day of January, 1867, relieving W. H. Waterman. The Indians comprised in this superintendency number not far from 15,000, and consist of numerous different tribes all at peace with the white race, and living by farming, fishing and the chase. Within the superintendency there are six different agencies, to wit: The Point Elliott treaty, which consists of the Tu-la-lip, Surinmish, Lummi, Post Madison, and Muckleshoot reservations; the Medicine Creek treaty, which consists of the Puy-al-

lup, Nis-qual-ly, Squak-son, and South Bay reservations; the Mahah treaty, which consists of but one reservation; the Yokima treaty, with but one reservation; and the treaty of Point no Point, with but one reservation, called Skokomish. Besides these agencies for Indians treated with there are parties in charge of Indians not treated with in the northeastern part of the Territory, and in the southwestern.

My object in this report will be to confine myself to facts and things as they actually are, and to the wants of the department, making it as concise as possible without devoting page after page to some new impracticable theory in regard to the Indians, nor to Indian legends. My own opinion is that our present system, with a few minor changes, is the best that can be devised at present. The future changes in the country and relations between the white and red man may require and develop some change that is for the better. I have visited British Columbia and investigated to a certain extent Indian matters there, and think our system far the best, as there is no attempt on the part of the government to civilize and teach them farming and the mechanical arts—in fact it seems rather the policy to encourage them in hunting to the exclusion of everything else. While amongst these Indians for about ten days, I saw more drinking than during a six months' residence in my own superintendency.

One great advantage the Indian has in that country is, that he stands before the law the same as a white man, and can get justice done him. Here the Indian may work month after month faithfully and is turned away without pay, and at law he has no redress, for Indian testimony is not taken. A white man may sell liquor to Indians and 20 of them brought to prove the fact, yet the chances are that a grand jury will fail to find a bill, and if one is found, there will be no conviction, for Indian testimony will not be taken, though made competent by Congress. I am happy, however, to state that quite lately I have been able to get at least one conviction on Indian testimony where the party was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. Out of some 12 other cases prosecuted two convictions were had, the sentence of the court being a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for three months.

Beer and cider not being excluded in the law of Congress in the list of interdicted liquors, the Indians indulge in these liquors to an alarming extent, which, in sufficient quantities, are as potent to produce intoxication as the stronger drinks. Taking advantage of this oversight in Congress, unscrupulous men in some instances have established breweries near Indian reservations.

In very many instances in the Territory, white men steal and forcibly take the wives of Indians, some of these Indians being regularly married. Still, he has no recourse. To be sure the superintendent or agent may in some instances recover them, when not taken far away, but there is no punishment for the offender.

White men would not suffer one-tenth the wrong the Indian patiently bears without rebelling.

We are also greatly in need of some law for the punishment of crimes committed against themselves. One Indian will commit a murder, and the brother or relative of the murdered man will kill the murderer, and so on until the scene is ended by a sufficient present to the aggrieved party. It is to be hoped that Congress may enact some salutary law bearing on these things. An Indian is a man if he kills a white man, but loses his identity if he kills an Indian.

I would recommend the continuance of a small garrison of troops at Fort Steilacoom for use in case it should be necessary to use force to carry out the orders of the department, although, as above stated, all are at peace.

I would call the attention of the department to the fact that it is almost impossible to get a competent physician to take charge of the Indians and move on the reservation for the small salary allowed.

Nothing is more needed than good, competent men to take charge of the sick;

for one of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with is the Indian doctors or Ta-man-a-was men, who pretend to cure disease by sorcery, or kill any one they choose in the same way. So strong and fixed is this belief that there is no doubt that many are killed and cured by its influence. In the employment of persons as physicians, ignorant and incompetent of their duties, their superstitions are increased by their want of success. I not unfrequently have cases pointed out to me where the agency physician had failed to cure, and afterwards cured by Tamanawas doctor. On the contrary their diseases are simple, and in the hands of a skilful physician very many would recover, and thus tend to break down the superstition. I am not at all surprised at the prejudice manifested towards some of the doctors heretofore employed, for if I had to make choice, I think, without hesitancy, I would choose the Tamanawas man, as I would not fear the potency of his charms, while powerful medicines in the hands of ignorant and unskilful persons are weapons more to be dreaded. Good, competent physicians can only be obtained by giving a liberal salary.

Another great cause of the want of success by our physicians is the manner in which the Indians live—in rude huts, exposed to inclement weather and unwholesome food, here to-day and gone to-morrow. A prescription cannot be followed up, hence its effects are lost, or the case aggravated by exposure and imperfect diet. Had each agency a hospital where the sick could be taken in and cared for, very many cases could be cured that now die for want of this attention. In all cities, in the garrison or in the field, it is found absolutely necessary to have shelter and appliances for the sick. Why, then, I ask, deny it to the Indians? The old and the infirm amongst the Indians are not a care as they are amongst the whites. It is therefore the more necessary to have a place where they can receive proper attention. If it is the intention of the government to decimate their numbers by denying these things to them, then we are pursuing the proper course. If it is the intention of the government to do justice to a doomed race who are fast passing away, let them have the benefit of these sanitary arrangements. Let the inclined plane down which they are slowly but surely gliding be kept well oiled, so that they may pass away smoothly. Then no reflections can be cast on the government. In connection with this matter I will refer you to the reports of Dr. Willard and Dr. Webster, who are able and competent men, performing well their duties. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner may see the necessity of granting the sum I named in my last estimate for hospital purposes. I would also call the attention of the Commissioner to my estimate for making treaties with Indians not already treated with. In the northeast of the Territory are the Spokanes, Colvilles, and Pen d'Oreilles. Many of these Indians have excellent farms, and are said to be the best farmers in that part of the country, and are liable to be dispossessed at any time by white settlers, this being not an unfrequent occurrence. Heretofore these Indians have been unwilling to treat, but now are.

A large reservation should be selected and held for their benefit as the Chehalis reservation is held, until a treaty is made. In the southwest are the Chehalis, Cowlitz, Chinooks and Shoal Water Bay Indians, numbering about 350. The lands of these Indians have all been taken for settlement, and only the small tract reserved as above noted.

Since the government seems averse to increasing the number of reservations, as no attention has been paid to the application to have a reservation set apart for the Indians of Shoal Water Bay, that they might have a home from which they could not be driven by encroaching settlers, I would therefore recommend the enlarging of the Chehalis and the concentration of all these tribes thereon, notwithstanding their great aversion to leaving their homes and burying-grounds of their ancestors.

In connection with this reservation I would refer you to the report of Alfred Hills, farmer in charge, who has been in charge but a short time, but in that time

has made great progress. These Indians are industrious and anxious to learn. I have promised them a school, and am at this time putting up necessary buildings, together with a commodious barn.

Your attention is also called to my last quarterly estimate, wherein I estimated for a fund to survey the different reservations now remaining unsurveyed; the lines being in doubt is a fruitful cause of trouble.

I would recommend the Swimmish reservation be surveyed and sold for the benefit of the treaty to which it belongs, (Point Elliott,) and the Indians transferred to the Lummi reservation. The Indians on this island are without an employé, few in number, lazy and shiftless, and much degraded. Many whites have located near them, and all their vices are imitated without any of their virtues, if indeed they have any. I would also recommend that Squakson reservation be surveyed and sold for the benefit of the treaty to which it belongs, (Medicine Creek,) and the Indians transferred to the Puyallup reservation, where there is plenty of excellent land. The Squakson Indians are in close proximity to the town of Olympia and are a degraded people. As there is no employé for that reservation, they are without restraining influences. The island is but little account for agricultural purposes, and is of easy access to low white men, who sell them liquor and steal their women, causing constant annoyance.

I would also recommend the small reservation, consisting of about two sections on South Bay and designated by that name, be sold for the benefit of the reservation to which it belongs, (Medicine Creek.) On this reservation there are no improvements and but three or four Indians.

The attention of the department is called to the fact that the Squakson, Swin-a-mish, Muck-le-shoot, Port Madison and South Bay reservations are without employés. I would recommend that an employé be kept on every reservation retained. It is almost useless to turn agricultural instruments, or stock, where it belongs in common, over to Indians without an employé is there to take charge of them; for the Indians have the different seasons of the year allotted for different occupations, and it not unfrequently happens that all absent themselves from the reservations, and if any are left, they are the old, sick and helpless; consequently things go to ruin, or die from neglect. While at the same time I would not recommend that any of the employés be taken from the agencies or principal reservations, for it is actually necessary to success that the regular employé force be there to enforce if required any order that may be given, as well as to attend to required duties.

The attention of the department is called to the fact that the Point Elliott treaty—the most important in the superintendency—has been without an agent since the resignation of Mr. Howe. Mr. Elder, agent of the Medicine Creek treaty, has had it under his charge with his residence at Olympia, and by the aid of a very efficient employé has conducted the business as well perhaps as any person could, not resident on the agency. I would recommend the appointing of a full agent for this very important treaty. I believe that every agent should reside at the agency; and here I would suggest to the Commissioner the necessity of issuing some stringent order in regard to agents absenting themselves from their reservations. Great expense might be avoided by transmitting papers and documents by mail, instead of bringing them personally, to say nothing of the influence lost by their absence. I would also suggest the appointing of some efficient person as a travelling policeman, whose duty it would be to look after the interests of the Indians, to settle difficulties and arrest vendors of liquor. These parties seek out-of-the-way and almost inaccessible places to ply their nefarious calling, and can only be reached in their fastnesses by canoes or boats of light draught. Such a person could be had at a salary of about \$1,000 per annum with travelling expenses.

It was my intention in this report to give a condensed tabular statement, made out from the reports of the agents and sub-agents, of the products and wealth

of the superintendency; but owing to the non-arrival of many reports in time, I am compelled to refer the Commissioner to individual reports of those that have arrived, and are yet to arrive.

I have visited all of the reservations west of the Cascade mountains with three exceptions, and am pleased with the general appearance of things, with the exceptions before mentioned.

The school at Fort Simcoe is still prospering. From all accounts much good is being done. The school at Tulalip is also flourishing under Father Chirouse, who is a faithful, earnest teacher, doing much good. On account of the insufficiency of the school fund he has had at times great difficulty in keeping his school going, and supplying their wants. A less energetic and persevering person would have become discouraged. Much work has been accomplished by the scholars in clearing ground, making garden, building a barn and other houses.

The attention of the department has been called to the contract entered into by late Commissioner Bogy and Rev. Chirouse, for the inauguration of a female school, to be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, in connection with the male school. This school, by the contract, is made entirely independent of the agency and superintendency, making no invidious distinctions between this and other schools. Neither does it require any guarantee for the faithful performance of duties or disbursement of funds; nor is it believed that the school would be materially benefited by the closing of the contract, which as yet has not been settled on by the parties of the second part. This department has been in the habit of assisting the school from time to time from incidental money, for the fund under the treaty is entirely inadequate to pay teachers, and feed and clothe from 40 to 60 boys. I asked the department to appropriate \$5,000 for the purpose of inaugurating a female school to be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. With this fund I expected to finish the house already commenced, and assist the male school. With this sum annually appropriated two successful schools could be conducted, doing incalculable good, supplying all with good clothing and wholesome food.

The school at the Skokomish reservation has been conducted by the Rev. C. E. Chattan and lady. Unfortunately differences grew up between the agent and teacher, which no doubt retarded the progress of the school. Mr. Chattan with the assistance of the scholars has cleared and planted about two and a half acres of ground, and has as fine a garden of vegetables as I have anywhere seen. The children all seemed happy and contented, and were progressing finely. Mr. Chattan having recently resigned, the school is without a teacher for the present.

The school at Puyallup, under Mr. Spinning, is also progressing rapidly. The teacher by the aid of the scholars and employes has been engaged in reclaiming some ten acres of tide land, for a garden, in connection with the school. With the aid of the appropriation asked for, if granted, we will be able to establish a school here second to none. With the limited means at hand the teacher has not been able to receive the children from their parents, board and clothe them. In order to make an Indian school successful the children must be taken from the influence of their parents.

At this time I am having erected at the Quin-ai-elt reservation a good school-house and a house for a teacher, and with the ample accumulated fund will be able to carry on a school without embarrassment.

The agency at Neeah bay is without a school, having been unable to secure the services of competent teachers. I am at present negotiating for some, and think will soon be able to report success.

Again I would state that all is moving along harmoniously in the superintendency. I have just cause to congratulate myself that much has been accomplished within the last seven months in breaking up drinking and the ruinous

habit of gambling. Many tribes have come forward and given up their gambling tools, and seen them burned before their eyes, after having its baneful effects explained to them. Much has been done in breaking up polygamy, and the practice of flattening the heads of their children during infancy, a barbarous and cruel practice, resulting in the death of at least one-third of the children before the process is accomplished. The head is flattened from before backwards, and is done by means of a board on the back of the head, running the full length of the body, to which the child is lashed or bound. Another board, with some softer substance underneath, is placed on the forehead and lashed to the one behind the head with great force, which presses the frontal bone far into the head, not unfrequently causing the eyes to start from their sockets. The custom has obtained for years and is hard to overcome, it being a mark of distinction between master and slave, none of the slaves having their heads flattened.

Slavery among the Indians, though abrogated by treaty, was still, in many instances, continued by them. With, perhaps, a few exceptions the practice is broken up.

The proposition to turn the Indian Bureau over to the War Department, which has at different times been before Congress, has been watched with deep solicitude by all who desire and who have faith in the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. If the present system is faulty, if it is expensive, and if it is ineffectual, it becomes a question worthy of careful consideration whether or not in the hands of the War Department the service would be less faulty, less expensive, or more effectual of the results sought to be attained. If no more can be done morally and materially for the welfare of the Indians, and if the expense of the service cannot be economized, there would seem to be no good reason for the proposed change. In the case of warlike tribes who have not come under the treaty stipulations with the government, and who refuse allegiance to civil authority, there may be good reasons for subjecting them to military rule, and yet I have serious doubts of the propriety or economy of excluding even from hostile tribes a civil administration of affairs.

Unless it be our purpose absolutely to exterminate these people by pursuing them and cutting them off indiscriminately, we need to approach them with other appliances than bayonets and bullets. However necessary these may be in the hands of a police force for protection and defence, our past experience has not shown them either economical on the score of expense, or effectual to the peaceful subjugation of the Indian tribes to the authority of the government.

I verily believe that if one-tenth of the money expended in hunting and fighting the Indians had been placed at the disposal of a body of philanthropic men constituted like the Christian Commission in the army, they being protected in their humane work for a limited time by a small police force, better results would have followed to the Indians and less annoyance and trouble to ourselves, to say nothing of the greater honor and respect that would have been due to the policy of a powerful Christian government.

My own experience has taught me, both on the plains and within this superintendency, that in eight cases out of ten the white man is the aggressor in difficulties. The Indian is looked upon as public property, and the unscrupulous use him in that way; he is plundered, robbed, and cheated, and made drunk, that it may the more easily be accomplished.

Within this superintendency, be the propriety of the measure in question what it may elsewhere, I can see no possible apology for the change. Here the Indians are all quiet and peaceful; a large portion of them are receiving the fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, and very many of them are making progress in the industry of civilized life. In some of our Indian schools the children are acquiring useful knowledge in all things most necessary for them to know, in order to reclaim them from the low condition in which they were

born. In some of the reservations churches are built and regularly attended; thousands of bushels of grain and potatoes are raised; mills and workshops are well conducted, many of them being good mechanics. Does any one believe for an instant that any of these reservations would be benefited by turning out the agent and the employes with their families, and in their stead place a captain of the army with his company of soldiers? If many of them are still degraded, and, in spite of the influence and example of domestic life as seen in the household affairs of the present officers and employes appointed to reside among them, and labor with and for them, refuse to take on a better mode of life, is there anything in the spirit or habits of the soldiery to justify the expectation of improvement under its influence?

If licentiousness is now a flagrant evil, damaging alike to the health and morals, both to the Indian and white, have we a right to hope that the introduction of soldiers to reside among them would mitigate this evil? The fruits of contact with the soldiery with our Indians in former years are now visible in our midst in the person of numerous deserted half-breed children, the progeny of men in the army, and whose children are now beneficiaries in our reservation schools, or are abandoned to share the fortunes of their savage mothers. These facts are patent to all our people, who with one accord raise the inquiry, with what intent does a government professing to be Christian propose to substitute for the present civil service, with its families, its homes, and wholesome examples of domestic life, a military administration of Indian affairs, with only military men to be placed in official relationship therewith? If chastity and the blessings that are consequent upon that virtue have not flourished under our present system, shall we hand the service over to the army to be reconstructed in virtue and purity under its influences?

If laziness is a prevailing characteristic of the Indian race, is there anything in army more than civil life to inspire industry?

If the present mode of carrying out treaties and contributing to the necessities of the Indians is expensive, what promise have we of retrenchment under military administration?

Is not the army a very expensive institution the world over? Is it not, as a school of economy, the very last of all others to choose?

If, in the purchase of Indian supplies and the disbursement of Indian funds, there has sometimes been on the part of the officers in the Indian service dishonesty, of which the Indian has had just cause of complaint, shall we turn this branch of the service over to army contractors, quartermasters, and commissaries, to learn lessons of honesty? A strong argument has been urged against the present Indian service in the following terms, which I quote from the report of an army officer in relation to the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney: "The eagerness," he says, "to secure an appointment as an Indian agent on a small salary manifested by many persons of superior ability, ought of itself to be a warning to Congress as to the object sought after."

It is a common saying out west, that next to it, if not, indeed, before the consularship to Liverpool, an Indian agency is the most desirable office in the gift of the government.

In response to this sweeping assertion in regard to Indian agents I have barely to say I think there are other offices in the gift of the government, not outside of the army, which the general might have expected as being more lucrative than that of an Indian agency. Some of these officers, if report be true, pocketed more money during the rebellion than all the Indian agents have been able to acquire by fair means or by foul. It is, however, no part of my duty to defend dishonesty in one branch of the public service or expose it in another. I only regret that there is too much just cause of complaint in both. As to the eagerness spoken of to secure Indian agencies at a small salary I would ask, is not the same eagerness manifested, only in a twenty-fold greater degree, in secur-

ing commissions in the army even at a less salary, and *sometimes* by persons of "superior ability?"

If the Indian service has suffered, or is suffering, from dishonest practices of unworthy men, I believe there is a shorter and surer way to correct the evil than by turning the administration of affairs over to the War Department, and subjecting the Indian tribes to the tender mercies of the army.

There is but one class of men, whether in civil or military life, that can do any good in the Indian service. They are men of pure morals, of humane and generous spirit and sympathies; men of uncompromising integrity, who will be exemplars of truth, of honesty, and good faith in all things. And whosoever is found wanting in these characteristics should be displaced by other and better men. It is not claimed that the Indian service is faultless, but it is claimed by those who know most of the details of the service in this superintendency, that the change sought to be brought about would make it worse instead of better; that the expense of the service, instead of being retrenched, would be much augmented; that the vices, the degradation, the idleness, the squalor, in fact all the causes that now tend to the decay and destruction of the race, would be intensified by the change. I feel it my duty, therefore, standing in the relation I do to the service, on all proper occasions to enter my protest against the change.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 2.

OFFICE PUYALLUP INDIAN AGENCY,
Olympia, W. T., July 28, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending June 30, 1867. I am happy to be able to report as much or more improvement in the general condition of the Indians in my agencies as in any previous year. As my report will necessarily include the Indians under the treaties of Point Elliot and Medicine creek, I will commence with the reservations under the treaty of Point Elliot, and endeavor to give you a faithful account of the condition and the wants of the different reservations under this treaty. There are five reservations under this treaty, three of which are in a prosperous condition; the other two are not. There are but few Indians upon those two, and those few are not inclined to habits of industry or morality. I will speak particularly of the reservations as they come in the regular order of my report. The Lummi reservation is the first to which I will call your attention. From the very flattering report of the farmer in charge, C. C. Fink-boner, I am happy to say it is in a very prosperous condition. He has made such a full and satisfactory report that it saves me the labor of any further remarks in reference to it. I herewith transmit his report:

SWIMMISH RESERVATION.

This reservation is next in the order of report. It is located upon an island touching upon Bellingham bay, and contains about two sections of land, upon which are a small tribe of Indians bearing the name of the island. They live principally by hunting upon the adjacent islands in Puget's sound, and fishing in its waters. They are not at all disposed to agricultural pursuits; a few patches of potatoes is the limit of their ambition in that direction. The land included in this reservation is of a good quality, susceptible, with proper cultivation, of

producing the finest crops. Owing to the frequent difficulties this tribe has with the mean white men of the logging camps adjacent, who are continually robbing them of their women and furnishing them with whiskey, and the impossibility of keeping an employé among them, I respectfully recommend that the reservation be sold, and that they be removed to the Lummi reservation, where they can receive the care and attention of the worthy farmer in charge, and that the proceeds of the sale be used for the benefit of the tribes in locating them up the Lummi.

TULALIP RESERVATION.

This reservation, according to the treaty, is the central reservation, upon which it is contemplated, if deemed expedient by the President, for the benefit of the Territory, to remove all the tribes under this treaty. It contains 36 sections of land, and is capable, with proper industry and cultivation, of supporting a large number of Indians. Here are all the employés located, (except the one upon the Lummi,) the physician, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith and teachers.

The physician and all have been engaged in constant labor, together with the Indians, for the common benefit of all. They fenced 138 acres of land and cleared 75 acres for the Indians and also five acres for the benefit of the employés. I am happy to say, sir, that this reserve is in a prosperous condition. The steady, moral, and industrious habits of the employés and their wives has exerted a very wholesome influence upon the Indians; this, together with the Lord's day religious instructions, given them by their priest, Father Chirouse, is having a very marked effect upon them, both civilly and religiously. There is no such thing as drinking spirits of any kind upon the reservation; occasionally some of them when they go off to some town or logging camp fall into the snare of the tempter and become drunk, but they have learned better than to come upon the reservation in that condition.

I refer you to the report of Mr. Chirouse, the teacher, for information in reference to the school, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

I would respectfully suggest that Congress be requested to make an appropriation for the completion of the house designed for the Sisters of Charity, and also for the support of the female school for which the building is being erected; it is in an unfinished condition, and cannot be completed without an appropriation of money. There ought to be an appropriation of \$2,000 for the completion and furnishing of the building, and \$5,000 per annum for the support of the school and pay of the teachers. Some of the Indians on this reservation will raise enough vegetables to supply them through the winter, but it will not be a general thing. The most of them have small gardens, but not sufficient for their support; next year I think they will have plenty. They are engaged in draining a piece of swamp land containing fully a section of land of the richest quality. When this is accomplished there will be enough land to raise all they need and to spare. You will see from reports of employés, copies of which are herewith enclosed, what has been accomplished the past year.

POST MADISON,

or Old Man House reservation, as the Indians term it, is situated near the Post Madison mills, the proprietor of which is Captain Meigs. This gentleman has been a warm friend to the Indians on this reserve; he has been always ready to aid in adjusting any difficulty that might arise between themselves or the whites; is a strict temperance man; will not allow any man to bring liquor about his mills or upon his premises. His influence has had a very beneficial effect upon this tribe in the absence of an employé to reside among them. Their chief, Old Seattle, died last year; he was a man of fine natural ability.

and exerted a great influence among his people, morally and religiously, for he was a strict Catholic, held morning and evening services, and thus his people continue to act since his death. His son has been elected chief of the tribe; he is a moral, civil, and religious man. They have a house for worship with a bell attached, which they have paid for with their own money. They are not agriculturists, but make their living by working at the mills, cutting and felling logs from their reservation to the mills, and by fishing for dog and salmon fish, selling the oil from the dog fish and supplying the mills with the salmon. These Indians have plenty of money and are doing well; they have good houses, built by themselves out of lumber purchased with their own means. The nails and windows I furnished them, at their request, out of their portion of the annuity funds. They told Father Chirouse, their priest, that the reason I did not visit them oftener was that they were religious and civilized, and that my services were more required among the vicious.

MUCKEL SCHUTE RESERVATION.

This reservation is situated on White river, about sixty miles above Seattle, and I have nothing flattering to write of it. There are about 150 Indians on it; it was once a military reservation, afterwards turned over to the Indian department. These Indians are near the Cascade range of mountains; the most of them are wild and roving in their habits. There was before I came into the service an employé with them, under the agency of S. D. Howe, but his labors among them amounted to but little, as his residence was in Seattle and he very seldom was on the reservation. There are two white men who have claims included in the boundaries of this reservation, Dominick Corcoran and James Riley. As their claims have been appraised I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for their payment, and that the reservation be sold and the proceeds of sale be applied to the settlement of these Indians upon some other reservation. I would suggest the Puyallup, under the treaty of Medicine creek, for the reason that they are nearer than any other, and they are upon better terms with the Indians on this, than any under the treaty of Point Elliot, many of them being connected by marriage. I have now written consecutively of all the reservations under the treaty of Point Elliot, and have made such suggestions as I think necessary at present. Recommendations and suggestions might be multiplied, which, if regarded by my superiors in office, would be profitable to the service and the Indians, but my experience as an agent teaches me that the suggestions and recommendations of an Indian agent have but little effect upon the "powers that be."

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

There are three reservations under this treaty, known by me as such, and one other "tract containing two sections or 1,280 acres on Puget sound, near the mouth of the Shenahnam creek, one mile west of the meridian line of the United States land survey." Some eight or ten Indians live on this reservation. I recommend its sale, and the proceeds applied to the benefit of the treaty.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION

is the largest of the reservations under this treaty, containing one township, or thirty-five sections of land, as near as I can ascertain, not being able to find any map or survey that would give me the correct information. The soil of this reservation is of the very best quality; produces everything that is planted in great abundance. The number of Indians is 750; they are industrious and moral in their habits. The employés among them are religious men, all of them with families; they are exerting a very salutary influence upon them. These Indians are very much inclined to agriculture, and every season produce fine

crops of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables of various kinds. Their grain crops are not very extensive; they might be, however, if they would turn their attention in that direction, as their land is well adapted to the production of anything that grows. There is a school on this reservation for the benefit of the tribes under the treaty, and a very comfortable school-house, and a good teacher. This school is not in as prosperous a condition as I would like to see it, owing to the want of funds for the furnishing of the necessary food and clothing and house for the scholars. If any progress is to be made in the civilization, education, and moral refinement of the rising generations of the Indian tribes on Puget sound, it must be accomplished by a partial if not a complete separation of the young from the old, and this can't be done without the necessary application to accomplish it. We must have a special appropriation of money for the benefit of the school under the treaty of Medicine creek, or abandon the school altogether. I call your attention to the report of the teacher, a copy of which is enclosed. Some of the Indians on this reservation subscribed liberally of their own means to aid in the building of their school-house. I cannot comprehend the reason why so much partiality should be shown in the appropriation of funds for the benefit of the schools under the different treaties. I see there is ample provision made for the support of nearly all the schools except Medicine creek. Provision is made for the pay of a teacher under this treaty, but no appropriation for the support of the school. The treaty provides for an industrial school, to be supported by the United States government, without deducting from their annuity funds; but, in the absence of the funds, how can the school be established? Everything must have a beginning before it can assume any proportions. This "industrial school" spoken of must have a substantial basis before it can assume the magnitude contemplated in the treaty. Children can't work or study without being clothed and fed, and food and raiment can't be had without money. I respectfully ask, therefore, for an appropriation of \$2,000, for the purpose of erecting a house in which the scholars can be provided for with suitable food and lodging separate from their parents, and \$2,000 per annum for the support of the school. I have nothing further to ask for the Indians of this reservation; they are doing very well under the faithful management of the employes among them.

NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

This reservation is located fifteen miles east of Olympia; it contains two sections of land, the most of which is gravel land, not at all adapted to agriculture, but well adapted to grazing; I have, therefore, advised them to turn their attention to raising sheep and cattle. These Indians are in the habit of going out to work for the farmers in the vicinity of the reservation, from whom they obtain their supplies for the winter. They are doing very well, but with a little more energy on the part of the farmer employed might still do better.

SQUAXIN RESERVATION.

I have been trying for the last three years to make something of these Indians, but have failed, and have become almost discouraged. They are in too close proximity to the vicious white men who reside upon the borders of their island, and who furnish them with whiskey. They have time and again rejected all religious instruction, have ordered priests from the reservation, told them they did not know God, nor did they wish to know him. They say they will not quit gambling, nor will they relinquish their right to a plurality of wives or their arts of necromancy. This reservation is on an island about ten miles north of Olympia, in Puget sound, and contains about two sections of land. I have in two former reports recommended the sale of it, and the Indians removed to the

Puyallup reservation, where there is room for all. I now renew my former recommendation. There is an old man and his family who are very generally to be found upon the reservation, while the rest of the tribe, men and women, are roving through the country, or living in towns. To this old man I frequently pay my respects in the way of coat and pantaloons, a blanket, flour, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. ELDER.

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 3.

TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION,

July 15, 1867.

SIR: According to your request I herewith submit my annual report of the school under my charge. At present there are 52 in attendance; the average number has been from 35 to 40, all boys. Up to this time there have been no girls admitted, owing to want of means to support them. Latterly the parents (and especially those who are Christians) seem very anxious to have their children to school, so much so that at one time they numbered 67; but many of them being of infidel and bad Christian parents, and too much attached to their free wandering life, deserted, having remained but a few weeks at school.

Two of my first pupils died of consumption, and nearly all the old ones have left and settled on the reservation, endeavoring to support themselves by small farming operations.

I have now quite a new generation, and am, therefore, obliged to begin again the arduous task of initiation. Almost all the Indians of the sound are Catholics. The boys at present attending school are representatives of the various tribes and agree together remarkably well.

Those who have attended throughout the year have made satisfactory progress in their studies. They vary in age from 7 to 16 years. Their state of health, I regret to say, is far from being good; the work they have to perform is very laborious for children of their tender age; but were they furnished with the necessary implements of husbandry, I am satisfied it would be very much alleviated.

If they could obtain from the department one yoke of oxen, some milch cows, and liberty to raise other stock belonging to the farm-yard, it would tend a great deal to their support, and allow them more time to attend school.

Trusting my report may meet your approbation, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE, O. M. T.

A. R. ELDER, *Indian Agent.*

No. 4.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,

Nceah Bay, W. T., July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the year ending June 30, 1867.

The Makah Indians, numbering 680, for whom this reservation was made, and all at this agency, including buildings and farm, are in better condition than at last annual report.

Farming has been increased ; more land cleared, broken, fenced, and a large quantity planted. Forty acres have been added to the enclosures, and much labor expended in improving the fences, roads, &c. The Indians have planted on their own patches of ground about 15 acres in potatoes.

The buildings at the agency have been materially improved and their number increased, besides making some important additions to the shops.

One large and two small dwellings have been built on the farm, the former intended for the farm-house proper. It is a plain but substantial tenement, but is, in most respects, superior to that class of buildings as usually found in the Territory, and yet the cost has been moderate, and at much less than that of buildings much inferior which have been erected by private individuals and government agents at other points in the Territory.

These improvements, together with various other improvements made in the Indian dwellings, have been principally effected by the regular employé, assisted by Indians, who have been induced to this work by being fully paid for their labor.

They have thus been taught useful arts as well as habits of industry, which are calculated to be of material benefit to them, and setting before them such examples and models as would be calculated to excite earnest desires for bettering their condition, and availing themselves of the comforts of civilized life.

All the buildings on this agency yet erected are of a superior quality to what are usually found in a new country, and, with one or two exceptions, superior to those erected on any other agency having like limited appropriations. They are alleged to be too good, and it has been intimated that the agent has been extravagant in buildings which are so neat and permanent in their character. The closest scrutiny if unprejudiced will show the contrary: that instead of extravagance there has been economy, and that when the tutelage of the government shall cease this tribe will not be left with buildings in such a state of decay or ruin as would not only discourage them, but actually drive them back to a condition in some respects even worse than that from which they are now partially emerged.

The few buildings which have been erected for Indian dwellings have had a marked influence in the improved health of their occupants, so that they have been both physically and morally benefited.

These improvements could not have been made, with the limited amount of funds appropriated for that end, but by using proper economy, reducing expenses in other directions when the same could in part be dispensed with or were not absolutely needed ; the surplus remaining has been thus used and these various buildings erected. More buildings are needed both for Indian dwellings and agency purposes. Under the latter head a hospital especially is needed where the sick can properly be cared for and treated, which, in cases of a severe or contagious nature, is now absolutely impossible. The Indians may live, they may breathe and sleep as they now are, but if we would really improve their condition and civilize them we must furnish them with proper dwellings. To do this we only need the materials with which they are to be built ; the employés are ready to perform the labor.

From the very first it has been a prime object to make the school that which both the treaty and the appropriations thus far made have distinctly in view, an agricultural and industrial school. The very provisions of the treaty were undoubtedly based upon the full knowledge of the real condition of the tribe. At that time they were peculiarly savage and barbarous, a terror to the shipwrecked mariner who might be cast upon their inhospitable shores, as the only alternative of such a fate was either slavery or a cruel death. Accustomed to the taking of whales, and living upon a bleak, rugged, and comparatively barren coast, they had neither tastes nor disposition to engage in any industrial pursuits outside of those connected with fishing, and in that only as they were driven to it

either by necessity or cupidity. Wilkes, in speaking of these Indians, says they are "treacherous, warlike, and quite ignorant of any religious notions," and very naturally concludes, in view of the work to be done to colonize and christianize, that it was a "good position for a missionary."

From the time they were visited by his expedition to the commencement of the agency, in 1852, these Indians were accustomed to rob and murder those who were so unfortunate as to fall within their power. They have neither a wish nor inclination to apply themselves to letters nor to encourage their children to be instructed in these things, and until there are different provisions made and the agent clothed with more authority, but little can be done in that direction. To secure a daily attendance at school the children must be kept away from the influence of their parents and relations whilst they are pursuing a course of mental and moral training, otherwise our efforts to that end will be of little avail.

Very few of the parents are willing to allow their children to attend school for any length of time, for none of them appreciate the advantages to be gained. They expect, and in some cases, indeed, need their assistance in procuring for them necessary food; hence the necessity of their children being clothed and fed whilst attending school, and consequent propriety of compelling the attendance of such a number of children as may be of suitable age, for whom the necessary accommodations may be provided. There would be no wrong and no impropriety in such a course, for there are cities in the United States and Europe where the children above certain ages are compelled by law to attend school.

All plans for instructing either the young or adults, continuously, whether mentally or in any branch of industry, either in the shops or the farm, are of necessity made to be directly remunerative to the parties so employed. They cannot see and appreciate the advantages to accrue in the future; they look only at the present moment. Since October last, owing to the resignation of the teacher there employed, there has been no regular indoor teaching during the week, except that which has been done by the wives of the employes, in instructing a number of girls in sewing, knitting and other domestic arts; at the same time they have been instructed in letters, taught to read, and while some moral influence has been thrown them.

Besides these teachings during the week, I have arranged for general instructions on the Sabbath, all the employes entering warmly into the plan, and giving their labors in this behalf gratuitously. Here both old and young are invited, and attend, and be taught, and the number in attendance on these occasions sometimes reaches three hundred. To encourage this attendance, I have issued to children and indigent adults clothing, soap, food, &c.

Having repeatedly been urged by the department to make agriculture a more prominent object, I have felt it necessary to employ, for a time at least, one extra assistant farmer, and as many Indians as could be induced to work at farming, that I might, with his practical assistance, teach its advantages. To teach savages, whose habits and pursuits were not only opposite but positively averse to the peaceful pursuits of a pastoral or agricultural life, it must be done by example. It can be done in no other way. I have, therefore, divided the newly-planted ground into lots, and given to all who would accept a portion. Eighty heads of families availed themselves of the gift upon the condition attached, which was a continued and industrious care of their allotments, to keep them free from weeds until the crop is gathered. Without the assistant farmer this could not have been done.

All that can be done with the limited means at our command has been done, and not only the agent and employes, but their families also, are made practical teachers in every way that offers for good. Still an additional salaried teacher of the right character can be used to advantage. But to carry out a regular system of education by a daily school will require a larger amount of money than has been heretofore appropriated.

The estimates submitted by me are made with reference to this.

As the more tractable see the bettered condition of those submitting to good council, they will fall into the same channel of good after a short time of discipline. The endeavor to induce in every family of the tribe the proprieties of civilized life, and, so far as possible, require the proper change of habits and demeanor, and use all the power of suasion, and force, to some extent, to prevent commingling with bad whites outside the reservation, and we take pride in saying that the tribe is much improved thereby, however much the agency may be assailed by the bad white men. Good men differ as to means proper to be used to civilize the savages. We place before the government the result of labor thus far, and pledges of growth in good if properly sustained.

Monthly reports have been forwarded to the department, in which more detailed accounts of labor performed at the agency have been made.

I respectfully suggest that a small vessel, of from fifty to seventy-five tons, be purchased for this tribe, to enable them to fish at sea with less danger than is now incurred in canoes, a measure that would do much to produce respect for, and show the moral superiority of a civilized and educated people.

I have heretofore been unable to induce a proper person to remain in the vicinity, with goods to trade with the Indians, a measure very desirable, as an honest, careful and good adviser, for a trader, can do much towards the Christian and temporal improvement of their condition. I would suggest that a trader be appointed and furnished with staple goods to trade, for the sole benefit of this tribe. From time immemorial, the tribes on the Straits of Fuca have roved to what is now the British territory—in late years, both for trade and the worst feature of dissipation. We can supply a home inducement for the former, by goods to their taste; we can thus remedy the latter severe and crying evil. The department will note the peculiar difference, in all matters of trade, between our situation and that of the interior.

The best reference that an agent can give to the benevolent intentions of the government toward the Indian, is found in the solid resulting consequences of his efforts to carry out that benevolence.

Whilst the unfortunate sentiment of annihilation has been elsewhere too practically evidenced by the ravages of disease and death consequent upon the adoption of the worst vice of the white man, this reservation is scarcely, if at all, at this time, affected by disease from demoralization.

The climate is humid and bad in many respects, and from the nature of their food disease must prevail, as with the white man similarly situated.

This, properly treated, soon brings back health. The comfort and prosperity of the Makah tribe never equalled the present, and they are moving on, with God's help, to still better habits of industry and care. Their very natures must, however, be changed, and their habits forced, if necessary, upon them, or they will retrograde into worse than savage supremacy of filth and disease of former days.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER, *Agent.*

Hon. T. J. McKENNY,

Supt. Indian Affairs, W. T.

Estimate of sums necessary to fulfil treaty stipulations with the Makah tribe for the year ending June 30, 1867.

For the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers	\$5,000
For support of shops	1,000

To enable the Indians to remain and settle upon their reservation, and to clear, and fence, and break land	\$3, 000
For pay of carpenter, farmer, and blacksmith	3, 600
For employment of a physician	1, 500
For medicines and medical comforts	2, 000
For hospital to be erected	3, 000
For dwellings for agent and physician	6, 000
For purchase of a schooner to enable the Indians to fish at sea....	6, 000
For incidental expenses	2, 500
Total.....	33, 600

HENRY A. WEBSTER, *Agent*.

JUNE 29, 1867.

No. 5.

YAKAMA INDIAN RESERVATION.
Washington Territory, June 30, 1867.

SIR: In submitting my annual report of this agency it gives me gratification to be able to state that all the Indians who have ever been brought under the control of this agency remain friendly, and have made great advances in agriculture and other civilized arts, and are now in such a condition as will render further progress comparatively easy and rapid.

There is, belonging to this reservation, about 3,400 souls; 1,000 men, 1,500 women, and 900 children.

From a careful observation of the children born and the deaths among the people, I am persuaded that there is an increase over last year of about 200.

The disparity existing between the men and women (in numbers) arises partly from the loss they have sustained in former wars among themselves and the whites, but more from their idle and irregular habits. The women have been the burden-bearers, and have performed three-fourths of the work in providing subsistence; this day of oppression and slavery is passing away, and the men and women are mutually bearing the burdens that belong to them; in this we see the march of civilization.

The general sanitary condition of the Indians has been improved the last year. For a full report of their present condition I call your attention to the annual report of the resident physician, which I herewith transmit.

The progress and general improvement of the Indians is manifest in their personal appearance, their houses, fences, farms, and the uprightness of their conduct toward each other and the whites generally.

They have built the past year, with but little expense to the department, 20 houses and 10 barns. They raised grain for food and seed, so as to be above want, except those who were just beginning, the sick, blind, and very old ones, that always need a little help.

From the best accounts I can get they must have raised 10,000 bushels of wheat and corn, about 2,000 bushels of oats, and 1,500 bushels of peas. Potatoes they raised all they could use, and had a surplus this spring after planting.

Their fisheries, bordering upon, and not far removed from, the line of the reservation, afford them an abundant supply of salmon.

The mountains abound with game, deer, elk, bear, and mountain sheep; their valley (the central part of the reservation) abounds with prairie chicken, grouse, ducks, and geese.

My report of last year showed about 1,500 acres in cultivation. This year, from the first of April to the last of June, we kept three large ox teams ploughing new land for the Indians, consisting of from seven to ten yoke of oxen in

each team, ploughing from one to two and a half acres per day to a team, making new land broken for the Indians this year not less than 300 acres. This has been done by the Indians.

We have hired two from among those who were capable of managing the oxen and holding the plough for each team, provided them with camping equipment and rations; they went to the different settlements, made their camps and prosecuted their work with a manliness that would do credit to white men. The Indians, where they have been ploughing, have worked in assisting in herding the oxen, and doing such other work as their limited education would permit.

When the land is broken they come with their horses, and the ploughs and harnesses we furnish them, to plough, fence, and make fruitful fields.

The more elevated among the Indians, during the winter months, were engaged in cutting and hauling saw logs to the mill, and obtained as the fruit of that labor forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen (47,815) feet of lumber.

The party thus working consecrated 25,000 feet of lumber to build two churches. One is about seven, and the other five miles from the station. They are equal in size and finish—20 by 30 feet. From the cutting the trees in the woods to the building their altars there has not been more than 46 days of white labor; this has mostly been performed by the teacher, Rev. A. C. Fairchild, who is a practical builder.

A few of the larger boys of the school were taken, and the Indians from the different settlements came in and worked until the teacher said enough.

The whole cost of the two churches could not be reckoned less than \$1,500. This is a little of the outcropping of the piety of 180 who make a profession of religion among them.

The plough and the Bible, with the influence growing out of both, are worth more upon an Indian reservation to secure permanent peace than a thousand soldiers with their glistening sabres and their prancing steeds.

The reservation mills have during the year been in good working order, and have done more service by one-half than in any former year since their erection.

For a full report of the grain ground and lumber sawed, I refer you to the annual report of the miller, Waters Carman, esq., which I herewith transmit.

The reservation buildings have during the year undergone quite a thorough repair in underpinning, clapboarding, and painting.

During the month of August last we lost two dwelling-houses and one storehouse by fire. The loss to the department could not be less than \$3,000 or \$3,500. For a time we were embarrassed for want of room, but we have made changes in filling up residences, so we are now comfortable.

The industrial schools have been progressing the past year. The instruction is not wholly confined to the children, who are taught at the station, but extends to the Indians in the different settlements through the agency, instructing the men in the various kinds of work needed to obtain a livelihood, and the women how to keep their houses, make garments for themselves and families, card and spin, knit and manufacture articles for their comfort.

For the doings of the schools here at the agency I refer you to the report of the superintendent of instruction, William Wright, esq., which I herewith transmit.

The employes have more uniformly devoted their time to their respective branches of business than in former years; and each has been made responsible for the success of his particular work. Their monthly reports will show an amount of work done in value from \$100 to \$200 per month by each of the mechanics, and a corresponding thriftiness with the farmers, millers, and other employes. Our plan is to employ the best of men, so as to get good work, and give the best example to the Indians; our employes are all kind, temperate, moral, and most of them religious.

The stock upon the reservation is mostly horses. There are about ten thousand head of horses; these are mostly small, and not suitable for teams. I purchased last fall four American stallions, which will do something in changing the size and general character of their horses.

They have about twelve hundred head of neat cattle. These are in small bands all over the reservation, and owned by about two hundred different persons. Their stock is their wealth, and with suitable pains taken in improving and increasing it they will soon become in this wealthy.

It is now near seven years since I came to live with this nation. At first it was extremely difficult to overcome their long-established notions of wandering and to induce them to make themselves homes; but, with the encouragement they have received and the help which has been furnished in ploughing their land, making them harness, ploughs, harrows, and all kinds of useful tools, they drop the notion of wandering and settle down to cultivate the soil. One succeeding in it, induces ten more, and ten will make a fixture of a hundred; and the ratio is increasing every year in about this degree.

In a "circular" dated Olympia, February 1, 1867, "the agents, sub-agents, or special agents are required in their annual reports to furnish a map," &c. I herewith transmit the map.

Since receiving the above circular I have not been able to take as complete a census of all the different tribes under my jurisdiction as was desirable. The only time this can be done with any good degree of accuracy, without great expense to the department, is when the Indians are called to receive their annuities. It will soon be two years since they have received annuities, and at the gathering there this fall I will see that it is done to my own and the satisfaction of the department.

In said circular you ask the "opinion of the agents in relation to the breaking up of some reservations and consolidating on others." This, no doubt, could be done to the advantage of the Indians where they are by their location brought into connection and contact with the whites. Any and all reservations located where great thoroughfares are bordering upon or passing through them will find trouble growing up between the whites and Indians.

The treaty with the Yakama nation provided there "shall be one tinner," &c. We have never had a tinner to work as tinner since the reservation was organized. The gunsmith, with a light stock of tools, could do the work needed in this department, and a practical harnessmaker, in the place of tinner, would be worth three or four times as much to the Indians. It will be remembered I recommended this change in a former communication to your office.

In conclusion, permit me to say, keep good men among the Indians, and let the laws be vigorously enforced against the lawless, who prowl around reservations like greedy wolves or hungry dogs, and peace and prosperity will attend the Indian service.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,
U. S. Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 6.

YAKAMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, May 31, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year 1867:

There was raised at the school farm 166 bushels of wheat, 140 bushels of potatoes, 14 bushels of peas, 10 bushels of carrots, and other vegetables.

About six acres of new land at the agency has been cleared, ploughed, and enclosed with a good substantial fence, and planted with corn, potatoes, &c., for the use of the school.

The articles of clothing, &c., made for the school children were 43 shirts, 40 aprons, 43 dresses, 27 pairs of pants, 4 jackets, 9 undershirts, 2 quilts, 25 pairs of stockings knit, and other useful articles made. The soap and candles required for the use of the school were also manufactured.

In the workshop there was made 59 pairs of shoes, 2 pairs of boots, 11 riding bridles, 4 halters, and boots, shoes, and harness repaired. The shoes were made for the school children, and the other articles for the Indians. The value of the latter was \$165. In consequence of a lack of leather and other material, less has been accomplished during this than in former years.

The shop has been recently furnished with leather and material for making 20 sets of team harness, which, when completed, will be of great service to the Indians, who are turning their attention to farming.

Two teachers have been employed during the year—Rev. A. C. Fairchild and Mrs. L. A. Wilber—who have imparted instruction in their respective departments.

In former reports I have given our plan of operations and explained the manner of conducting these schools.

With this report close my labors in the Indian schools, with which I have been connected for nearly seven years. We trust our humble efforts to benefit the young have been put forth with the right spirit, and will result in good to those for whom we have so long labored.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM WRIGHT,

Superintendent of Teaching.

Rev. JAMES H. WILBUR,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 7.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1867. In order to comply with the request made in a circular of the date of February 1, 1867, I have caused a complete census to be taken of the four different tribes that are parties to this treaty of Olympia, to wit:

	Number.	Males.	Females.
Quillehutes	260	110	150
Holes	90	40	50
Queets	89	32	57
Quinaielts	135	60	75
Total	574	242	332

Number of deaths and burials during the year at the Quinaielt agency, 7.

The Quillehutes, Holes, and Queets still inhabit their old places of abode, and nothing of an ordinary character would induce them to leave the scenes of their childhood and old hunting grounds, where they are continually employed

fishing and in the chase, together with many other things to which they have become attached; all conspiring to render the ties which bind them to their old homes stronger and more endearing, and, until the lands they now occupy are needed for settlement, it will be their homes still.

Fish and game, such as salmon, elk, deer, bear, beaver, and otter, abound in large quantities, and afford ample means of employment and subsistence for all. In addition to this a small patch of land, such as is found on all the streams, (and which almost every family cultivates,) when cleared up and worked in anything like a proper manner, will produce all the potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., that a common-sized family can consume; and I have often heard those upper Indians speak of the superior quality of the vegetables they raise. Frequent visits are made by all the above-named tribes to this agency, and considerable traffic is carried on between them and the Quinaielts. At the present time peace and harmony exist, so that the most friendly relations are cultivated towards each other; and also the whites, the chiefs of said tribes, have repeatedly assured me that they were determined to be the white man's friends. Not much, however, has been done, or can be done at present, with a view of inducing them to adopt the habits of civilization on account of being so little associated with the whites, or other Indians, that have in some measure abandoned the traditions and superstitious notions of their fathers.

Improvements at this agency have been steadily advancing, although, as I have before stated, the location is not susceptible of a high state of cultivation; and in consequence of our crop of potatoes being destroyed the two previous seasons, I have seeded down the whole to grass, which is the only kind of a crop that promises any remuneration whatever for so much labor bestowed in clearing. At the Anderson house we have planted about two acres of potatoes by way of experiment, which I hope will prove more successful. The Indians cultivate about six acres of land on the river bottom; each family has a patch near their house, some of whom cultivate their gardens well, and raise excellent crops. About 1,000 bushels of potatoes and 100 bushels of turnips were raised by them the last year, and this present season promises a much larger yield. The Indians here are making some marked improvements in the paths of civilization, having been induced to quit gambling, and voluntarily given up their chil-chils, which are the same to them as cards with the whites. The Indian women also followed the example of the men, and brought forward their beaver teeth, (that are the same as dice with the whites,) and since that time not anything of the kind has been seen or heard of, so that I have good reason to hope the practice of gambling is entirely broken up. Hitherto these Indians have not had the advantage of a school; but we have a school-house now in course of erection, which will be ready for use early this fall. There are many that have already signified their willingness to attend, and expressed a wish to learn to read and write, and otherwise understand some of the useful arts of the white man.

I herewith annex a map, showing the location of agency, streams, roads, &c., on reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HILL,
Sub-Indian Agent.

T. J. McKENNEY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.
I—Vol. ii—4

No. 8.

SKOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, July 1, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my third annual report.

The Sklallams and other bands of Indians under treaty of Point-no-Point, and under my charge, remain in about the same condition as at my last report. Their general health continues bad, and many of them have died within the past year, and unless something can be done to relieve them by medical aid or otherwise they will very soon disappear.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN AGENCY.

In your instructions of February last, you directed the agents to take the census of all the Indians in their respective agencies. This I found to be impossible without going to a large outlay of money. The Indians are scattered from the head of Hood's canal to Clallam bay, a distance of over 150 miles. I had hoped, however, before making my report, to be able to call them together to receive their annuities, but in this I have been mistaken, and am compelled under the circumstances to make my calculations from the best data I can find. In my last annual report I estimated the Indians in my charge at 883, which I think was very nearly correct. Whether they have diminished or increased since then I am unable to say, but from the number of deaths on the reservation, and in the vicinity, I am of opinion that 800 will cover the full number now living in this agency.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report 400 fruit trees have been added to the orchard, making 1,000 trees that have been set in the orchard within the last three years, the whole of which, together with the ground upon which the agency buildings stand, have been enclosed with a substantial picket fence, which adds much to the appearance and security of the agency. The farms have not improved much since my last communication, from the fact that I have had but very little means in my hands that could be used in that way, and I find it impossible to get the Indians to clear the land unless they are paid for it. I am, however, doing something towards getting the logs and brush piled and burned that remain upon the land I had chopped and slashed down last season. When this is done, I propose sowing the whole down in timothy and clover. There are now in cultivation about 100 acres, 60 of which are well set with grass; the remainder is planted in potatoes, oats, and other garden vegetables, by the Indians and farmer, and promises fair for a good crop. Besides cultivating small fields, many of the Indians hire themselves to the farmers and mill men living along the sound. Some few of them save their money after working for it, while the greater portion squander it for whiskey or something else that is of no use to them. This will continue to be the case until the Indians are compelled to reside on the reservation. As they are now located, the agents can have but little influence with a great majority of them.

SCHOOLS.

Last December a school was opened here, with 23 scholars, and has been continued ever since, but with very little if any progress. In fact I consider the teacher wholly incompetent to teach an Indian school, for the proof of which I beg leave to refer you to his monthly and annual reports. A school-house has been erected and about completed, capable of holding 35 or 40 children, and

everything has been done, not only by myself, but by all the employées, to advance the interest of the school, but I find it is going down every day, and now has but 13 scholars.

HOUSES ON THE RESERVE.

The houses at the agency consist of three frame and one log dwelling, one framed school-house, and one barn. For further particulars you will please find map attached. I also beg leave to call your attention to employé's report, also statistics of education, farming, &c., marked as follows, viz: Farmer, A; carpenter, B; teacher, C; map, D; statistics, E and F.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. KNOX,
Sub-Indian Agent.

No. 9.

SKOKOMISH INDIAN SCHOOL, *June 30, 1867.*

This school, which has been organized after the manner of the one which has been so successfully carried on for several years by the Rev. James H. Wilbur, agent of the Yakama nation at Simcoe, was inaugurated about the 23d of last December, and I feel confident that could we have the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the powers that be, it would be equally successful as the Simcoe school. I believe we have better facilities for making it self-supporting.

I have, with the aid of the larger boys, thoroughly cleared, by digging up, burning, and removing all the stumps, a lot of about two acres, which, while it required much hard labor, now presents as fine a vegetable garden in as good state of cultivation as is to be found in the Territory, consisting of peas, beans, potatoes, carrots, onions, beets, turnips, early and late cabbage, and tomatoes, which now promise crops sufficient to supply a school of 30 or 40 scholars in vegetables for the year, and I now find my five years' apprenticeship on a vegetable farm in New Jersey to be of great service in my present position, and thus the boys are taught the same art as well; also the three years I spent on the shoemaker's bench enable me to instruct the boys during the coming winter in making and repairing shoes for the school.

I am sorry to find that my efforts to elevate the children morally is fraught with so many discouragements, having the influence from the examples of both whites and Indians to contend against, especially Sabbath desecration, for while house-building, trafficking, and gambling are allowed to go on in our sight and hearing, I have but little encouragement in that direction.

I hold regular Sabbath services in the boys' sleeping room, it being the only place for instruction on week days or Sabbath. Sometimes quite a number of adult Indians attend. I then endeavor to persuade them to abandon their evil practices and to become industrious, moral, and good. My experience as teacher in the Simcoe school, and my knowledge of the correct life of many and peaceful death of those I have seen die, has established my faith in the power of the gospel, with right surroundings, to elevate this race to a far better humanity and a glorious immortality, and I believe that the only reason why it has not to a greater extent been accomplished on this coast is because of the infidelity of those whose business it should be to labor for such elevation instead of their extermination, the prevailing opinion being they cannot be benefited, so the sooner they are out of the way the better.

In our school we have 13 scholars, 10 boys and 3 girls, ranging from 6

to 13 years, with whom I devote a portion of six days in the week to their mental improvement with flattering prospects of success, having as yet no facilities to instruct them, but in reading and spelling and such other oral instruction as I can give. Some of the boys are reading very creditably in the First Reader, and others in the primer. Their capability of receiving instruction is equal to any white children I have taught, and they are very desirous to improve, and have a mind to work; their memories are excellent, as is evinced by their learning the words they have once spelled and the words and tunes correctly of the various songs I have sung with them. I can conceive of no embarrassment to their coming up with equal rapidity with the Choctaws, Cherokees, and other tribes east of the Rocky mountains, or with General Parker, late civil engineer on General Grant's staff, who is a full-blooded Indian. I believe, with faith in that God who has made of one blood all nations, that this people, by the co-operation of those engaged in the Indian service to do the right, are as capable of becoming as good citizens as any people God has made and for which the government has provided ample means.

My wife has the management of the girls, and instructs them in sewing, knitting, and in general housewifery; she also attends to the culinary department, and making and repairing the clothing of the scholars. While her labor is indeed arduous, with myself she has faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise.

Hoping to be favored with more conveniences and facilities, so that our numbers may be increased and our work, by the divine blessing, more abundantly successful, the above is respectfully submitted by

W. C. CHATTIN,

Teacher of Skokomish Indian School, W. T.

J. T. KNOX, *Sub-agent.*

No. 10.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

July 1, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indian Bureau, and in compliance with instructions from your office, dated June 16, I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of Indian affairs within this ———, the Colville district, for the year ending this day.

But before entering upon a general description of the various tribes under my charge, and noting such changes, either for better or worse, as may have become apparent in their condition during the past year, it is desirable that some statement should be submitted to you on the rather exceptional circumstances by which this special agency is characterized. This is rendered necessary by the great stress laid, in your letter of June 16, and in the copies dated respectively February 1 and June 18, of communication from the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, on the desirability of procuring statistics as to population, &c., of the various tribes, and of furnishing a map of all the reservations comprised in their particular treaty.

I will state first, in reference to the latter requirements, that no actual reservation has, unfortunately, (in my opinion,) been yet set apart for any tribe or tribes of Indians in this portion of the Territory, and that a map of the district of which I have charge must necessarily be not a map of any established reservation, but of the particular portion of the Territory throughout which the various tribes under my control are scattered, though, for that reason, valueless as an official record of any land exclusively set apart for Indian uses, and hardly, per-

haps, comprehended in your instructions. I have, nevertheless, from such means as were at my disposal, drawn the sketch which accompanies this report. In the execution of a good map there are many drawbacks, no official surveys having ever been made of the whole or any portion of this district, while the many sketches of this county, (Stevens,) in which the district is wholly situated, are partly conjectured, partly the result of actual observation. From a comparison of these from a map of reliable evidence, collected with great care, and from observations made by myself on my last year's tour among the various tribes, the map submitted by me is made up. As it stands, it is the most complete map yet furnished of this district, and its general accuracy, though lacking the authority of an official work, may be fully depended upon.

Next, in reference to the statistics which are called for by the circular of February 1, 1867, the whole of these items, with the exception of the estimate of population, have been furnished from actual data, collected by myself. The estimate of population is based upon the census of former years, and is partly conjectural, for the reason that it is impossible to take any census of the Indian population during this period of the year.

In the early part of summer it has ever been the custom of the greater number of the Indian tribes temporarily to forsake their winter quarters and scatter in small bands among the hills in search of berries, &c., not returning again to their permanent lodges until July and August. I entertain a hope, however, that I may even yet, after my usual tour amongst the various tribes adjoining, which will cover an extent of from 900 to 1,000 miles, and which will occupy me until the middle of September, be able to send in a supplementary report, embracing a full and accurate return of the amount of population.

I shall now request your attention to a general description of the district and its main geographical features, some general remarks on the character and bearing of the Indians as a whole during the past year, their most pressing wants, their sanitary condition, &c., some special remarks on individual tribes, their locality, modes of life, &c., some suggestions as to the advantages of making a treaty with these tribes and placing them on a reservation, and, lastly, some remarks upon matters affecting the employés in the district.

The Colville district occupies the northeastern portion of Washington Territory and contains the following tribes of Indians, viz : Colville, Spokane, Okanagans, Lower Pend d'Oreilles, and San Poëils. Its boundaries are, on the north the 49th parallel of latitude, on the south the Snake river and the 47th parallel; the 117th meridian of longitude, by which it is separated from Idaho, on the east, and the boundary line of the Yakama treaty district on the west. Its area is about 25,000 square miles. It is traversed about half its length, from north to south, and from the 118th to the 120th meridian, from east to west, by the Columbia river, which is joined, a short distance above the 49th parallel, by the Pend d'Oreille river, or, as it is styled in some maps, Clark's fork of the Columbia. With the exception of a short distance from its mouth, this stream lies wholly south of the north boundary line, at about the 48th parallel of latitude. The Columbia receives the Spokane, a large stream traversing the district from east to west and having its source in the Cour-d'Alene lake, forming the southern boundary of the district. Again is Snake river, or Lewis fork of the Columbia, a large stream, and navigable for some distance from its mouth. Other streams also enter the Columbia from the eastern side, but these are the principal. From the west the only river of note that enters the Columbia is the Okanagan. A reference to the map will show that the Spokane divides the district into two nearly equal sections, a northern and southern, or, rather, the Spokane, with an imaginary line drawn from its mouth to the western boundary of the district; and these two portions differ so widely in their geographical features that a general description of the whole district will be best attainable by regarding these two portions separately.

The northern, throughout its whole extent, is a wild, mountainous, and broken region, with well-timbered hills and a few fertile valleys between the ranges. The most noteworthy of these are the Colville and the Pend d'Oreille. From its head to its confluence with the Columbia the Colville is about 45 miles in length, with a tolerably uniform breadth of from two to three miles. The soil is rich and well adapted for the growth of the various cereals. It is sparsely settled throughout its whole extent by French Canadians, Americans, half-breeds, and a considerable number of Indians. The Pend d'Oreille, or such portion of it as lies within the district, nearly corresponds in extent with the Colville, but is occupied chiefly by Indians. A large tract of farming land, with rich bottoms, but subject to inundation in the summer, lies along its banks, but no settlements exist there.

The southern portion of the district is an undulating plateau, bare of timber save along the channels of the small creeks, where light growth of cottonwood and willow are common. This section is not by any means adapted for general agricultural purposes, but has great facilities for stock raising, the whole surface being covered with a rich growth of bunch grass, but the almost entire absence of timber must for many years be a drawback towards its settlement. Nor, for the same reason, would any portion of it be suitable for an Indian reservation.

The valley of the Columbia and the country west of it remains to be spoken of. It presents some features of both the northern and southern sections. As a whole, it is rugged, broken, and sterile, with occasional and widely-distant small tracts suitable for cultivation. Gold has been found on the bars throughout the whole length of the stream, but these have been worked out and are now abandoned. No white settlements are found in the valley.

In view of the changes proposed during the last session of Congress in the mode of government of our Indian population, and which contemplated the transfer of the whole administration of Indian affairs to the military authorities, it affords me unmixed satisfaction to bear witness to the successful working and admirable results of the present conciliatory policy throughout this wild and extensive district. Unconfined, from the absence of any actual reservation within rigorously specified bounds; roaming at will over a vast extent of territory, and that too traversed by the main routes leading to our northern mines, and therefore offering unusual facilities for aggression, these tribes by their uniformly peaceful bearing afford in my opinion the strongest arguments for the continuance of our present policy.

During the whole year no instance of robbery, aggression, or other crimes against either the settlers in the valleys or the many travellers who pass through the district, have come within my knowledge.

In the face of so many temptations and facilities such conduct is most exemplary; and what is most worthy of notice, this forbearance is due, in the main, not to any change in the ordinary bearing of the white man towards the savage, but to the wise and firmly exercised supervision of the Indian chiefs, and their recognition of, and acquiescence in, the just and conciliatory policy of the government.

Another and perhaps a stronger confirmation of our present system—in so far as any rate as its working may be tested in this immediate district—is to be found in the unusual and increased tendency to engage in agricultural pursuits which has of late been manifested; for, since my last report, numbers who were then nomadic in their habits, and subsisting in the usual hand-to-mouth manner, have taken up small tracts of land and have become tillers of the soil. The importance of such facts on the future of our Indian population cannot be over-estimated; and above all should there be no delay in recognizing such praiseworthy attempts, and in seconding them by every means in our power. The success of these endeavors on the part of the Indians is in a large measure dependent upon such aid as can be furnished by the department. Without suit-

able implements but very barren results will spring from their good beginnings, and of such implements there is a very insufficient supply.

The change in their mode of life, which has been adopted by so many, is in a considerable degree the result of inducements held out to them by myself, and principally of promises made to them that when the season came suitable harvest tools should be supplied. A quantity of these were ordered last autumn, and are daily looked for here. Should they not arrive in due season the result will have to be deplored, not only in its present inconveniences but in its bearings on the future.

From carefully collected statistics it appears that during the past year sufficient grain was raised to support one-fifth of their entire population, and there is a fair prospect that the crops sown will yield this year a harvest equal to sustaining two-fifths of their whole number. But this depends as I have shown, on the timely arrival of the farming tools.

The sanitary condition of the tribes has been, during the year, on the whole good.

Beyond the ordinary diseases incidental to an exposed and savage life they have enjoyed an immunity from any serious affliction. No epidemic of any kind has appeared amongst them. Several cases of consumption have been noted, together with other affections of the air passages and lungs; but the most common affection amongst them is a disease of the eye. For this and their other diseases large numbers apply to and place themselves readily under the care of the physician of the agency.

In conformity with the usual practice, but on as limited a scale as seemed consistent with justice and good policy, the usual issues have been made. The issues of blankets and clothing have been strictly confined to those who stood in most urgent need of them, and the farming tools to those who were engaged in farming. A few, however, have been distributed among the leading chiefs, not as presents merely, but also as rewards for the good influence wielded by them over their respective tribes.

The past year has been marked by a considerable abatement in the whiskey and liquor traffic, the result principally of the constant efforts of the chiefs under instructions from this office to suppress drinking in their tribes. But few, if any, whites are now engaged in this business here. The great difficulty in securing the conviction of such offenders is well known; but I am happy to state that of several prosecutions instituted by me this year two have been successful, and I doubt not but that the fines imposed will have a deterring influence upon others.

The number of Indians who will need support during the coming winter may be estimated at from 100 to 150, all of them being either too old to work, too infirm, or orphans.

In noticing separately the particular tribes of the district I shall begin with the Colvilles, who are scattered throughout the country bordering on the Columbia river, from the boundary line to the 48th parallel. In number they are about 380. About 45 of them are owners of small farms and fields along the Columbia and in Colville valley, which they cultivate with some success. But the greater number of the tribe depend for their subsistence upon the products of their fisheries, upon cammas, bitter-root berries, &c. The country occupied by that portion of the tribe living on the Columbia river has already been described in this report as mountainous, broken, &c. There are, however, several fertile tracts lying between Kittle falls and the mouth of the Spokane river, which are successfully cultivated by about 20 of these Indians. Some 20 or 25 of them are owners of farms and fields in Colville valley, scattered here and there amongst the white settlers. The number of acres cultivated by them during the year is 300. The following is the amount of products from farming operations: Wheat, 800 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; potatoes, 250

bushels; hay, 15 tons. They are the owners of two frame houses, 25 log houses, 125 horses, 35 head of horned cattle, and have sold during the year about \$500 worth of furs. Some seven deaths have occurred in this tribe during the year.

Some of them are good laborers, and work for the white settlers, commanding good wages during the harvesting time; as a rule, however, they will not remain at any employment long. Their general condition, omitting those engaged in farming, is one of great poverty, which will annually become worse unless some assistance is granted them by the government. The land tenure, too, of those who cultivate small farms in Colville valley is somewhat precarious, as being hemmed in by the whites give rise to many disputes.

Okinakanes.—These Indians are altogether west of the Columbia, and inhabit the country along the British boundary line and the Okinakan river and lake. They have at times given much trouble, both to the whites and to the neighboring Indians. They farm but little, subsisting almost by fishing and hunting.

What little crime occurs among the tribes of this district is almost exclusively committed by them. Their population, as near as can be estimated, is about 400 souls; and their stock is comprised in not more than 150 head of horses.

Small fields scattered along the river, amounting to perhaps 50 acres, have been cultivated by them during the year, with the following results, viz: 180 bushels wheat, 100 bushels potatoes. They own six log houses, and have sold during the year about \$300 worth of furs. About five deaths have occurred in this tribe during the year.

Lower Pend d'Oreille.—These dwell on the river, noticed above, of that name, and to a great extent are self-sustaining, industrious, and peaceful in their habits; they cultivate a very fine tract of country, raising fine crops of wheat and vegetables. They also sell large quantities of furs. In compliance with their wishes expressed to me when amongst them last year, I shall issue to them the greater portion of the expected farming utensils.

Their number is about 370 souls; and their stock consists of 70 horses, 20 horned cattle; also are owners of 10 log houses, and their fields are enclosed by substantial fences.

They have under cultivation some 500 acres, upon which was raised during the past year 1,200 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 650 bushels potatoes, 10 tons of hay; also have sold about \$600 worth of furs.

Their valley, indeed, gives proof of an industry and thriftiness seldom to be found in their race.

Spokanes.—These are divided into three bands, Upper, Lower, and Middle, and number, collectively, about 750 souls. From the sterility of their country, little is done in the way of farming. They derive their subsistence, in the main, from the salmon fisheries of the Columbia and Spokane, and from roots, berries, and the chase. They are willing to make a treaty with, and cede their lands to, the government, but are strongly opposed to being removed to a distance.

They reside on the Spokane river, from its mouth to the Idaho boundary line, which is a distance of 65 to 80 miles from the agency.

They make annual trips to the buffalo ground, east of the Rocky mountains, and occasionally join war parties of the Flatheads and Upper Pend d'Oreilles, against their common enemy, the Blackfeet.

Only about 60 acres of land have been cultivated by them during last year, which produced 225 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 100 bushels potatoes. Also own 14 log houses, 130 horses, 25 head of horned cattle, and have sold about \$260 worth of furs during the year. Among them about 11 deaths have occurred.

San Poëils, Talouse, and other bands.—These reside along the Columbia river. From the 118th to the 120th meridian are several small, detached bands, remnants of once large tribes. They are industrious and peaceable in

their habits, and cultivate a few patches of ground, here and there, along the banks of the river, amounting to about 100 acres—300 bushels of wheat, 50 of oats, 75 of potatoes, eight tons of hay, and possess six log houses, 40 horses, six head of horned cattle, and have sold about \$250 worth of furs during the year—numbering, perhaps, 700. Some four deaths have occurred among this tribe.

The statistical return of farming, &c., of the above named tribes, which accompanies this report, has been carefully made up, mostly from positive data, and may be relied upon as being mainly correct.

With reference to statistics of education, &c., called for by "department circulars," I have to say that no schools, of any kind, have as yet been established for the benefit of any of the Indians under my control. I desire again to call your attention to the subject of the treaty with these tribes, and their settlement upon a "reservation;" and also suggest, as in my last annual report, that the country lying to the south and west of the Hudson Bay Company trading post (old Fort Colville) be set apart for their use and occupancy. The advantages of this country as a reservation having been so fully described in my former reports, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject at the present.

I would also invite your attention to the insufficient salary allowed for interpreter in this department, being only \$500 in legal tenders per annum; it being expensive to live here—provisions high; also being necessary for the constant attendance of the interpreter, who also is obliged to keep a horse for use in the department. In consideration of which, I would earnestly suggest that his wages may be increased to at least \$800 per annum.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. PAIGE,

Special Indian Agent.

T. J. MCKENNEY, Esq.,

Supt. Indian Affairs W. T., Olympia, W. T.

No. 11.

LUMMI INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, July, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor herewith to transmit my fifth annual report from this reservation.

It is with feelings of pleasure that I am able to speak of the continued good conduct and improved moral sentiment of the Indians under my charge.

Friendly relations continue to exist among the Indians, and also between the whites and Indians, and they still continue to advance in civilization, temperance, and religion.

There are over four hundred Christian Indians on this reservation. They have morning and evening services at the church, and conduct the service themselves; and I must say, their devotions are commendable and worthy the encouragement of the Indian department.

This reservation is located on Bellingham bay, eight miles from Whatcom, and 16 from the borders of British Columbia, and, in my opinion, is one of the best on Puget sound.

It is an island—one sufficiently isolated to prevent the encroachment of white settlers in too close proximity to the reservation.

The boundary commences at the eastern mouth of the Lummi river, thence up its channel to where it is intersected by the line between sections seven and eight, township No. 38, north of the base line, range 2 east of the Walamit meridian; thence due north to the corner of sections 5, 6, 31, and 32, on the

north boundary of township No. 38 north, range 2 east; thence west along the township line to where it intersects with the Gulf of Georgia; thence following the meanders of the shore in townships Nos. 37 and 38 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, to the point of beginning. The reservation is about eight miles long, and from two to four miles wide, and contains an area of from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of land, most all of which is fertile, and valuable for timber, agricultural and grazing purposes.

The Lummi river takes its source at the foot of Mount Baker. It has two mouths, one emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, and the other (main branch) into Bellingham bay. It is a fine stream of water, abounding in salmon and trout. The Indian town and agency home is built at the mouth of the main branch emptying into Bellingham bay, and contains sixty good substantial board dwellings, with floors, windows, shingle roofs and chimneys. There is also one good church twenty-four by forty-five feet, besides a number of large Indian buildings made out of hewn and split cedar trees. Those are used by the old Indians, and for drying and smoking their salmon. All of these buildings have been put up with Indian labor, with my assistance.

Some of these Indians are very apt in imitating after the whites, and they show a good deal of mechanical skill, all of which they have been taught since I came on this reservation.

I find most all Indians naturally yield their lands and old homes very reluctantly to move and live on the reservations. Such I find is the case with a small remnant of a band in my district.

They persistently refuse to come and live on the reservation. They tell me other Indians on the sound are permitted to live, build, and roam at will, and they think the same privilege ought to be extended to them, which is in a measure true.

I also beg to call your attention to the fact that a white man is never punished for crimes committed against Indians in this Territory. Formerly retaliation was the law among the Indians, but now they are taught to respect and obey the civil law of the land; consequently they naturally look to the Indian department for protection, which they seldom ever get. There is a class of white men in all Indian countries who go on the principle that an Indian has no rights a white man is bound to respect. Being familiar with their own language, they often complain of those wrongs to me; and say the government ought to aid, protect and assist them, against those lawless and unprincipled white men.

There is quite an interest manifested among those Christian Indians on the subject of education. They would like to have a school established at this place. I promised to make favorable mention of their request in my annual report.

There are over 125 children on this reservation that ought to be at school. Rev. E. C. Chirouse has ten boys from this reservation at his school at Tulalia, which is all he can accommodate with those he has from other places in the district. He can only accommodate about forty boys with the limited facilities at his disposal.

Father Chirouse has labored very successfully as a missionary among those benighted Indians on this coast for over twenty years, and with commendable perseverance; has greatly benefited them in their moral, social, and spiritual welfare, and I am free to say he is deserving of more encouragement and a more liberal support for his school at the hands of the government, in educating and civilizing those poor orphan Indian children. His services have been of incalculable benefit, not only to the Indians but also to the Indian department.

I am also happy to be able to say that the Indians under my charge have abandoned all their ancient and barbarous habits, and have adopted those of civilization, temperance and religion.

Through my strenuous efforts they have also abandoned the barbarous practice of flattening their children's heads, polygamy, gambling, *formanu mus*,

or medicine men, and slavery, which has been a great evil among them. These Indians are surrounding themselves with all the comforts of civilization and happy homes; but to bring all this about requires great perseverance, patience and toil. They are like children, and must be taught by slow degrees.

They also partake of whatever influence that surrounds them, whether it be good or evil; hence it is very essential to their welfare that good moral influences are used for their management and control.

The Indians on this reservation have enjoyed unusual good health during the past year, and the births are in excess of the deaths for the year. Herewith please find a correct census of the Indians in my district:

Lummi tribe, 269, all Christians, and married; Nooksack tribe, 186, about one-half Christians; No-wha-ah tribe, 90, about one-half Christians; Samish tribe, 27; Swenamish tribe, 246, 16 Christians. Men, 308; women, 303; children, 227; total, 838.

These Indians cultivate their lands in severalty, *i. e.*, each head of family clears off and cultivates from one to four acres, the principal crop raised being potatoes. There is planted in all this spring about 150 acres in potatoes and other vegetables, and five acres in wheat. These Indians raise all the potatoes and vegetables they can eat, and sell all they can find a market for, which enables them to buy their necessities, such as flour, clothing, groceries, &c., &c. It is very difficult for me to approximate at anything near the amount of labor performed on a reservation. I will, however, give some of the principal labor performed: First, in clearing off land and planting their crops in the spring, and hoeing during the summer; second, in gathering berries, which grow in great abundance and variety. Those which prove the most profitable are the cranberry. From June to October salmon commence running, during which time all the Indians are engaged taking, curing, and salting for winter use. During the winter months they are engaged in various occupations; some are employed by the whites; some are engaged in the chase and hunt, and others are at work on the reservation, making canoes, and improvements around home. They cut and put up from twenty-five to thirty tons of hay every year. The Indians also make all the shingles used on the reservation, cut roads, make repairs and other improvements for their comfort, &c., &c.

I would, most respectfully, before I close, urge the necessity upon the department to furnish more lumber and building materials for the reservation. They only have dwellings for about one-half the Indians here, and they all want buildings; it conduces more to civilize Indians than any other class of property the department can furnish them.

They take a great pride in good dwellings and they try to excel each other in this respect, and in furnishing their houses with the comforts of chairs, tables, cooking stoves, window curtains, beds, &c.

Herewith I send a list of government property on the reservation:

16 head cattle, (nine died).....	\$800
1 horse, (one died).....	100
1 wagon and harness.....	100
4 ploughs.....	110
1 seine.....	400
Farming implements and tools.....	100

Indian stock and property.

15 head cattle.....	400
50 swine....	250
500 chickens.....	250
150 ducks and geese.....	150
3 head horses.....	150
2 head horses.....	100

Besides, the Indians have in canoes about*.....	\$7, 000
In fire-arms about*.....	2, 500
They take furs and skins per annum worth about.....	2, 000
Raise 10,000 bushels potatoes at 75 cents per bushel.....	7, 500
Cut 30 tons of hay at \$5 per ton.....	150
Raise other vegetables to the amount of.....	150
Raise 150 bushels wheat at \$1 per bushel.....	150
Grand total.....	<u>22, 360</u>

I have entered more fully into detail than is usually allotted for a paper of this kind, but I expect this to be the last report I shall send from this reservation, hence I have entered more into detail than I would have otherwise done. I have the conscientious feeling of having performed my duty honestly and faithfully to the Indians and the government.

My experience amongst the Indians has taught me, and clearly demonstrated this fact, that if they are brought onto the reservation and taught the principles of Christianity and civilization, and with proper management, they will in time become obedient, kind, and in a great measure a virtuous and happy people.

Hoping you will excuse this lengthy report,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. FINKBOWER,

In charge Lummi Reservation.

Hon. A. R. ELDER,

Indian Agent, Olympia, W. T.

P. S.—Those Indians on the sound seem, and are, willing to work and provide for themselves, hence it is both wisdom and humanity to give them an opportunity to do so. To accomplish this, I would most respectfully suggest for the department to collect all the Indians and put them on good arable reservations, and provide them with teams, farming utensils, and seed.

A single man, if he is the right kind, is sufficient to superintend a thousand Indians.

I am well satisfied that with this mode of treatment the result will be of very great benefit to the Indians, and also a great saving to the government. In order to manage Indians successfully they must have confidence in the person in charge; then with proper management they will both fear and respect him, and look on him as a friend and protector.

No. 12.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION, W. T.,

July 4, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions, to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of affairs upon the reservation under my charge.

Having entered upon the duties of my position on the 1st of March last, and having been furnished with no reliable data of the business and productions of the reservation previous to that time, it is impossible to report the exact results of business upon the reservation last year. I have filled up the blanks in the tabular form herewith returned according to my best judgment, founded upon such evidence as I have been able to obtain. I think the estimates are in the main correct.

* I do not know that it is usual to make mention of the above class of property.

The Chehalis reservation embraces about 5,100 acres of land, 3,000 acres of which is now enclosed and used by the Indians as a pasture; the remaining portion is good fertile land that can be put under cultivation at a small cost, that will be capable of producing 30 bushels of wheat or grain, or two to two and a half tons of hay per acre.

During the short time since I took charge of the reservation we have chopped and prepared for burning 30 acres of rich bottom land which I will be able to get seeded with grass or grain this fall.

There is an abundance of fine timber upon the reservation for fencing and building purposes.

Within the last month, besides my other ordinary work upon the reservation, I have made, with the help of the Indians, about 30,000 cedar shingles. The growing crops are suffering from extreme and long-continued dry weather, and for that reason the approaching harvest is quite unpromising, and it is my opinion that a quantity of hay will have to be purchased for the purpose of wintering the government stock. The extent of the crops are as follows: meadow, 15 acres; wheat, 65 acres; potatoes, 12 acres; oats, 20 acres; carrots, beets, turnips, and other vegetables, about 5 acres; making in all about 182 acres under cultivation.

We have now under course of construction a large barn, school-house, teacher's house and other buildings, and have two extra carpenters employed, besides several Indians.

These Indians are an industrious, and, with very few exceptions, a temperate people, making good, serviceable assistants on the farm, adopting the habits of the whites more than any other Indians of the sound, making their sustenance chiefly from the soil. They are very anxious to learn to read and write. There have been from eight to ten children, under the tuition of my wife, who have made considerable progress—some reading in words of three syllables. The superintendent has furnished clothing and food for the children; Mrs. Hills has done the cooking and made some 55 garments for them; her services have been without charge to the government. It is my opinion that a school, if started on this reservation with faithful and interested teachers, would be attended with much good to the Indians.

There are some 35 frame houses belonging to the Indians and built by them on the reservation. Some of the Indians belonging to this reservation live along the banks of the Chehalis river, Grey's harbor and Shoal Water bay. It is my intention to try and induce them to remain on the reservation, to reside permanently here, and I am in hopes ere my next annual report to say that many of them are permanently located here, and I believe that this reservation can be made one of the best in the superintendency with but little cost to the government, and in the course of a few years be self-sustaining.

ALFRED HILLS,
Farmer in Charge.

General T. T. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 13.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, August 20, 1867.

SIR: In making my annual report for the current year, I shall, as heretofore, refer you to the reports of the agents and their subordinates for the details of operations upon the agencies, and confine myself to suggestions and remarks of a general nature, or to those affairs which, being out of the usual routine, appear

to require special comment. The agencies in this State, their agents, the tribes located thereon, their numbers, &c., are enumerated as follows :

Agency.	Agent.	Tribes.	Number by last census.	Date of treaty.
Umatilla	William H. Barnhart	Walla-Walla	160	June 9, 1855.
		Cayuse	364	.....do.
		Umatilla	235	.....do.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Wasco	317	June 25, 1855.
		Deschutes	249	.....do.
		Tyghs	347	.....do.
		John Day	13	.....do.
Absentees from all Grande Ronde	the above tribes		200	
	Amos Harvey	Mollala	61	Jan. 22, 1855.
		Turlitan	75	.....do.
		Yamhill	44	.....do.
		Clackamas	59	.....do.
		Tumwater	44	.....do.
		Luckimute	35	.....do.
		Santiam	102	.....do.
		Marysville	45	.....do.
		Umpqua and Calapooia	283	Nov. 29, 1854.
		Umpqua, (Cow Creek band)	38	Sept. 19, 1853.
		Rogue River	142	Sept. 10, 1853.
		Mole	179	Dec. 21, 1855.
		Nestucks	300	No treaty.
		Salmon River ..		
		Tilamook		
Siletz	Benjamin Simpson	Toot-toot-en-ay ..	227	.....do.
		Mack-en-oot-en-ay ..	248	.....do.
		Noltnacnah	161	.....do.
		Euchre	151	.....do.
		Joshua	260	.....do.
		Chetcoe	211	.....do.
		Coquill	142	.....do.
		Port Orford	126	.....do.
		Chasta Costa	162	.....do.
		Rogue River	94	Sept. 10, 1853.
		Chasta Scoton ..	123	Nov. 18, 1854.
		Umpqua		
		Delmash	88	No treaty.
		Sixes	125	.....do.
		Flores Creek	70	.....do.
Alsea	G. W. Collins, sub-agent.	Coos	140	.....do.
		Umpqua	102	.....do.
		Sinselan	133	.....do.
		Alsea	150	.....do.
Klamath	L. Applegate	Klamath	1,200	Oct. 15, 1864.
		Moadoc	700	.....do.
		Yahooskin Snake ..	100	.....do.
Total			8,005	

These tribes are all friendly and peaceable, and, with the exceptions noted, are parties to treaties with the United States. They live partly or wholly by agriculture, and their progress in this and other useful arts will be noted in subsequent parts of this report.

There are no other tribes within the State over whom control is now exercised by the department, and none with whom treaties have ever been made who are now hostile, except the small tribe of Woll-pa-pe Snakes, to whom no annuities or other benefits under the treaty have ever been paid.

The tribes not under the supervision of agents are estimated, probably inaccurately, at 5,700 souls. They consist of scattered bands along the Columbia river, many of whom are renegades from Washington, Idaho, and perhaps Montana Territories, whose number I have before estimated at 900; a small band on Clatsop plains and in that vicinity numbering, say, 100; a band upon the upper Umpqua, of about equal size with the last named, and the hostile Snakes, estimated at 4,000, making a total of 5,100 Indians not controlled by the department, and the total number of Indians in the superintendency is 13,005.

A few remarks concerning each agency are necessary.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

This agency is situated in the western edge of the Willamette valley upon a small tract (3,888 acres) which was added to the Coast reservation for the purpose of locating the tribes of Willamette and Umpqua valleys. A portion of the Rogue Rivers were afterwards there when it was found dangerous to keep them in one body at the Siletz. The soil is well adapted to grain raising, though much of it is rough and heavily timbered. The Indians are not materially different in character or condition from the accounts given in my previous reports. I notice in them a gradual, steady improvement in their intelligence, clothing, behavior, and industry. Their cultivated lands are most of them well worked, and their crops are nearly up to the average of the white farmers of the vicinity. They accumulate property very slowly, but in the production of subsistence and of agricultural products for sale, they show very fair results. The reports of Agent Harvey and of Farmer Sands show with some particularity the operations of this year, and also point out some of the difficulties under which the operations of the agency are prosecuted and their remedies.

The stipulations in the treaty of November 29, 1854, for a "farmer" for the Umpqua and Calapooia tribes (located at this agency) has expired, and the appropriations under it have ceased. The farmer is the most necessary employé upon a reservation, and his services cannot be dispensed with; he not only exercises supervision over the Indians in their agricultural operations, instructing, advising, and aiding them, but he necessarily has the care of the agricultural implements, domestic animals, farm buildings, and farm products of the agency. It is impossible to carry on this or any other agency without the services of a man in this capacity. In view of these facts, when the appropriation for pay of a farmer was exhausted, I directed Agent Harvey to detail the teacher of the Umpqua day school to act as farmer.

The most necessary part of Indians' education is *agriculture*. It should precede everything else, because, until the cravings of hunger are supplied, it is idle to try to instill learning into their minds. I therefore thought that it was better that the Indians should be taught agriculture than books, if both were impossible. This action, however, did not deprive the Indians of opportunity to learn the usual branches of knowledge taught in their schools, for the Molel school, though strictly intended for that tribe alone, was made free to all the tribes upon the reservation, and they had the same or better opportunities there than in the Umpqua school. To my regret, my action was disapproved by your office, and I was directed to cause the teacher to return to the schoolhouse. Agent Harvey was therefore instructed accordingly; but, in my judgment, the interests of the Indians suffered. As I said before, the services of a farmer are absolutely indispensable. The property of the government, the property of the Indians, and the welfare of the latter, imperatively demand that an intelligent

man should act in that capacity. I therefore recommend that hereafter an appropriation of \$1,000 per year be made for the salary of a superintendent of farming for all the tribes upon the Grande Ronde reservation.

The stipulations in the treaty of November 29, 1854, with the Umpquas and Calapooias for furnishing a blacksmith has also expired. A blacksmith is scarcely less essential than a farmer. The one who has been hitherto employed has found constant employment, and has had the assistance from time to time of Indian assistants, who not only are valuable helps in the shop, but are themselves benefited by learning the rudiments of a valuable trade and acquiring habits of industry. The cost of keeping in repair the ploughs, wagons, &c., of an agency will be more in a year if done by blacksmiths outside than the salary of a blacksmith. I recommend therefore that an appropriation be made for the salary. This may properly be done as a general appropriation for all the tribes, or as a compliance with the clause in the second article of the treaty of December 21, 1855, which binds the United States to "furnish iron, steel, and other materials for supplying the smith shops and tin shops stipulated in the treaty of November 29, 1854, and pay for the services of the necessary mechanics for that service for five years, in addition to the time specified by that treaty."

This stipulation has never been complied with, and is still binding upon the United States. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum be made for salary of blacksmith, and one of \$400 per annum for furnishing material for smith and tin shops.

The buildings at Grande Ronde were the first erected in the superintendency, and were not substantially built. No money has since been expended upon them, and consequently they are deplorably out of repair and unfit for the uses for which they were designed.

The dwellings of employes, the warehouses, the barns, the school-houses, and the mills are all alike in this respect.

I respectfully recommend that appropriations be made of \$1,500 for the repair and enlargement of the agency buildings, and one of \$800 for the repair of the flouring and saw mills. The products of these last are not only very essential to the Indians for their own consumption, but they are also a source of revenue to both government and Indians by their sale. Those of the Indians who are thrifty enough to have a surplus of wheat for market are dependent upon the mills to make their grain marketable, and in their present condition they cannot produce a merchantable article of flour.

The school buildings should be abandoned altogether, and a new one or new ones built, but I shall refer to this matter in another part of this report.

For further information I refer you to the "consolidated statistical return of farming," and the reports of Agent Harvey and his subordinates.

SILETZ AGENCY.

My annual report for 1866 gave a very full description of this reservation, and some parts of that report will be reported in this, for as there are located at this point the largest number of Indians in the superintendency, and they have received up to this time by far the least attention from the government, and have been treated with injustice and bad faith in some respects, the subject is of sufficient importance to occupy considerable space and time.

The "coast reservation" was originally a tract about 100 miles in length north and south, bordering on the Pacific ocean, and of an average width of about 20 miles. The land is all fertile, much of it exceedingly so, and mainly free from rock, but it is nearly all covered with an extraordinary growth of timber, mostly evergreen, fir, pine, hemlock, and spruce, with dense undergrowth, and generally broken and mountainous. The few small prairies contained within its limits do not comprise more than a hundredth of its area. It has a cool

and remarkable healthy climate, it is well watered with the purest springs and streams, and its numerous creeks, bays, and inlets are bountifully stocked with fish. The climate is damp, and therefore not well adapted to the production of cereals, although moderate crops of all grains except wheat can be raised with extra care, but for esculent roots, carrots, potatoes, turnips, all plants of the brassica tribe, and for nutritious grasses, I doubt if any soil in the temperate zone can excel it.

In 1864 application was made to the Secretary of the Interior for the vacation of a part of the coast reservation. Inquiry having been made by that office, I submitted a report upon the subject, which was printed in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865, (page 105,) and I again ask attention to that report in view of what has followed.

In that report I urged the importance of providing for a removal of the Indians located upon and about the bay before the land was thrown open to settlement. My suggestions in this respect were totally disregarded, and a district about 25 miles north and south by 20 miles east and west, beginning two miles south of Siletz agency, and including the whole of the Yaquina bay, was thrown open to settlement by an executive order.

Upon this tract were located some Indians who had been encouraged to open farms, erect buildings, and establish themselves permanently. The effect upon them and upon the other Indians was most disastrous. They had all been promised protection in the possession of their lands, and that protection had hitherto been afforded them; but now the agent was powerless, and whites occupied the lands as they pleased. There were also some public buildings upon the reservation and some boats belonging to the Indian department, but these were of comparatively small consequence. Common justice required, and still does require, that some compensation be made these Indians, and that provision be made for their removal to lands not occupied by whites.

After the promulgation of the order by which the tract was thrown open to settlement, (which I may remark was very sudden, and gave no time for preparation on the part of the government or the Indians,) the whites rushed in upon the tract, seized upon the Indian farms, occupied their houses, in several instances ejecting the Indians who had built the houses by force, and immediately commenced the settlement of the country. The effect was deplorable. The Indians were dispossessed of their homes and property, and at the same time were afforded facilities for obtaining whiskey. They were discouraged because they could not feel any assurance that they would be protected in any other settlement they might make. They had no incentive to labor. A part were induced by Agent Simpson to remove above (north of) the vacated tract, and are now opening farms near the Siletz agency, but they are doing so timidly and haltingly, and during a late visit to them I was constantly met with the inquiry "when the whites were coming there to settle." It is idle to expect any improvement in a people so harassed and discouraged. But a large part of them did not choose to trust again to the punic faith of the whites. They scattered out among the white settlements or returned to their old country down the coast. Sub-agent Collins is now down there with a few assistants endeavoring to secure their return; with what success I am not yet informed.

The whole treatment of the government towards these Indians has been full of bad faith.

In 1855 Joel Parmer, then superintendent of Indian affairs, made a treaty with nearly all the tribes along the coast from Columbia river to the California line. By the terms of the treaty the Indians ceded all their lands, and agreed to remove to the coast reservation; in consideration the government promised to pay certain annuities, to build mills, provide schools, physicians, open farms, erect buildings, &c. This treaty the Senate refused to ratify, and it has therefore not been held to be binding upon the United States; but the Indians fully

complied with the terms of *their side* of the treaty, abandoned their lands, removed to the reservation designated for them, and have, with few exceptions, remained there since. White settlers occupied their lands, and still occupy them. The Indians complain, and justly I think, that having complied with *their side* of the treaty, we ought to comply with ours. This discontent is much aggravated by seeing that other Indians draw annuities and are so much better provided for. It is also often aggravated by the machinations of malicious white men, who foster their discontent and encourage them to leave the reservation, and, seeking their own country, endeavor by retaliation to recover just compensation. They had concluded, however, that at least they were secure in the possession of the lands they occupy, but are now again doubly alarmed by having *a part* of their reservation taken from them, and apprehensive that taking of a part is only preliminary to the taking of the whole.

I repeat the recommendation I have formerly made, that the treaty of 1855 be ratified or that another be made. I do this with earnestness, and beg that the matter be considered. The number of Indians is large, and if it is designed to improve or elevate them at all, the effort must be made at once, or it will be too late. White settlements are encroaching upon them, whiskey and its attendant ruin are being placed nearer within their reach, and the belief that they are again and again to be thrust aside and despoiled of their possessions to make room for white settlers deprives them of any ambition to acquire property or learn the arts of civilization. The remedy for this is obvious. They should be made to understand that some tract of land is theirs in perpetuity; that they are to receive some compensation for what has been taken from them, and with a little aid, encouragement, and protection they may become tolerably prosperous.

This is necessary for the white population as well as for the Indians. The country, which is rapidly filling up with settlers, is, for that very reason, becoming less suitable for the haunts of Indians, and their presence is a great and growing nuisance. I am now frequently in receipt of complaints of straggling Indians, to recover and return whom is expensive and troublesome, and very often beyond my power. Any measure which will tend to keep them on the reservation will be of great benefit to them, of great benefit to the whites, and economical to the government.

The north boundary of the tract thrown open to settlement is an imaginary line running only two miles south of the Siletz agency. Settlements are being made along it, and it is often uncertain whether they are on the reservation or the open land outside. Indeed, some settlers are, without much doubt, on the reservation, but it is impossible to remove them until the line is fixed. I therefore urge an appropriation of three hundred and fifty dollars be made to survey and mark this line, (about thirty miles,) to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

The teams at this agency are old, worn out, and unfit for service, and the same is true of the larger part of the agricultural implements and mechanical tools. I recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to be expended in the purchase of tools, teams, and seed for this agency.

The old flouring mill erected in 1858 and 1859 has never been of any value. It was located on such a site that it was soon damaged past repair by floods, and it has never been used since. The burrs and irons are of good quality and have been taken care of under my direction. A small portable iron mill has been purchased, but it is inadequate to the wants of the colony; and the old mill ought to be rebuilt on a more suitable site.

There are several excellent mill sites upon the reservation, and I recommend that \$4,000 be appropriated for rebuilding the mill. The saw-mill is in good condition. The agency buildings are old and out of repair. There should be an expenditure of \$600 upon them, and I recommend that that amount be appropriated.

ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

The tribes located at this agency are the Coos, Umpqua, Sinselau, and Alsea. Their number is 525, of whom all but the Sinselaus reside near the agency. The reservation is about 20 by 31 miles in extent; is mainly heavily timbered, and the soil very fertile. There is at the estuary of the Alsea river (the northern boundary of the reservation) a small bay which affords an excellent harbor for small vessels; but the entrance to the Sinselau river, a much larger stream, is so obstructed with rocks and shoals as to be inaccessible. There is a very large amount of land upon the tract susceptible of settlement, and ultimately it will support a large population.

The small number of Indians located here do not seem to justify the keeping up of an agency, and I have therefore recommended the removal of these tribes to Siletz, where there is ample room for them and every facility for their support, abundant game, fish, and good soil, which exists where they now are. Their removal would do away with the expense of one agency, and place the Indians where they could be better controlled and have better advantages of schools, medical treatment, &c. I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865, page 105, for a detailed statement of my views concerning these Indians, and I respectfully recommend that the suggestions there made be carried out. But, if this is not done, it is essential that appropriations should be made for the usual objects at this agency. They have never had any benefits of any school, medical attendance, or medicines. Nor have they of late years had any instruction in aid from mechanics. The farmer and interpreter are the only employés in the service at this place.

There should be, in addition to these, a manual labor school, a physician, and supply of medicines, a blacksmith, and material for his shops, a wagon-maker and a carpenter. The two last might be combined in the same individual.

I recommend appropriations of the usual amounts for these purposes.

UMATILLA AGENCY.

This agency is the home of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes, and is situated near the northeast corner of the State. A large part of the Indians originally belonged to Washington Territory, and the agency itself was under the Washington superintendency until 1862.

Three mission stations, one Protestant and two Catholic, were located among these tribes more than 25 years ago, and some little effect of the instructions then given them is now apparent.

The Protestant mission, Waiilatpu, was the scene of a terrible massacre in 1846; Rev. Dr. Whitman, his family, and some 13 other white persons, being brutally killed, and a few retained as prisoners by the savages. The few individuals who retain any traces of the religion or literary instruction which was given them adhere to the Catholic faith, but the greater part show no evidence that there were ever missionaries or teachers among them. They show in knowledge of agriculture, desire to cultivate the soil, and some rude skill in mechanic arts, which they have retained, that they are not incapable of receiving instructions, and that (like all savages) they are easiest and best improved with *material* things rather than *abstract ideas*.

The reservation contains about 800 square miles, and is a superior tract of country for agricultural and grazing purposes. It is about 40 miles from the Columbia river, and the great thoroughfare from all Oregon, Washington Territory and San Francisco to the mining regions of Idaho and Montana passes through it. The amount of travel and of freight transportation is immense, and the Indians are, of course, thrown into contact with many whites. Immense quantities of ardent spirits are daily hauled through the Indian settlement, and

there are always men who will furnish it to the Indians in spite of the vigilance of the agent.

The Indians there come into contact with many of the lowest and most corrupting sort of whites. They are also surrounded by white settlements, and the idea of keeping them apart from association with whites is altogether impracticable.

The part of Oregon east of the Cascade mountains is all a fine grazing country, with only here and there a small tract of tillable land; oases, so to speak, of fertile soil in a desert of grass.

Being well supplied with pure water, good timber, a healthful climate, situated on a great thoroughfare, and near to the great Columbia river and the gold fields of Idaho, it is very desirable for settlement, and if opened the influx of whites would be very large, and the settlement a very valuable one. Of course it is coveted by the whites, who see the advantages of it, and also see to how little use those advantages are put by the Indians.

The Indians, who are superior to most tribes in intellect and energy, are very much attached to their home, and very reluctant to abandon it. Some thoughtless whites have talked quite freely about driving the Indians off and taking possession by force. During a visit last spring to that agency and vicinity I heard threats of that sort repeated many times. Public meetings of citizens have been held to devise means to have the tract opened to settlement, and petitions for the same object to Congress and to the State legislature have been circulated and numerously signed. The Indians are hence very uneasy and very much alarmed. There are here, as on probably every frontier, a few reckless villains *who desire to provoke a war*. They are small in number and are by no means sustained or countenanced by any considerable number of the people, but one or two of them can easily commit some depredation or outrage upon the Indians, which will be resented or retaliated, and a war result.

The Indians are peaceable and quiet and wish to remain so, and if any outbreak should occur, the fault will be with the whites originally, and as these tribes are among the most warlike, intelligent, and best provided with horses and arms, a war with them will be no trifling matter. As they are connected by intermarriage and otherwise with the powerful Nes Perces and Spokane tribes of Washington and Idaho, these tribes would probably join them, and the magnitude of the expenditure of life and money necessary to close the contest would be enormous.

The question then arises, how can it best be avoided? The answer undoubtedly is, by a removal of the Indians to some other reservation. But this cannot be done justly without their consent. They are located upon the tract in question under a solemn treaty, by ratifying which the United States guaranteed to them the perpetual ownership of the land. So long as they remain peaceable and carry out the terms of the treaty they must be protected in the ownership. The trouble is not one which time alone will remedy; on the contrary it will increase and continue; so long as there are Indians upon that tract, so long will there be imminent danger of disorder and bloodshed.

Whether the consent of the Indians can be obtained is doubtful. They are, as I said before, very much attached to their home, and will consent only very reluctantly, if at all, to remove. That it will be for their interest—that is, that their education, morals, and material prosperity will be improved by a change which will remove them from whiskey facilities, and the other vices and debaucheries to which they are now exposed—is undoubtedly true, but they are not yet conscious of this.

If they do agree to remove, then where shall they be taken? There is no suitable tract of sufficient extent to locate them which is now entirely unoccupied by whites. The most feasible plan now appears to me to be to purchase the farms of the few settlers in that part of the Yakama valley adjoining the

Yakama Indian reservation, in Washington Territory, and set apart as a reservation for them enough of land to afford them a good permanent home. The tract is very suitable for their use, affording abundant grazing, and sufficient tillable land. They are well acquainted with it, having often, in former years, visited it for their summer races, and games with other tribes, and for hunting. They would, probably, consent more readily to go there than anywhere else, and the expense would be slight except the purchase of the farms referred to. These I estimate at 25 in number, and an average value of \$2,000—say \$50,000; but my information on this point is very meagre and this estimate may be inaccurate, but I think it more likely to fall below than above this sum. The reservation which they now occupy can be sold for at least \$200,000, and the mills thereon, which are new and valuable, would bring \$15,000 more. The other buildings are of no value. Once removed to the proposed tract the tribes would be under the supervision of the agent at Yakama, thus doing away with the expense of one agency. They would be located away from the corrupting influences to which they are now subject; a great impediment to the settlement of the country would be removed, and the cost to this government need be but very trifling.

I recommend that a commission, to consist of the agent at Umatilla, the agent at Yakama, and one other suitable person, to be selected by the President, be appointed to treat with these Indians with reference to the proposed removal, and that the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of the same.

The buildings at this agency were at first of the most temporary character, and are now quite rotten and unsuitable for occupation. I concur in the recommendation of Agent Barnhart (see his report) that \$7,000 be appropriated to erect others. The present ones are so dilapidated that to repair them would be folly, and they are badly located.

One school is in operation on this reservation, under the supervision of the Catholic archbishop of Oregon; to it I will refer in another part of this report.

In agriculture these tribes have been very successful, and are rapidly improving. I have, in 1865, 1866, and 1867, inspected crops there which would be a credit to any white farmer in the State.

In 1865 the Indians sent down to the annual fair of the State Agricultural Society a selection of superior vegetables, for which two first and one second premiums were offered. The articles were of uncommon size and quality, and attracted much notice. The Indians were very much flattered and encouraged, and I, therefore, have directed Agent Barnhart to forward such a selection this year as may prove worthy of exhibition.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

The Warm Springs reservation (so named from some large springs which throw out large quantities of water impregnated with sulphur and various salts at a temperature of about 210° Fahrenheit) contains about 1,024,000 acres, of which only 3,000 or 4,000 are susceptible of cultivation. The remainder is either rocky barrens, or heavy timber, but affords a fair supply of nutritious grass. The climate, in consequence of the great elevation, is more rigorous than at Umatilla, but is, like all the country east of the Cascade mountains, dry and healthful. Animals in ordinary seasons subsist all winter on the native grasses, and in summer fatten rapidly. Mount Jefferson, which is covered with perpetual snow, is enclosed within its bounds, and within 25 miles of its summit are valleys, whose climate is warm enough to ripen corn, watermelons, and vegetables of like character.

The tribes located here are the Wasco, Des Chutes, Tygh, and John Day, numbering 1,126. The Indians are moderately industrious and prosperous, and are improving rapidly. They yet depend very largely upon game and fish and

roots for their subsistence, but they increase each year the amount of their agricultural products. A large number of the able-bodied men, about 100 in all, enlisted in the military service of the United States in the summer of 1866, and are still in the service. They have been employed against the hostile Snakes, have proved very efficient warriors, and have doubtless rendered more actual service than the same number of white soldiers would have done. But whatever benefit to the whites may have accrued, it is unquestionable that the effect upon these Indians is, and will be, deplorable. It is difficult always to redeem an Indian from his savage habits and mode of life, but it is easy to make him relapse after a partial regeneration. These Indians had made a beginning at agriculture, &c., but two years of campaigning in savage warfare, stimulated by plunder and blood, the blood of women and infants as well as that of men, has effectually undone all, and more than all, the good that had been attained.

Application was made to me in April, 1866, by Major Marshall, United States army, then in command of troops in Idaho and eastern Oregon, for a body of Indian scouts from this reservation to assist him in operations against the hostile Snakes, they to be compensated by the horses, mules, and other property captured from the Snakes. I called upon Major General Steele, at Vancouver, then in command of the district, and had a conference with him upon the subject. I protested against offering plunder as an incentive for the service; first, because of its palpably bad effect upon the friendly Indians; and secondly, because the property to be captured had all of it been recently stolen from whites, and was subject to reclamation, and its possession would bring the Indians into trouble with the white owners. I also proposed, if he would employ the Indians as scouts at such rate of pay by the government as he and they might agree, that I would assist him in selecting and raising such number as would be efficient. Afterwards, in my absence from the State, the Indians to the number of nearly 100 were enlisted in the military service, under pay as privates of cavalry, and in addition promised all the property they could capture, and urged to make the war one of extermination.

A copy of the order of General Steele is hereto appended, (marked A;) and I am informed that Lieutenant Wm. Borrows, in a speech to the Indians at the time of enlistment, enjoined upon them that they should take no prisoners, regardless of age or sex. Under these orders the scouts, under command of Lieutenants McKay and Darragh, surprised a camp of Snakes in a narrow cañon, on a small fork of Crooked river, killed all the men, seven in number, and took fourteen women and children prisoners. Their officers directed them to carry out their orders. They remonstrated; but, finally, reluctantly killed and scalped all the women and children, they offering no resistance. I shudder when I recall the fact that this is the first instance on record in which soldiers in the service and wearing the uniform of the United States have, by express orders, butchered in cold blood unresisting women and children. There have been several other instances more recently in which women and children have been killed, but I am not advised as to the particulars. It may be said that these Indians were savages, waging relentless war upon the white race, and that this was only a retaliation in kind; but even this is not true, as their habit has been to make prisoners and slaves of women and children captured. These they often maltreated and abused horribly, but rarely or never killed. It will require a long time if such education is applied to our friendly Indians to make farmers, scholars, and Christians of them.

This agency has, from its first establishment, been subject to the predatory attacks of the Snakes. Their depredations have been continued from year to year, and in some instances the amount of plunder taken was very large. In 1859 they besieged the white employes, and such of the Indians as did not escape in the agency buildings; kept them there until their water and provisions were exhausted, when they managed to steal out in the night unobserved, and

reach the white settlements. The Snakes killed several Indians, took some prisoners, and drove off a large amount of cattle and horses. These raids have been repeated every year, although never so extensive as the one described above, and the agency is in constant dread of them. Military protection has sometimes been afforded, and at other times been withheld.

If the operations against the Snakes are successful the chief obstacle in the way of this agency will be removed.

The buildings at this agency are commodious, substantially built, and in good repair. No expenditure is needed upon them beyond what can be done by the regular employés. The mills are of good quality, and ample for the demands upon them. A day school is kept at the agency, of which the teacher, Mr. Gillette, gives full report. I shall refer to it before closing this report.

KLAMATH AGENCY.

This agency is located on the reservation of the same name, and includes the whole of the upper and borders on the lower Klamath lakes. It is a high region, subject to frosts in summer, intense cold and sometimes deep snows in winter. Parts of the land included (which, in the aggregate, is 1,200,000 acres) are utterly barren, entirely incapable of producing anything of value, while other parts have rich soil, and produce well such crops as the cold and dry climate will allow. Timber of good quality is abundant. The lakes, and the small streams putting into them, abound in fish of the finest quality, while the swamps about their borders produce a number of varieties of edible roots. The lakes also produce abundantly an aquatic plant called *wo-kus*, belonging to the natural order *nymphaeacea*, the pericarp of which is about the size of a pint-cup, and filled with seed, which are very nutritious.

These articles, mainly, the fish and *wo-kus*, formed the chief articles of food for the Indians until the advent of the whites. They have begun, under the direction of Sub-Agent Lindsay Applegate, the cultivation of the soil, and preparations are now making to enlarge the operations under the treaty of 1864, ratified in 1866. If the crops are as successful as Sub-Agent Applegate thinks they will be, we will be able to report next year a handsome amount of agricultural products. I must say, however, that some very limited experiments, made by the military officers at Fort Klamath, which I had opportunity to examine, do not warrant quite so sanguine a view of the future production as that gentleman has taken. But there is no doubt of an ample supply for the use of the tribes located there.

The tribes located at Klamath reservation are the Klamath, Madoc, and Yahooskin Snakes. They number about 2,500 souls. They are peaceable, and not disposed to be vicious, very desirous of engaging in agriculture, &c., and under good management will become prosperous. A few who have lived near the mining towns in California and southern Oregon, or near the military post at Fort Klamath, are debauched and diseased, perhaps past redemption, but of a majority of them I can repeat the remark I made once before, that "they are as good raw material out of which to make civilized Indians as any on the continent." I might, with propriety, add that they will acquire the vices of white society quite as readily as any other.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED AT AGENCIES.

There are two classes of Indians not located at agencies, to wit:

First. The Indians scattered along the Columbia river, those on the upper branches of the north Umpqua, a small band on the Clatsop Plains, and the Nestuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamooks, numbering in all not far from 1,200 souls. They are in immediate vicinity of white settlements, in fact intermingled

with them, and most of them are as thoroughly debauched and degraded as they well can be.

They are not parties to any treaty, and I do not think it necessary that any treaty should be made with them. Indeed they are scattered over so vast a country that it would be impossible to gather them together for a treaty. But measures ought to be taken to collect them upon some of the reservations.

The Nestuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamooks, (about 300 in all,) ought especially to be taken under jurisdiction.

The country they inhabit is fertile, has a good harbor, and is filling up with white settlers. They regard the Indians as nuisances, and have more than once asked me to remove them. I have had neither funds nor authority so to do. I recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for gathering together and establishing upon some reservation the Indians mentioned. The amount named would be sufficient, not only to remove them, but to afford them some assistance in opening farms, obtaining farming tools, &c.

Second. The hostile Snakes, or Shoshones. These are a numerous race, divided into various sub-tribes or bands, and extending over a very large extent of country; but their general characteristics are the same. Their language differs in its dialects, but its groundwork is the same. They are a nomadic people, ranging from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana, often under different names. When in Utah they often find it convenient to call themselves Pi-Utes. In parts of Idaho they are Bannocks. They treat with Governor Nye in Nevada, or they fight with General Crook in Oregon and Idaho. They are determinedly and persistently hostile, treating for peace sometimes, but never abiding by their agreements.

They were formerly friendly. The early emigrants to this coast travelled through their country with friendly intercourse, but of late years their hand is against every man.

They were on friendly terms with the Wasco and Des Chutes (Terrino) Indians until 1856. It was their custom to meet those tribes at the Tygh valley (forty miles north of Warm Springs reservation) every summer, and spend several weeks in a festival of horse-racing and gambling, returning each to their own country in autumn. In 1855 two of the Terrino tribe, with their families, returned with the Snakes to the territory of the latter, and were murdered for their plunder, their wives and children being sold to tribes further south as slaves. Retaliation of course occurred, and since that time the conflicts between the Warm Springs Indians and the Snakes have been as frequent as their friendly gatherings formerly were.

In my annual report for 1865 I submitted a compilation of the depredations committed by the Snake Indians from 1862 to 1865. Accompanying this report is a paper, marked B, which is a similar compilation, extending from the close of the last one to the date of this report. Much labor has been expended to make this compilation complete, and much care has been taken to have it accurate. I believe very few errors will be found in it. It is a fearful record of loss of life and destruction of property.

These Indians are now beyond the reach of the Indian bureau, and probably will never come under its control. The long-continued hostility existing between them and the whites has bitterly exasperated both, and there is no likelihood that they can ever live in peace.

The military operations against them (under Major Marshall and General Crook in the field, Major General Steele commanding the district) have been prosecuted for the last year with great vigor, and with much more efficient force than heretofore, and their numbers much reduced. They have been so harassed for a year past that they can have laid up very little supply of food, and doubtless many of them will perish the ensuing winter from starvation.

I said of them in 1866 :

What disposition can ultimately be made of them I do not undertake to say. Now, nothing is to be done but fight and exterminate them. Yet, I am painfully conscious that extermination will cost the lives of *ten* whites for every Indian, and besides cost many millions of money. To attempt to *treat* with them now is simple folly; they cannot be even brought to a council, much less to a treaty. Their ultimate disposition is a matter that must be left to time to determine.

And what I then said is most true now. It is utterly impossible to *treat* with them, and it is fearfully expensive, saying nothing of the loss of life, to fight them. The government would probably have saved many dollars if it could have fifteen years ago taken every Snake Indian to a *first-class hotel and boarded them for life*.

The Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snakes, with whom I made a treaty in 1865, remained for a few months upon the Klamath reservation, and then rejoined the hostile tribes. It is reported, on rather doubtful authority, that Pau-li-ne, the most celebrated war chief of the Snakes, was killed in one of the conflicts of last year. If this is true, they have lost their most efficient leader.

INDIANS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A considerable number of the Indians of Washington Territory are frequently found in Oregon. The Klikatats, before the Indian title was extinguished, were in the habit of paying annual visits to the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, for the purpose of trading with and stealing from other tribes and the whites. This practice has been discontinued of late years; but a few of them have remained in Willamette valley, who, being quiet and peaceable, were not complained of by settlers, and for the last two years their number has been constantly increasing by accessions from Washington Territory. A part of them have harbored in the coast mountains in Benton county, hunting and driving a sort of intermediate trade between the Indians at Siletz and the towns of Corvallis and Albany. Others have lived in Washington and Yamhill counties, and others still are found at Oregon City and Portland, living by a little work and much vice. Much complaint has been made of them lately, and I have taken steps for their removal. Their number is probably one hundred, or thereabouts.

There are also at Portland and other towns in that vicinity many Spokane, Flathead, Palouse, and other Indians from the extreme eastern portion of Washington Territory and a few from Idaho. They are of tribes not located on reservations, are wanderers and vagabonds, far from their own country and people. Their chief support is the prostitution of their squaws, and they are often a sort of go-between from the white man who sells liquor to other Indians who want to buy it. A more thoroughly corrupt and degraded set of beings never existed. They ought to be removed from the white settlements, but it would be a calamity to any tribe to have them located among them.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

I have repeatedly urged the importance of assigning to individual Indians small tracts of land, in perpetuity to descend to the heirs of the original possessors. In my report for 1866 I said :

As Indians advance in knowledge of agricultural arts the desire to own the lands they cultivate seems instinctively to arise. The "wild" Indian never thinks of owning any particular spot of ground. His *tribe* own a certain district of country, but *individual* Indians own nothing. But one of the first effects of putting him to work at cultivating the soil is to create a desire to own the land on which he works. This desire is commendable, and ought to be encouraged. The best way to do this, in my judgment, is to allot to each adult male or head of a family, who is sufficiently advanced to appreciate it, a tract of land, not exceeding eighty acres, the title to which shall descend to his heirs forever.

The power of alienation should not be given, because too often the ignorance or weakness of the Indian would be taken advantage of by the more intelligent white man. The object

should be to inspire in the Indian a confidence that the particular tract which he is laboring to improve will be the permanent possession of himself and his children. In order to do this it is necessary to make some surveys. I recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for this purpose for each of the reservations at Umatilla, Grand Ronde, and Siletz, and four hundred for Warm Springs, the same to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs. The sum estimated for Warm Springs is smaller because there is at that reservation less land to survey, and the sum named for Siletz will probably be found inadequate, and require to be increased next year. No estimate is made for Alsea, in view of the removal of the Indians, which I have recommended, and none for Klamath, because the Indians there are not yet fit for it.

I have nothing to add to what was then said, except to repeat the recommendation and add to the force of it. In my judgment, no one thing can be done which will encourage and help them so much as this.

I have, since writing what I quote above, visited all the agencies in the superintendency, except Klamath and Alsea. I conversed with the Indians on this subject, and found them universally anxious that it should be carried into effect. I beg that attention be given to the subject, and that appropriation be made as follows:

For Umatilla and Grande Ronde, each \$500; for Warm Springs and Alsea, each \$400; for Siletz, \$700. No surveys are yet necessary at Klamath, and the appropriation for Alsea should be omitted if the removal of the Indians, which I have recommended, is carried out. The amount named for Siletz is increased, because the sum formerly named was quite inadequate.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools in this superintendency is five—same as reported last year.

There are two at Grande Ronde, one at Siletz, one at Warm Springs, and one at Umatilla. Reports are herewith submitted from the teachers of each, showing their condition and the extent and results of their operations.

The schools at Grande Ronde are the oldest in the superintendency. The manual labor school is under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, the same teacher who had charge of it last year. It has been so far successful in its object as any Indian school on the coast, notwithstanding that it has labored under some disadvantages. The building is very insufficient, being out of repair, not well lighted, and the superstitions of the Indians prejudicing them against it.

The report of the teacher, which accompanies this paper, shows the condition of the school in detail. The day school is not, and never has been, of much advantage to the Indians, for the same reasons that apply to all the day schools. School has been kept up in it with some intermissions since the establishment of the agency, but the other school has offered the most attractions and had the greater number of scholars. As has been stated, the teacher of the day school was at one time detailed to act as farmer, but that has been discontinued.

These two schools ought to be united, and a new building erected for them. There are no good reasons for keeping up the two at the same time, and no reason why they ought not to be united. One school having two teachers is ample for all the scholars upon the reservation.

There is an unexpended balance of appropriation for these schools on hand, amounting to several thousand dollars, and I recommend that \$2,500 be used for the purpose of erecting a suitable school-house, and furnishing the same. The funds cannot be diverted in this way from the objects for which they were originally appropriated without the authority of Congress, and I respectfully ask that such authority be given.

The school at Siletz was established in 1863 by the Mr. and Mrs. Clark above referred to. It is now under the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar. It has been, from the first, conducted upon the manual labor plan, or as near an approach to that plan as the very limited appropriations for its support will

allow, and is a decided success. I visited it recently, and examined the scholars in various branches. The older ones, those who have been in the school more than two years, surprised me much with their progress. They read and spell well; some of them write very well, and they have a fair knowledge of the rudiments of geography and arithmetic. They were cleanly, tolerably clothed, well behaved, and altogether a credit to themselves and their teachers. The grounds attached to the building are well cultivated and tastefully arranged; the labor, except ploughing, being all performed by the pupils. Their crops were excellent, and will furnish a considerable part of the food required for their subsistence.

This, it should be remembered, has been accomplished without appropriations designed specially for a manual labor school, and with every disadvantage. The building is very uncomfortable, and quite inadequate for the large number of scholars who might be induced to attend. I recommend that \$1,500 be appropriated to erect suitable school buildings at Siletz, and that \$3,000 per year be appropriated for the purchase of books, stationery, fixtures, and pay of the necessary teachers.

The day school at Warm Springs is under the charge of Mr. Gillett, the same teacher who has been there for the past three years. It labors under greater disadvantages than most of the day schools in some respects, but has a commodious and comfortable building for its use. Very few of the children live near enough to the school-house to be able to attend, and the few who do attend come more for the comfort of the warm room in the winter than anything else.

When spring opens, they almost invariably accompany their parents to the fisheries, and in summer and autumn to the mountains, for hunting purposes, returning at the approach of cold weather to enjoy the comfort of the school-house fire, but having forgotten nearly or quite everything they had previously learned.

They can read a little, and a few can write; but, on the whole, their progress is very unsatisfactory. If my reports for 1865 and 1866 are referred to, they will be found to make similar statements, and give the reasons for them. I see no reason to change the record there made. Mr. Gillett has been, and is, a very faithful and competent teacher, but he is laboring under insurmountable difficulties.

The school will never do the Indians any good until it is converted into a manual labor school. I recommend that this be done, and that fifteen hundred dollars per year, in addition to the usual appropriation for "pay of teacher," be applied to carrying on the school upon the manual labor basis.

The day school at Umatilla is under the charge of Rev. Father Vermeusch, a Catholic clergyman. He is very much devoted to his work, and has been quite successful in his labors, considering the short time he has been engaged there. The Roman Catholic affinities of a part of these Indians make them willing subjects for his labor. The scholars read, spell, and sing, under his tuition, with much interest, and bid fair to improve in the future, satisfactorily.

The school-houses are, like all the other buildings at Umatilla, of the most worthless character, being small, badly ventilated and lighted, and built, several years ago, of cottonwood logs, which are now far advanced towards decay.

A contract was made by late Commissioner Louis V. Bogy, during his incumbency, with the Jesuit order in this archbishopric, represented by Archbishop Blanchet and Rev. Father Brouillett, providing that the order should take charge of the school on Umatilla reservation for 20 years, to be paid a compensation of \$3,600 per annum by the government, and that the agent should "cultivate sufficient land for the use of the scholars and teachers, provide certain buildings, and feed and clothe all the scholars taught." Father Vermeusch, as the agent of the archbishop, called upon me to learn the terms

of the contract, and they were complied with by the agent, so far as they could be.

They having possession of the school before the contract was made, were continued in possession; but no land was cultivated, children fed and clothed, or buildings erected, because he has had no appropriations applicable to that purpose. The archbishop has not yet furnished any other teacher than Father Vermeusch, and he is quite sufficient for the school until more conveniences are supplied. In order to fully carry out the contract, it is necessary to provide suitable buildings, enclose sufficient land, and provide teams and men to work it, and these cannot be done without money. I recommend, therefore, that \$3,500 be appropriated for these purposes. The buildings ought not to be erected near the present agency, because the land in that immediate vicinity is totally unfit for cultivation, and the distance from the saw-mills—six miles—is so great as to make the hauling of lumber very expensive.

An excellent location, within two miles of the mills, affords the required amount of unoccupied fertile land, good water, convenient timber, and a retired location—none of which are to be had at the agency.

I make these suggestions after a full consultation with Father Vermeusch, as the agent of the archbishop, and with his full concurrence. His familiarity with the Indians and the ground, and his earnest zeal in the business, render his opinions of value. Of course, the removal of the Indians from the reservation would forbid the carrying out of this contract altogether, and if removal is contemplated, (as I have suggested in a former part of this report,) this matter should be held in abeyance until the other is decided.

I cannot too earnestly repeat what I have said in my former reports, as well as in this, that it is from manual labor schools alone that any good to the Indians may be expected.

Schools where the Indian children are separated from their savage parents, housed, clad, and taught not only the contents of the spelling-book and the testament, but the elements of agriculture, mechanic and domestic arts—the boys to plough, plant, and hoe, to saw, cut, and frame—the girls to sew, knit, mend, and cook—these schools are the only ones which benefit the Indians.

The day schools, at which the attendance is optional with the scholars, and often difficult, or impossible, by reason of the distance at which scholars reside, are of very little value. The scholars attend irregularly, and very often refuse to attend at all; and when they do attend, the good influence of a few hours in school is entirely overcome by the far greater time that they are subjected to savage associations. I repeat my former recommendation, that such legislation as will place all the schools upon the manual labor basis be adopted.

STATISTICS.

The statistics of education, &c., and the statistical return of farming, have been filled up by each of the agents, and accompany this report. I have also compiled a "*Consolidated Statistical Return of Farming*," which shows the amount of all the crops, the value thereof, the amount and value of live stock, buildings, and other property at all the reservations. It will show, in a concise and convenient form, about the actual agricultural condition of the tribes, with some brief comments. I trust it will be printed with this report.

UNITING AGENCIES.

There are several considerations in favor of uniting or consolidating two or more agencies into one, where the circumstances permit it. The Indians will be under better control, less liable to scatter, and require less vigilance to keep depraved and mischievous whites away from them; superior advantages of schools, mills, &c., and economy to the government.

Siletz might be the nucleus around which the tribes at Alsea and Grande Ronde could be gathered, and the scattering vagabonds of various parts of this superintendency to which I have before alluded. This would place over five thousand Indians at the one agency, and do away with two others. The economy and advantages are manifest. The objections are the expense of removal and the difficulty of breaking up tribes already located under treaty stipulations. Another very desirable change would be to place the tribes at Warm Springs, and those at Umatilla at the Yakima reservation. The confederated "tribes and bands" are very intimate with those at Yakima, and would probably go there willingly and affiliate with them readily.

The arguments for and against this proposed change are similar to those mentioned in the case of Siletz. If these changes were carried into effect the number of agencies in the superintendency would be reduced to two, (Klamath and Siletz,) instead of six, as now, the expense lessened and the whites and Indians all benefited.

I have not attempted to elaborate any plan by which these ideas may be carried out; nor am I prepared to do so now; but I think the matter worthy of more consideration than it has hitherto had.

STRINGENT LAWS NEEDED.

I call your attention to the necessity of more stringent laws punishing the vending of whiskey to Indians, and tampering and interfering with Indians upon a reservation, or enticing them to leave the same without the consent of the agent or superintendent in charge.

It is notorious that our present laws do not prevent the vending of liquor to them, and it is equally notorious that nearly all the Indian troubles we ever have had have either originated directly in this traffic or in the aggressions of whites. Indians generally (if sober) do not desire to provoke hostility. There are among them, as among us, thieves and other criminals. There is not that abhorrence of crime in them that there is among enlightened whites. But there is not, according to my experience with them, which extends back eighteen years, that universal proneness to crime and wrong that is usually attributed to them. I have employed them, have travelled with them and fought with them every year since 1849, and I find that, according to the light which is vouchsafed to them, that the instincts of their nature are in the main good rather than bad. They resent an injury, but they are always faithful to their friends. They are barbarous and cruel to their enemies, but no people are more affectionate among themselves. They are ignorant, credulous and full of animal appetites and passions.

These qualities make them an easy prey to a class of unscrupulous villains and vagabonds, who flock to an Indian agency like buzzards to a carcass, and by ministering to their depraved tastes and habits acquire advantages which the innate vindictiveness of the savage prompts him to resent. Retaliation follows, and then, perhaps, war.

The obvious remedy for this is to restrict whites from reservations as much as possible. Make it penal to intrude upon reservations, and give the agent summary power to eject or imprison trespassers. If agents could have the power of justices of the peace, in all cases arising under the laws of the United States upon reservations, the effect would be salutary. Now it is often a ride of a day or two to the nearest magistrate. If an offence is committed, whiskey selling, theft, or something worse, the offender can always make his escape before a process for his arrest can issue. The agents have no means of prosecuting these cases, and they are often necessarily left to go by default.

I repeat that more stringent laws should be enacted in regard to whiskey

selling, trespass on reservations, and enticing Indians away or harboring them when clandestinely absent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

No. 14.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, June 25, 1867.

SIR: In making this, my fourth annual report, it affords me pleasure to assure you that the Indians in this agency are steadily progressing in the management of their farms and domestic affairs. They have, during the past year, erected more comfortable houses, fenced and put a larger area of land under cultivation than in any preceding year, and their farming has been done better and more farmer-like than heretofore. A number of them have thrifty orchards that will this year produce several hundred bushels of apples, and others, seeing the advantage of having orchards, have set out young trees, which in a few years will repay them for the time and trouble of taking care of them.

These Indians, upon the whole, have more or less knowledge of agriculture, there being but few of them that cannot plough or sow, or work readily in the harvest or hay field, and many of the farmers of the adjoining counties prefer them as harvest hands, wood-choppers, and rail-makers, to most white men they can employ, and when not engaged on their own farms I give them permission for short periods to work for farmers outside.

In speaking of the progress of these Indians, I cannot help contrasting their condition now with what it was ten years ago, living then in brush or dirt houses, depending upon fish or game for subsistence, and when they failed living as best they could upon roots, weeds, and inner bark of trees. They now have comfortable houses, and last year raised by their own labor, not including that raised by the department—

6,803 bushels wheat, at \$2 per bushel, worth.....	\$13, 606 00
3,915 bushels oats, at 75 cents per bushel, worth.....	2, 936 25
3,025 bushels potatoes, at \$1 per bushel, worth	3, 025 00
60 bushels peas, at \$2 50 per bushel, worth	150 00
560 bushels turnips, at \$1 per bushel, worth	560 00
500 bushels carrots, at \$1 per bushel, worth	500 00
133 tons hay, cut, at \$20 per ton, worth.....	2, 660 00

Total value..... 23, 437 25

With this showing I think the department may justly claim that they have met with as much success in civilizing and teaching these Indians to make their own livelihood as the most sanguine friend of the present system could have expected, and were it not that many of them are improvident, they would in a few years become entirely a self-supporting people; but unfortunately it seems a hard matter to make the majority of them understand the necessity of using economy when they have an ample supply to meet their present wants.

There is one advantage these Indians have over most others with whom I am acquainted, which is that the men have been taught to do all farm work. I have been on this agency for three years, and have not seen a woman at work in the fields during that time.

The crops in cultivation this year are considerably larger than in any preceding year, and at this early day it is very hard to make an estimate of what

the yield per acre will be; yet with a favorable season I think I may safely say the yield will be an average one, although the crops were got in later than usual, the spring being very wet and backward.

From a careful estimate, just made by the farmer and myself, visiting every Indian farm on the agency, the following is the number of acres cultivated, and the estimated yield; also amount of stock, &c., owned by Indians:

594 acres wheat, at 12 bushels per acre, is 7,128 bushels; 439 acres oats, at 25 bushels per acre, is 10,975 bushels; 53 acres potatoes, at 100 bushels per acre, is 5,300 bushels; 13 acres carrots and parsnips, at 50 bushels per acre, is 750 bushels; 10 acres peas, at 10 bushels per acre, is 100 bushels; 50 acres timothy, at two tons per acre, is 100 tons; 50 acres wild meadow, at 1½ tons per acre, is 75 tons.

The department has in cultivation for forage, subsistence of destitute Indians, seed, &c.:

Forty acres wheat, at 15 bushels per acre, 600 bushels; 45 acres oats, at 25 bushels per acre, 1,125 bushels; 5 acres potatoes, at 125 bushels per acre, 675 bushels; 2 acres carrots, turnips, &c., at 50 bushels per acre, 100 bushels; 35 acres timothy, at 2 tons per acre, 70 tons.

Making 1,326 acres in cultivation by Indians and department this year.

The property belonging to the Indians is estimated as follows:

434 horses, at \$50 per head.....	\$21, 700
71 cattle, at \$30 per head.....	2, 130
58 hogs, at \$8 per head.....	464
4,000 poultry, at 25 cents.....	1, 000
Agricultural implements.....	5, 000
Household goods.....	20, 000
	<hr/>
	49, 294
	<hr/>

The government buildings consist of six dwelling houses, two school-houses, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, carpenter, blacksmith, and tin shops, office surgery and commissary, one granary and potato house, and four barns, which were all built ten years ago, with the exception of the granary, and all need more or less repairing. I would respectfully request that I be furnished with funds to put them in good repair before it is too late to do so profitably.

These Indians complain bitterly at not receiving any annuity goods last year, for many of the old that depend upon receiving blankets, &c., from the department, and have no other way of obtaining clothing, have suffered during the winter, and one case was reported to me of an old blind Indian freezing to death for the want of sufficient clothing. I have been obliged to furnish some of them out of my private funds with clothing on account of the annuity money being expended in the east to purchase goods, and now lying in San Francisco, where they have been since last fall. It is an easy matter for a person to purchase goods for Indians, but it is not an easy matter for the agent to explain why they are not received.

The stipulation in the treaty with Umpqua and Calapooia Indians for the employment of a blacksmith has expired, and I see that no appropriation was made by Congress as provided for by article 2, section 3, of the treaty of December 21, 1855, with Mole Indians, which provides for furnishing smith's shops and paying necessary mechanics for five years in *addition* to the ten years provided for by the treaty with Umpqua and Calapooia Indians. I would urgently request that this matter be attended to at as early a day as possible, for it would be impossible to carry on this agency successfully without a blacksmith, as he and assistant find *constant* employment in making and repairing agricultural implements, &c., for the Indians and department, which otherwise would have to be done on the outside at a much larger outlay of money.

In my last annual report I drew your attention to the withdrawal of the troops that had been stationed at Fort Yamhill, and also that without an additional number of employ  s it would be impossible to restrain some of the worst Indians from leaving the reservation, and my inability to follow and bring them back. Several left without permission. I would therefore ask that I be instructed to employ, at a moderate salary, two or three of the chiefs as a police force, to assist me in pursuing and bringing back any who may leave the agency without permission, and when not so employed they could assist the farmer in taking care of crops, &c. I have talked with the chiefs, and they all wish that something of the kind may be adopted, and are willing that a portion of the annuity funds of each tribe be used for the employment of such persons. Your early attention to this matter is respectfully asked, and I hope it will meet with your approval to so instruct me.

I herewith enclose the report of the teacher of the manual labor school, whose report is full and explicit, to which I respectfully refer you for details. I fully concur with him in regard to the school-house, and suggest that I be instructed to build a new one, as I recommended in my report of 1866, which please see.

In regard to the farming operations, sanitary condition of the Indians, condition of mills and shops, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employ  s herewith enclosed. They being full, render it unnecessary for me to go into details.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 15.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN RESERVATION,

June 24, 1867.

SIR : In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

You know by my first annual report under what unfavorable auspices I commenced this school a little over one year ago; the scholars scattered to their various homes over the reservation; their disinclination, and also that of their parents, to let them return again to the school, on account of their superstitious belief of the evil that would befall them should they live in a house from whence the dead had been taken; and then again the children themselves have no more relish for the irksome hours of school than have white children. But, notwithstanding all these discouragements, I have, through your assistance, met and overcome most of their objections, and have induced 29 scholars to attend school, sixteen girls and thirteen boys. These have not been as regular in their attendance as I could have wished, yet they remained many times much longer than I expected, for the moment they took the least cold it was immediately attributed to the school-house, and they would leave directly to escape if possible any further evil.

During the year one of my most promising scholars took a severe cold, and after a lingering illness died. He was well advanced in his studies and promised much as to the future. Again the old school-house had to bear the maledictions of his friends, (and I think with some degree of justice;) and to keep the rest at school I had to send him to his friends to die.

The scholars have made rapid improvement for the time they were in attend-

ance. They all can write very well, spell well, and read in the first reader, and have committed to memory the multiplication table.

Homer, Hooker, and Lincoln, have passed to the fourth reader, but Homer surpasses all the boys I have seen upon either agencies. He has passed through mental arithmetic, and has worked through Davies' practical arithmetic as far as fractions. He also spells and defines in Webster's primary dictionary, is a very good reader, and writes an excellent hand. My hopes in regard to him are great, and if he keeps on in the way he has commenced he certainly will justify my highest expectations.

During the winter some of the older married Indians came into school three or four days out of a week. Peter Caynier, sub-chief of the Twalahy tribe, exhibited an interest in learning to read that was quite remarkable, and two others have done the same. Thus, I think, I begin to see the morning light breaking upon this people, who have so long sat in such great mental darkness.

The boys have assisted me in working a large garden, which, if no unforeseen accident happens it, will prove ample for all culinary vegetables both during the summer and winter.

Mrs. Clark has taught the girls to cut and make their own dresses and undergarments, and to make and bake good bread, which to my mind is a great achievement. She has endeavored to instil into their minds the necessity of cleanliness, both about their person and work. All this has been attended with difficulties, but I think she has in a great measure succeeded.

But in closing I would desire to call your attention to the condition of the school-house; it is so out of repair, the sills lying on the ground have rotted away, and when next winter's rains and winds come I am fearful we will all be found in a mass of ruins.

The house is so open that during last winter it was very uncomfortable, and many times the wind drove the rain and snow across the floors; in short, the amount of extra wood burned in consequence of the open floors and windows, would, in my estimation, go a long ways towards building a new school-house. And then again we would be enabled to do away with the objections so often urged by the Indians, "It is a sick man's house, and not a school-house."

I have been thus explicit, and perhaps tedious, in regard to the above matter; but the necessity of the case to my mind demands it, for the only hindrance to my having a much larger and a more flourishing school is the wretched condition of the house.

Hoping the above will meet your favorable consideration and earliest attention, permit me to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

J. B. CLARK,

Teacher of the Grande Ronde Manual Labor School.

Hon. AMOS HARVEY,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 16.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,

Oregon, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my sixth annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at the Umatilla reservation.

The Indians residing here, consisting of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, numbering in the aggregate about 800 souls, have during the year remained peaceable and contented.

In witnessing the successful operation of the mills and school, the Indians acknowledge with satisfaction the good faith of the government towards them

The progress of these Indians, particularly in agriculture, during the past seven years is really wonderful. From wild and barbarous savages many of them have become good farmers, raising from cultivation of the soil more than sufficient to supply all their wants.

The number of acres planted this spring by the Indians is greater than last year, but we fear the product will be far less if the present drought continues much longer. Last year was a most favorable season, and the yield of wheat grown by the Indians was greater than was anticipated.

There being no market here at that time for the sale of wheat or flour, much grain was wasted by Indians, who raised more than was required for their consumption.

Since the completion of the flouring mills there is an increased disposition to make the farms larger, and the Indians feel that they are more permanently attached to the reservation.

The total number of acres of land enclosed on the reserve may be estimated this year at 3,000, nearly one-half of which is in cultivation, the balance being hay, pasture, and enclosed lands.

So much of the Indian land in cultivation is in so many spots and shapes, scattered over the whole reservation, that it is impracticable to make an accurate estimate of the number of acres so cultivated by them. However, I may safely estimate 500 acres in wheat; corn, 100 acres; oats, 100 acres; and something over 300 acres planted in potatoes, peas, beans, and all sorts of garden vegetables.

The continued dry weather this spring will cause our crops to be very short, and at this early period it is difficult to estimate the quantity that will be harvested. In any event, we are pretty certain to have sufficient for the wants of all.

A number of Indians, who have good farms cultivated and cared for in the same manner as their white neighbors, will have a surplus, as they always do, of many kinds of produce, which they dispose of for their own benefit, and thus they constantly illustrate the fact that Indians are susceptible of being intelligent and industrious farmers.

I think the time has arrived when it would be wise for the government to allot the lands in severalty to such Indians as have their farms permanently improved. It would be in accordance with the treaty stipulations, and would tend to cause the Indians to feel more secure in their rights, which are constantly being threatened by white people living in their neighborhoods.

The agricultural implements were received from you too late for use this spring, and I trust that harness may be purchased by you to issue with the ploughs in time for next season.

The blankets purchased by you and forwarded last winter were issued to the school children and poor old women as soon as received.

The school under the management of Father Vermeusch, principal teacher, has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, laboring as we do in this respect under so many disadvantages. The building used as a school-house is a small dilapidated log cabin, quite too small, is otherwise unfit for the purpose, and is not situated to be convenient of access to the largest number of children.

The agency buildings are all of like character, being old and dilapidated, and must soon fall down from decay during the fearfully high winds that prevail here a great portion of the year. As I have heretofore repeated, these log cabins used as agency buildings were built with green cotton-wood logs some seven years ago to serve a temporary purpose, and they have necessarily been occupied ever since.

The mills are situated six miles above the agency, and, as you know, are valuable. They would sell to-day for more than double their cost, and are, of course, of incalculable benefit to the Indians. The completion of the flouring

mill especially has accomplished more towards making the Indians happy and contented than anything that has ever been done for them by the government.

Agency buildings, cheap and comfortable, should be erected near the mills at an early day, and I have respectfully to ask that an appropriation of \$7,000 may be made therefor.

In February last Major John W. Wells, United States agent for the Flat-heads of Montana, while en route for the field of his labor, visited this agency officially. His report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the buildings, schools, &c, was full and clear; and I trust the recommendations offered by him will be acted upon as early as practicable.

From the agency farm, consisting of about forty acres, I have been enabled to issue a sufficient amount of provisions for the children attending school, and to the old men and women who are unable physically to make their own living. Should the crops this season be a partial failure, as I have cause to expect from the present drought, that source of supply will be materially lessened.

During the past year there has been less drunkenness, always leading to misdemeanor and crime among the Indians, than any year since they have been located here.

The treaty employes have done a large amount of labor for the Indians during the year, and to their reports herewith annexed you are referred for interesting details. For a considerable period we have been without the services of a resident physician. With your approbation Dr. C. M. Steinberger was temporarily employed during the quarter ending March 31, 1867, and since the termination of his engagement we have had no physician. It is difficult to procure the permanent services of a competent physician for the salary that is allowed.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good, no serious diseases being prevalent among them at this time. The good offices of the Reverend Father Vermeusch in assisting in the care of the sick and helpless is acknowledged with gratitude by those of the Indians who are capable of the sentiment, and duly appreciated by the agent and all others who witness his kindly ministrations.

I have permitted several Indians to accompany the military expeditions against the hostile Indians in the Owyhee country, to act as scouts and guides. I have no doubt a company of 60 men could be raised to serve in that capacity, or as soldiers.

These tribes, particularly the Cayuses, were formerly considered great warriors, and could doubtless be readily induced to march against their hereditary enemies, the Snakes.

I deem it proper in this report to refer to a matter that is considered of great interest by many white people living in this neighborhood, and which caused much trouble in the minds of the Indians. The question of the removal of the Indians is being constantly agitated by a portion of the people of Minatilla county, in which this reservation is situated. While I am convinced that it would be much better for the Indians if they were removed to some more isolated place, away from the immediate proximity of the whites, it is equally clear to my mind that the Indians, at present, have no desire to go.

The reservation is completely surrounded by white settlements, and, as I have previously reported, contains a large area of cultivated land, much more than will be required for the maintenance of these Indians. So anxious are the white people in the vicinity to possess this land, that threats to remove the Indians by violence are not unfrequently heard. The constant fear of the Indians, thus caused, that this reservation may at any moment be wrested from them, is a source of much trouble and vexation to the agent in charge.

At the last session of the legislature of Oregon, a memorial to Congress was passed asking the removal of these Indians, and I am informed that a petition

from the people of this county, to the same effect, has been transmitted to Washington.

Our senators and representatives in Congress have visited this reserve, and it is believed they will urge some action by Congress that will be satisfactory to the people of this region.

If anything is done relative to this matter, I believe it would be judicious for the proper authority to appoint a commission to hold a council with these tribes, and ascertain what they will sell their lands and improvements for, and when they would be willing to move.

These preliminaries may be settled in this manner with very little cost to the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem Oregon.

No. 17.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, June 25, 1867.

SIR: This is the second time I have had the satisfaction to report to you. It affords me much gratification to say that our Indians seem to appreciate more and more what is done for their spiritual welfare. As many as 82 of them, adults and children, have been baptized, but, as you are well aware, the building now used for a school-house and church is entirely too small to contain those who wish to attend, and much anxiety is expressed by the Indians that a larger building may be erected.

I will not extend further on this spiritual topic. Although I sincerely trust that, with the grace of God, I have been able to do some good, much still remains to be done, and will be always so, weeds ever growing with the good wheat.

In making my report last year I stated that the school was as successful as could be expected from a day school, but at the same time I expressed my fears that I would not be able to maintain it on such good footing. In this I was happily disappointed; the number of scholars has increased, and all who have visited the school appear to be highly satisfied with their advancement and progress.

Your kindness in allowing each child coming to school a sack of flour every month, and the blankets distributed among them, has been most effectual in securing a large and regular attendance. The number of scholars has during the year varied from 35 to 46 until the present month. I have found it necessary to grant some of the scholars leave of absence to accompany their parents to the mountains, in their annual expedition after camas and other roots and berries; these, however, I have no doubt, will soon return.

As I stated in my last annual report, an industrial school, or, as it is more commonly called a manual labor school, where the boys and girls can be boarded and live under the constant supervision of their teachers, is the only plan that I believe can be adopted, which will secure a lasting benefit to the Indians; and it gives me much pleasure to understand that an agreement has been entered into between the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Rev. Father Brouillet for that purpose, and I sincerely trust that the arrangements may be perfected at an early day.

As far as my spiritual duty obliges me to visit the sick, the sanitary condition of the Indians appears to be most satisfactory, and when the arrangements are

carried out contemplated in the agreement above alluded to, and a hospital erected for the sick and infirm, I shall be better enabled to soothe their sufferings and prepare them for their passage to eternal life.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VERMEUSCH, *Teacher.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 18.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, June 26, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs at this agency:

By reference to the statistics of education, &c., for 1866, you will perceive that the number of each tribe under my charge, present at that time, was as follows, viz:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wasco.....	147	170	317
Deschutes.....	100	149	249
Tygh.....	143	204	347
John Day.....	4	9	13
	<u>394</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>926</u>

The number of Indians belonging to this reservation who were absent at the time the above census was taken would amount to about 200, mostly members of the Tygh and John Day tribes.

I am pleased to report that the condition of these Indians has greatly improved during the past year. In the spring of 1866, as soon as the winter's snows had disappeared, the hills were covered with Indians, who were digging roots on which to subsist until fishing season. The past spring presented a very different appearance. A large majority of the Indians, in fact nearly all the Wasco and Deschutes tribes having an abundance of wheat, corn, and potatoes raised the past year, were engaged every fair day repairing their fences, enlarging their fields, and making preparation for putting in their crops. As early as the 16th of May, 1866, the Indians began to visit the salmon fisheries in large numbers. Being well aware of their destitute condition, and seeing no possible way of furnishing them with subsistence, I gave permission to all whose farms would not require their presence to visit the fisheries for a period of twenty days. Up to this time the number of Indians who have this year applied for permission to visit the fisheries is not one-tenth as large as that of the past season. It is my opinion that if they have a good yield from their crops this season, but very few, if any of them, will visit the fisheries next spring.

The Indians this season broke up and planted about 60 acres of new land, which makes the quantity they now have in cultivation 435 acres, planted this season as follows, viz: 305 acres in wheat, 32 acres in corn, 70 acres in potatoes, 28 acres in assorted vegetables, viz., cabbage, turnips, beans, peas parsnips, beets, squashes, &c.

On the 6th and 7th instants we were visited by very heavy frosts, which entirely destroyed all the assorted vegetable crop, and greatly damaged the crop of corn and potatoes. Since the said frosts many Indians have put in

another crop of assorted vegetables, but too late to produce but a very light, if any, crop this season.

The wheat at present presents a fine appearance, and promises a yield of at least 6,000 bushels, the corn crop 300 bushels, and potatoes 900 bushels.

The grasshoppers have not as yet made their appearance in numbers sufficient to damage the crops.

Several of the Indian's wheat crops have been damaged by stock. A part of the Tygh tribe, who have been absent from this reservation for two years and returned in August last with the *Que-pe-mah*, put 20 acres in wheat. It was looking very well up to about the 15th instant, when a large band of cattle broke into the field and entirely destroyed the wheat. This, their first crop, being destroyed, will, I fear, prove rather discouraging to them.

A part of the Tygh tribe, known as *Poust-am-i-ne's* band, are located at the mouth of Warm Springs river. They have one field enclosing about 140 acres. In this field there are about 70 acres of tillable land. During the past spring they broke up and planted 21 acres in wheat, and one acre in corn and potatoes.

Last winter they constructed a very good wagon road from their field to the agency. They had to labor very hard to construct this road over a mountainous and rocky country for a distance of 16 miles.

Of the John Day tribe there are only two here at present. They have only two acres in wheat.

I am happy to report all these Indians at present well satisfied and contented, and very anxious to imitate the manners and customs of the whites. A great many of them have given up gambling and polygamy, and are using every effort to assist me in eradicating these vices from all the different tribes.

The department has in cultivation this year 50 acres, viz: 9 acres in barley, 2 acres in corn, 12 acres in oats, 20 acres in wheat, 2 acres in potatoes, 2 acres in sugar cane, 2 acres in assorted vegetables.

I estimate the department crop as follows, viz: barley, 180 bushels; wheat, 350 bushels; corn, 50 bushels; oats, 475 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels.

The volunteer crop of wheat on the department farm presented such a fine appearance last spring that I deemed it best to let it remain. Five acres of the wheat was sown in the spring, which will not produce 10 bushels. The volunteer crop of wheat (15 acres) will produce more than the same ground did last season, and will ripen three weeks earlier. I shall direct the Indians in future to put in one-half of their wheat crop in the fall. Fall wheat matures from three to four weeks earlier than spring wheat, and is not so likely to be damaged by drought and grasshoppers.

The millstones in the flouring mill are too small, as not more than four bushels of wheat can be ground with them in an hour. Millstones three feet in diameter is the size required.

All of the department buildings are in very good repair. The flume which conducts the water to the flouring and saw-mills is now being rebuilt, 90 feet of the same having fallen during this month.

For full particulars concerning the day school, the sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would respectfully call to your notice the reports of the several employes, herewith transmitted to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 19.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
June 24, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school under my charge:

After two years labor with the Indian children at this agency as school teacher, I am fully convinced that it is an impossibility to make any progress in their education under the present system.

During the winter months the school is well attended by the Indian children, and very often by their parents, not actuated by the wish to learn, but to enjoy a warm fire and comfortable room. As soon as the weather becomes pleasant and the comfort afforded by the school-house is no longer required, the attendance suddenly, not gradually, diminishes to six or eight scholars, who have not attended the school during winter, but living at a great distance from the school-house they avail themselves of the first fine day to visit the school and learn what changes have taken place during the winter. It is the custom of all the Indian children to attend school for two or three weeks and then to remain absent until they have forgotten all they learned at school.

During the winter of 1865-'66 the regular daily attendance numbered 32 scholars, 5 of whom had advanced to the spelling and pronouncing of words of four syllables, but not one of them could understand the most simple word in English you might use in speaking to them.

During the past winter the average daily attendance did not exceed 20 scholars, none of whom had attended school before. There is but one scholar at present who can spell and pronounce words of three syllables.

From your own personal inspection of the school during the past year you must now be fully convinced that the school teacher's efforts to educate the Indian child under the present system can never prove successful. You are well aware that many of these Indian children are very intelligent, and justly deserve a good education from our government.

If a small number of ten or twelve of the most intelligent children be selected from the different tribes and taken from their parents, and be prohibited from associating with any children except those of the employés, and be trained under the manual labor system, I feel confident that success would then attend the efforts made to advance them in civilization and education.

The failures which have attended the efforts heretofore made to educate the Indian children have caused their parents to believe that the Indian was never intended to be educated, and that it is useless for them to have their children attend school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. D. GILLETT,
School Teacher.

Captain JOHN SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

No. 20.SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, Oregon, *June 20, 1867.*

SIR: In obedience to your circular, I hasten to submit to you my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The whole number of Indians now upon this agency are as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas, treaty November 14, 1864.	49	74	123
Rogue Rivers, treaty September 10, 1853.....	46	48	94
Coast tribes with whom treaties were not ratified.....	983	1,088	2,071

Making a grand total..... 2,288
souls, of all ages and sexes. This statement is made of a careful estimate of their number, it being almost impossible to make a correct census at this time. Their personal property consists of horses, cattle, canoes, &c., will not exceed in value six thousand dollars.

They have, as a general rule, worked faithfully during the past year, and, though they bitterly complain of our government having broken faith with them, the majority remain quietly on their farms and faithful to the promises made by them on surrendering their lands. Exceptions to this rule occur, and a class of idlers belonging to the coast tribes, and a part of the Coquille, lately removed from the newly settled Jaquina country, have given me much annoyance during the past year by stealing from the reservation and endeavoring to escape to their old hunting and fishing grounds. A great many of these stragglers have been overtaken and brought back to their farms, but a band of Coquilles, with their chief, (Whiskers,) have succeeded in escaping to Oregon, and I have not, as yet, been successful in getting them back. This tribe is very much dissatisfied with the occupation by the whites of their homes on the Jaquina bay, and I fear that unless some compensation is given them for the lands they have thus again been deprived of that whole tribe will follow their chief. I have found it a difficult task to make these tribes an agricultural people; they have all the superstition and natural aversion to labor found in the Indians everywhere, and though they will till the soil and work for immediate results, they fail to see the necessity or economy of providing for the future by making substantial improvements by establishing fixed rules of labor. These obstacles to their advancement have, in a great measure, been removed, and they are now generally provided with good barns and fencing about their farms, and comfortable dwelling-houses, and bid fair to become a prosperous and happy people.

The farming operations of this agency for the present year will sum up as follows: whole number of acres under fence, estimated at 1,492. (This includes only about one-eighth of the farming lands upon this agency.) This is divided as follows:

Cultivated by the government for seed, for forage, for Indian department, stock, &c.....	124 acres.
In pasture.....	461 "
In meadow, (timothy).....	42 "
Cultivated by Indians.....	865 "

The probable crop this year we estimate as follows: 1,525 bushels of wheat; 400 bushels of peas; 12,800 bushels of oats; 49,000 bushels of potatoes; 770 bushels of assorted vegetables; 85 tons of hay.

The crops, with the exception of the wheat, look well, and all will come up to this estimate should the weather not interfere.

The wheat crop, though planted with great care, will again prove a failure, and will not produce more than half an average yield.

Owing to the continued failure of this crop upon this agency, I have deemed it best to try the experiment of raising barley; it is more hardy, better adapted to the climate here, and the best substitute for wheat with which we can hope to be successful.

That which we have sown this season looks well, and should it produce as well as it now promises to do I will increase the crop next year.

The Indians are located upon four tracts of land, known as the Upper and

Lower Klamath, and home or agency farms. The first two are distant about eight miles from the agency or home farm, and about five miles from each other.

The Klamath farm is about two miles from the agency; upon it are located the Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians only; upon the others are the coast tribes and bands, twelve in number, and the Rogue River Indians. For convenience and to economise time I have put up shops on each of the first two farms, in addition to those already at the agency, and the blacksmith and carpenter are employed alternately at each of these places, as circumstances and the good of the service will require. I have discharged the blacksmith, and employed in his stead an Indian who has served several years' apprenticeship in the shop and become thoroughly competent. I have now in employ in the shop and on the farms other apprentices, who, as they become competent, I will substitute for white employés.

Feeling the necessity of having good wagon roads to and from the several farms upon this agency, I have, during the past year, constructed a substantial one, running through the entire settled portion of the reserve, and to the head of tide water on the Depot Slough, placing good, strong ferries at each crossing of the Siletz river—whole distance about 25 miles. This road I regard as one of the most important improvements that has been made upon this agency, the want of it having been a serious drawback to the farming operations in the past.

The labor in making it (amounting to 2,800 days' work) was performed entirely and voluntarily by the Indians, they receiving subsistence, in part, while actually engaged in its construction.

They have, also, during the past fall and winter, made the rails for, and put up, in a substantial manner, over 5,000 yards of fence, principally on new ground, but, in instances, replacing old picket and post-rail fencing that had become so decayed as to afford but little protection to their crops.

These, and many other improvements, which I have not space here to enumerate, have kept us all very, very busy, and the Indians have had but little time to practice their superstitious customs, or indulge in their old mode of life.

I enclose herewith, my annual return of farming, wealth, population, &c., for the past year.

The school, provided for in part by treaty with Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas, I am enabled to report in a prosperous condition.

During the winter, one of the boys (Jerry Cass) and one of the girls, (Lilly,) both of whom had been in the school since its organization, were married and removed to the agency, where I have built them a house, and furnished them with utensils sufficient to live in a civilized way.

This boy being a very apt mechanic, naturally, I have placed him in the carpenter shop, at a nominal salary, with a view to his learning the trade. He has, thus far, shown a commendable skill and industry in that capacity, and bids fair to become a useful man. Several others, now in the school, are large enough to be placed at useful trades, and it is greatly to be regretted that the means at my disposal are too limited to admit of my doing so.

A new building is very much needed for the school; the one now in use, besides being too small, is very old and dilapidated, and not worth further repairing.

The saw-mill I have had thoroughly repaired, and it is now in good running order. It has cut for the Indians, and for use in the shops, since November last, about 38,000 feet of assorted lumber; it is not running at present, in consequence of low stage of water.

The portable flouring mill is in good order and of sufficient capacity to meet all the demands made upon it.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has much improved during the past

year. We have had less diseases of a syphilitic character to contend with. Contagious diseases have carried off a few, and diseases of the lungs prevail to some extent; yet I think, upon the whole, the general health of the Indians is much better than at any time since I have first known them.

A hospital, where the sick could be received and properly cared for, is very much needed, as giving them medicines in their camps is, in many cases, a waste of drugs, and not productive of much good.

This agency being located in the Coast range, distant from Corvallis about 45 miles, has no outlet to the white settlements except by a pack trail through the mountains, which becomes impassable at times in the winter, and by a circuitous and more expensive one via the head of tide-water, on the Jaquina bay, the latter making the distance to Corvallis (the nearest town on the Willamette river) nearly double that of the former, making it exceedingly difficult and expensive to procure supplies for the Indians. In view of the great disadvantages, of which you are aware we labor under from this fact, I have marked out a site for a road leading from the southern terminus of the agency road, across the mountains, and intersecting the Jaquina road at Thornton creek. (distance about seven miles,) and have commenced work upon it, with such Indians as can be spared from their farms.

It will require considerable grading to make it passable for wagons in the winter, yet I hope to have it completed by the 20th of next month.

We will then have a good wagon road leading from all parts of the agency to the great thoroughfare through the Willamette valley, and it will, I am confident, be a saving to the government of ten times its cost, in the item of transportation alone.

In employing the Indians upon this work, I will issue to them rations in part, of beef and flour, which rations, however, at their present price, will add but little to the expenses of the agency, and comparatively a trifle, when the benefits which will be derived from the road are considered.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of some action being taken in regard to the treaties formally made with the Coast tribe upon this agency. They claim, and justly, too, that the government has broken faith with them: that it has given them this land in exchange for their own, but has carried out none of the stipulations of their treaty, and that now we have again taken from them a valuable portion of their lands without consulting them, or giving them any remuneration.

Their treaties once ratified, and their location made permanent, the cause of much uneasiness and discontent would be removed, and much could be done for these tribes, which, under the present state of things, it is impossible to accomplish.

In closing this report, it is due to the several employes of this agency to state that they have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 21.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 1, 18 7.

SIR: In compliance with regulations I have the honor to submit the following brief report as teacher of the Indian school on this reservation:

It affords me great pleasure to state that on taking charge of this school on

the 1st of July, 1866, I found it in a very prosperous condition; the scholars (five boys and six girls) evincing a great desire to obtain a knowledge of what is contained in books, and also to excel in the performance of all kinds of labor intrusted to their care. Allow me to state that the scholars have made reasonable progress in their studies during the year just ended, in addition to having cultivated a large garden, (by far the best on the reservation,) sewing, knitting, and general household duties. The girls, under the supervision of Mrs. Dunbar, have made rapid progress in learning to sew, knit, wash, &c, some of them being now able to do work that compares favorably with that of white children who have had better advantages.

The health of the school during the year past has been tolerably good. Three of the older scholars (two girls and one boy) were discharged from the school on the 13th of June last; they are married and keeping house, and give promise of doing well. One boy and one girl have been added to the number of scholars, and bid fair to learn rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. DUNBAR, *Teacher.*

Hon. BENJ. SIMPSON,

United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 22.

KLAMATH AGENCY, *June 20, 1867.*

SIR: My annual report for this year is herewith submitted. My first annual report was submitted August 6, 1866, and on the 16th September following I left Ashland for the agency. On arriving there I found that the Indians had finished gathering wo-cus, or the seed of the pond lily, and a favorite article of diet with them, and were engaged in erecting habitations for the winter. They commenced collecting wo-cus with more than usual preparation, employing about 100 canoes; but the crop proved to be an unusually light one, and they were not able to lay up as much as usual for winter consumption.

By October 1 the farm employés had completed the putting up and covering of 25 tons of excellent hay, to subsist the department animals through the winter, and the Indians were permitted to use the scythes in providing hay for their own animals.

Upon examining the crop at the time last mentioned, I found it to exceed my most sanguine expectations, excepting the corn and beans, which, being put in at a late season, were bitten by the frost about the 20th of September. Oats, wheat, bearded and pearl barley, turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, onions, potatoes, artichokes, and peas did extremely well, considering the lateness of the season when planted. The wheat, of which there was but little, stood six feet high. Turnips were many of them thirteen inches in circumference; and everything, except the two articles mentioned above, looks thrifty and flourishing. The crop was not extensive, but sufficiently so to establish the fact that the climate and soil of the new reservation are suited to the production of a large range of garden vegetables and cereals. This, of course, was the principal purpose, as at the late season operations were commenced little else could be expected, with the limited means at my disposal.

The Snake Indians mentioned in my report of September, 1866, and prior to that time, as having been placed, with my permission, on the reservation by Major W. V. Rinehart, commanding Fort Klamath, I met at the agency on the 3d of October, and had a talk with them. Prior to the council I had but little confidence in their professions of friendship, and suspected that their only desire

was to obtain permission to remain 40 or 50 miles from the agency, in Sprague River valley, where they could communicate with hostile parties of their people, and also to secure promise of winter supplies. They professed friendship, said their hearts were good, and they only asked winter subsistence and permission to remain in Sprague River valley. I told them I would require them to come down to Council Grove, near the agency, where they could be cared for and protected. This they agreed to do, and again assuring me that they talked with a "straight tongue," the council closed; and on the night succeeding they left the reservation, taking with them some horses and guns belonging to the Yahooskins and Klamaths, and a train sent out by Captain Sprague to convey their property to Council Grove returned, and a hostile force was sent out instead.

The Klamaths had for some time been expecting a raid into their country by the Snakes, and now became more fearful than ever. Some Snake spies were actually seen on the confines of the reservation, some horses were stolen from the Modocs, and I became convinced that danger was imminent. Early in October I commenced the fortification of the agency buildings, which were completed. I made a requisition on Captain Sprague for four men to garrison the fort thus constructed. The men were readily furnished, in accordance with my request, and some arms were also provided for friendly Indians to use in case of extremity; and the Indians, convinced of a determination to continue operations at the agency, were much encouraged. Up to the falling of snow, in December, the plow continued running, and twenty acres of wheat were sown. In December some sickness prevailed, and a few Klamaths died.

With the heavy fall of snow towards the close of this month the mountains east were blocked, and the Indians ceased to apprehend any danger from the Snakes. About this time some excitement was occasioned by Chief Mashenskasket, of the Yahooskins, attempting to depose High Chief La Lakes; but the revolution was stayed and harmony again secured. Early in January the lake became frozen, and remained so until the 1st of April, during which time the Indians suffered much for the want of suitable and a sufficient number of blankets, and towards the close of February and until the middle of March there was an actual want of provisions that occasioned much suffering. Issues of shorts from the small supply on hand were made from time to time; but this was not adequate to the demand. About the 15th of March fish commenced running in Lost river, in greater numbers than before for many years, and the Indians flocked thither, leaving the old and decrepit and most needy behind, to whom I issued most of the remaining flour. Early in April operations were commenced on the farm. Five acres of the fall wheat having been preyed upon in the fall by birds and squirrels, proved to be very scattering, and was ploughed up and turnips and carrots substituted. The oxen came out of the winter in excellent condition, the hay having proved to be a splendid article, and were kept busy until the 1st of June, at which time planting ceased, with forty acres planted, as follows: Wheat, 17 acres; pearl barley, 10 acres; turnips, carrots, beets, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, lettuce, &c., 13 acres.

The crops now look well. Everything planted is up beautifully, and I confidently expect a fine harvest. The crops have a decided advantage over those of last year, having been put in nearly a month earlier, and hence of course will mature before the frosts of autumn are severe enough to bite or rust.

The Modocs are in their own country, bordering Clear lake, and, like the Klamaths, Yahooskins, and Snakes, are engaged in collecting roots, which abound throughout the country. The Indians, being fearful lest the Snakes make a raid into their country for purpose of pillage and plunder, are scattered over the reservation in large parties, each strong enough to make quite a resistance in case of attack.

The southern portion of the Klamath country, on the old reservation, is

coveted by the whites, who are claiming certain parts of it. As yet no permanent improvements have been made, except the putting in of a ferry on Link river, under the auspices of the military department, I believe, and I have expostulated against the making of any until the Indians receive a payment for their land, under the treaty, as the taking up of land which they consider their own would be sure to occasion hard feelings on their part.

The Indians are yet hopeful that ere long operations will be commenced under the treaty of 1864. The operations on the farm encourage them much, and I think they will strive to remain faithful to their promises made at the treaty. Furnished with proper implements and duly managed, they will soon become an agricultural people. They look upon the whites as superior beings, and their greatest ambition is to emulate, and I think would, under good rules and regulations, do away with their savage habits and customs to a great extent and adopt those of civilized people. Those of them who have been employed on the farm have done their duty faithfully. I have also been signally fortunate in securing the services of industrious and faithful white laborers in every instance. Mr. S. D. Whitmore, acting as farmer, particularly deserves much credit for the faithful manner in which he has transacted his duties.

Captain F. B. Sprague, commanding Fort Klamath, has always responded cheerfully to such demands as I have made, and my thanks are due him for his valuable assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. APPLGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

No. 23.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB AGENCY, COAST RESERVATION,
Oregon, June 25, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report:

It affords me great pleasure to state that the affairs of this agency are in a prosperous condition. We have the prospect of a bountiful crop this year, and the Indians at this agency appear to be contented and happy, with but few exceptions, taking an interest in cultivating and improving their homes, to which they begin to look as their chief means of subsistence. They are building good substantial dwelling houses, and many other improvements. The Coose and Umpqua tribes of Indians have a much larger and better crop of every kind this year than they ever had before, which all looks very well.

The Alsea tribe of Indians, living on Alsea bay, nine miles north of this agency, have put in a crop of 25 acres, planted in potatoes and other vegetables, which will be sufficient with the fish they catch, elk, and other wild meats they kill in the mountains, for their winter subsistence.

The Syouslaw tribe of Indians, living 40 miles south of this agency, have in cultivation, at Syouslaw river, about 30 acres planted in potatoes and other vegetables. That, with the fish they catch, and the wild game they kill, will be sufficient for food for them during the coming winter. They are industrious and well disposed Indians; they make their living without any expense to the government and very little trouble to the agent. The Alseas are a lower class of Indians, not so much inclined to farm as the other Indians under my control, but they built several good frame houses last spring; they weather-boarded and covered them with clapboards. The Coose and Umpqua tribes are indus-

tious and well disposed. They complain very much at not having a school here for their children, as they say they were promised one when they were moved to this place. I would respectfully recommend that there should be a school provided for them at this agency; and also some medicines furnished for them, which can be given to them by the agent or farmer, when any one of them happen to be sick and in need of it. As for a detailed report of farming, I will refer you to the farmer's report accompanying this; and I would recommend that four yoke of work oxen be furnished this agency, as four yoke of those now on hand are very old, broken down and unfit for anything but beef for the Indians. This reservation extends about 50 miles on the Pacific coast, and 16 miles back from the ocean. It is a rough, mountainous country; it abounds with elk, deer, bear, and other animals. The ocean abounds with plenty of fish of every kind, and also mussels, clams, and rock oysters. This is a very desirable place for Indians to live; with such an abundance of game in the mountains and fish in the ocean and streams they need never go hungry. On this reserve there is plenty of good land for Indians to cultivate and live well, but not enough to be any inducement for whites to settle on. There are about 525 Indians on this reserve; they number as follows: Coose and Umpqua tribes, 242; Alsea, 150; Syous-laws, 133; making in all, 525 souls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 24.



HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., October 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 18, in regard to the enlistment of Indian scouts, and requesting information as to the length of service, disposition of property captured from the Snakes, &c., and am directed by the general commanding to say in reply, that the scouts will receive the same pay and allowances of a cavalry soldier.

They will be paid every month if practicable, and will be allowed to keep all the stock and other property captured from the hostile Indians.

You should endeavor to impress upon the scouts the necessity of exterminating their old enemies as the only means of securing their peace and safety in their homes. Such scouts as you enlist will be discharged by the department commander when their services are no longer required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant 13th Infantry, A. A. A. General.
Lieutenant WM. BARROWE,
Second U. S. Artillery, Dalles, Oregon.

A true copy :

WM. BARROWE,
First Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery, R. A.

A true copy :

JOHN SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 25.

Statement of Indian depredations and of conflicts between Indians and troops and Indians and citizens which occurred in eastern Oregon, from September 1, 1865, to August 10, 1867.

This account includes only a statement of acts committed by the Indian tribes in middle and southeastern Oregon, and by those tribes upon the eastern and southern frontier, whose natural range includes parts of Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, and the portion of the State alluded to.

It has been compiled with much care from all sources of information, including the newspapers of the day, and care has been taken to state nothing as certain which is not well authenticated. The intention has been to include all acts of depredation and conflict between those Indians and white men that have taken place since my statement of a similar nature made in 1865, and commences about the first of September of that year, where my former account terminated.

The last week in August, 1865, all the horses in the Toll Gate, 25 miles east of Canyon City, were driven off. On the night of August 25, considerable stock was stolen from Strawberry valley, about 18 miles east of Canyon City, and on the following night seven horses and about three hundred head of cattle were driven from Indian creek within 10 miles of Canyon City. These depredations were committed, as proved by signs plainly visible, by the hostile bands of Snake Indians who infest the regions of middle Oregon. Canyon City is situated in the mining region of the Blue mountains, about 175 miles southeasterly from the Dalles, on the Columbia river.

On the 5th September O. H. Griffin, the manager of a company of glass-blowers and performers, was killed while prospecting for gold placers on the waters of Malheur river, in eastern Oregon. The company was attacked by the hostile Snake Indians who infest those mountains.

The Owyhee Avalanche, of Ruby City, Idaho, says that about September 20, 1865, a band of Indians called at Gall's ranch, on Jordan creek, corralled the attaches, killed an ox, had a feast and departed.

Jordan creek heads in the Oro Fino mountains. Owyhee county, Idaho, but the settlement in Jordan creek valley, a few miles distant, are supposed to be in southeastern Oregon.

The 25th September, 19 men of Captain Williams's company, Oregon infantry, had a fight with 75 Indians, near Harney lake. Thomas Smith, son of Indian Agent John Smith, and a man named Griffin, were wounded. Two Indians were reported killed.

The last week in September the Indians made a raid on the Weiser valley. The Weiser is a tributary of Snake river, on the Idaho side. The main road from the Columbia river to Boise City passes it, and a few farms are located upon it. The Indians stole thirty head of animals; a party pursued them, but were driven back; another party followed, had a fight, killed one Indian and recovered the horses. The Indians escaped across Snake river, near Burnt river, and no doubt were the Malheur band of Snake Indians, who are constantly committing depredations upon the Burnt river valley.

October 13, a band of 18 Snakes were seen on the Canyon City road driving six American horses before them. The Indians were well mounted and armed, and settlers were obliged to abandon their farms in fear at their approach.

About 1st November Colonel Baker returned to Camp Watson, from a 30 days' scout through the hostile region, in which a number of Indians were killed and eight Indians captured. The captives were turned over to the scouts of the Warm Spring tribe, who accompanied the expedition, for safe keeping. It

was said they did not forget the captives were their hereditary enemies, and treated them accordingly.

During the summer and autumn of 1865, Major Marshall, with 500 United States troops, made a scout through the Indian country from the Red mountain to the head of the Owyhee, Christmas lake, Harney lake, and from the region about Stein's mountain to the Boise valley. He destroyed over three tons of Indian provisions, killed 72 Indians, and probably more, driving them to their winter haunts.

On the 8th November, the Snake Indians attacked a party of four men within 35 miles of the Warm Springs reservation. The men were obliged to abandon animals, provisions and camp, and fled for their lives, making their escape while the savages secured the plunder.

November 18, Indians drove off stock from Robinson's ranch, on South Fork John Day's river. They were pursued and overtaken by Lieutenant Barry, with a detachment from Colonel Baker's command, stationed at Camp Watson; five Indians were killed and their camp broken up.

October 30, Lieutenant O'Bierne, of the 15th infantry, captured an Indian chief, with his wife and two horses, and compelled him to guide the troops to Indian camp on the Owyhee river, about 30 miles distant. They approached the camp in the night, and attacked it towards morning; most of the Indians escaped, but a number were killed and 38 horses captured.

Late in November an engagement was had between troops and Indians near Harney lake; two soldiers were killed, including Sergeant Garber, whose remains were conveyed to Vancouver for burial.

In January, 1866, a band of Snake Indians drove off four head of beef cattle from a ranch on John Day's river.

Early in February a band of Snake Indians went early one morning to Babington's milk ranch, distant three miles from Ruby City, on the trail to Reynolds's creek, and drove off ten or eleven horses. They then went to Parson's, on Reynolds's creek, where they got two horses, and at sunrise were at the Cold Spring station, half way from Ruby City to Snake river, where they drove off the station keeper, stole three horses, and took all the provisions on the premises.

In the early part of February a band of Indians appeared at Brownlee's ferry, on Snake river, below the mouth of Powder river, and then killed four horses.

In the same month the Malheur band of Snakes drove off the cattle from "Miller's ranch," on Burnt river, near the mouth. They were pursued, but not overtaken. Hundreds of cattle and horses are taken from this vicinity every season, and cannot be easily recovered, as the mountain fastnesses are near by, where the stock are readily concealed, and pursuit, even in considerable numbers, is dangerous.

In this month Captain White, 1st Oregon cavalry, stationed at Camp Lyon, near the Owyhee mining region, went out in search of Indians (probably Pi-Utes and Snakes) who had been committing depredations in that vicinity. He had a fight with them, and lost one man killed without gaining any special advantage.

The middle of February about 30 Indians attacked Hall's ranch, in Jordan valley, and wounded Hall very severely. They drove off 37 head of cattle and 9 horses. They met a man on Cow creek, shot him in the arm, and took his team from him.

February 20, Captain Walker, with a detachment of troops, pursued and overtook Indians on Owyhee river, and in the fight which followed 18 Indians were killed. Only three escaped, two of whom were badly wounded. They were barricaded behind rocks, upon which the troops made a charge and drove them out. In this charge Corporal Burke was unfortunately killed. He had been in 21 battles of the war and had escaped unhurt until now.

January 11 Captain Conrad's command, California troops, had a fight with Indians under "Captain John," who killed Colonel McDermit; 35 Indians

were killed, including "Captain John," who had Colonel McDermit's rifle in his possession when found.

In March, 1866, while Colonel Peray, in command at Camp Curry, was absent with 55 men on a scout to Stein mountains, the Indians drove in the guard left at the fort. They attacked Mr. Reed, an expressman, and chased him into Camp Wright.

In April the Indians drove off, at one time, 40 head of animals from Burnt river.

April 11, Mr. Fields, 20 miles east of Canyon City, lost 21 head of animals, stolen by Indians.

About May 19, 50 Chinamen were wending their way across the desolate region separating California from Idaho, when they were attacked by Snake Indians and 49 of them were killed and horribly mutilated. Only one escaped to give a report of the massacre. Lieutenant Pessoon, with his command of Oregon cavalry, dashed to the spot and found the dead bodies spread along the road for six miles. In some places five or six were piled together. The bodies were buried and the Indians pursued, but not overtaken. Many other Chinamen must have been similarly murdered, as travellers coming over the road afterwards report finding 102 unburied bodies of Chinese lying exposed along the route.

About the 30th of May Indians came within half a mile of Booneville, one of the principal mining towns on Jordan creek, Owyhee, and stole 65 head of mules and horses.

About May 25 Beard and Miller, teamsters from Chico, on Sacramento river, on their way to Idaho, lost 421 head of cattle out of 460. They were driven off by the Snake Indians.

Early in June the Snake Indians attacked the Buttermilk ranch, on the main travelled road up Snake river, near the Wieser river. They drove off part of a pack-train camped there, killed one horse, and shot several others.

About the middle of June 20 horses were stolen from War Eagle mountain, above Ruby City.

June 12 C. C. Gassett was murdered near Ruby City, on his own farm. On the same raid the Indians drove off 100 head of stock.

Early in July, 1866, the Indians closed in around the Owyhee mining district, so that prospecting in small parties became dangerous. Mr. James Perry, of Michigan, was murdered by them, his arms and legs chopped off, and his body found pinned to the ground. A Mr. Green was reported as murdered in the same manner.

In the same month a company of thirty-six men, under Captain Jennings, were surrounded by the Indians near the Owyhee river. Jennings sent word to his friends in Owyhee of his situation, and a large party, over 200 men, who were fitted out by the citizens at an expense of perhaps \$5,000, went to his relief. The Indians had abandoned the attack on the second day, but the men had almost exhausted their ammunition. Thomas Cason, one of Jennings's men, finding himself cut off from the main body, built a stone pen, from within which he fought, killing 15 Indians. The second day he was himself shot through the head, within his defence. In the fight 35 Indians were killed. One of Jennings's men (Cason) was killed, and two were wounded. A man named Sandford, while driving from Reynolds's creek over the mountain to Ruby City, was shot by ambushed Indians, and dangerously wounded.

On the 18th July, while Lieutenant Bernard, with 27 men of United States cavalry, was on a scout near Camp Watson, in middle Oregon, a detachment of 18 men, under a corporal, came upon a band of Indians drawn up in array, and offering battle. He charged upon them, killing nine, and not losing a single man.

On the 20th the same detachment met force of citizen volunteers from Powder

river, and, with joint forces, amounting to 47 men, pursued and soon overtook the Indians. There were 80 warriors, and a white man, named Burns, was recognized among them. The troops had met him before the first fight, and had no doubt he returned to warn the Indians and have them in readiness. In the second fight one soldier was killed. Three Indians were killed and four were captured. During several years past it has been reported that white men are with the Malheur Indians, and there seems reason to believe the report. In the same month Mr. Woodward had eight — stolen from Cow creek, eastern Oregon. Two men, named Drake and Fisher, while driving four-horse teams on the Chico route to Idaho, when within six miles of Camp McGany, were ambushed by Indians, and both badly wounded. They were finally rescued by soldiers from the camp. They killed several Indians.

August 10, Captain Walker, with 15 United States infantry, pursued Pauline, the Snake chief, and a large band of warriors. They attacked them, but were driven back, Captain Walker having had a horse killed under him in the fight.

August 20, Indians attacked Hay ranch, on Burnt river, while the men belonging to the place were a mile off running their mowing machine. They took 12 pair of blankets, and all the grub in camp, valued at \$300.

The 25th of August Indians visited Camp Watson, under command of Colonel Baker, United States army, and stole 54 head of mules from him and 18 beef cattle. They stole stage stock at Rock creek, near by, and fired on a party of prospectors at Dixie creek, near Canyon City, killing one man and driving the rest to camp.

On Sunday, August 12, Samuel Leonard, a miner at Mormon basin, south of Powder river, was murdered on Canyon creek, a tributary of Malheur river, and outlet from Mormon basin. Two of them were attacked while fishing; the other escaped.

August 20, while a party of prospectors were camped near Canyon City, and asleep—as they supposed in security, being surrounded by miners' camps and farm-houses—they were fired upon by hostile Indians. Mat Wilson was instantly killed, and David Graham severely wounded. Assistance was asked of troops at Camp Watson, near by, to pursue and punish the murderers, but they could give no aid, as the main force was absent pursuing Indians who had committed other depredations.

The next night a company of seven men intercepted a party of Indians driving off cattle, and saved the cattle, but the Indians escaped in the darkness.

James Grett, a teamster, was shot by Indians, on the 17th August, on the road between Wagontown and Baxter's ranch, on Jordan's creek, Owyhee. The Indians stole his team.

About the last of September the Malheur band of Snakes went to Clarks-ville, a mining camp on Clark's creek, a tributary of Burnt river, and broke open a stable in the night, stealing six horses. Two horses were taken from the California House, on Burnt river. The expressman from Mormon basin, a rich mining district in the mountains, above Clark's creek, was pursued and fired on while on his way to Auburn. Five head of horses were stolen from Glover's ferry, on Snake river, at mouth of Powder river.

A detachment of ten men of company M, Captain Hunt, United States army, under Lieutenant Patton, had a brush, September 27, with 75 Indians at Dunder and Blixen creek, 30 miles south of Malheur lake. Six Indians were killed and many wounded. Lieutenant Patton had one man and four horses wounded.

Last of October, Indians stole 11 head of horses from a party of prospectors, camped at Rock creek, on Snake river.

About 25th of October a camp of men, engaged in burning charcoal near Ruby City, was entered and robbed by Indians while the men were away at work.

November 1, Captain Walker wrote from Fort Smith that he had been on a

Indian chase, in which he had killed four Indians and wounded three or four more. The band of Indians met numbered 25 or 30.

In November the Indians entered Flint district, Owyhee, only six miles from Ruby City, and stole two horses; also breaking and destroying everything they could damage.

About the middle of November, Indians visited a ranch belonging to Mr. Fields, South Fork John Day river, and drove off three head of cattle. They were pursued by Lieutenant Barry of Colonel Baker's command, and when overtaken by him they were camped and employed drying the beef they had killed. They were surprised and several killed and wounded, and three horses captured, one just stolen from the stage company. Their camp was destroyed and much material.

During the latter part of November, Indians made a raid on farmers living on the Oregon side of Snake river, near the mouth of the Owyhee, and drove off ten head of horses.

About the same time, Indians fired on loaded teams entering Owyhee mines from Snake river by the main road. A man named McCoy was killed, another named Adams wounded, and only one teamster escaped unhurt. McCoy leaves a family. The animals, wagons and property, valued at \$3,000, were destroyed. In going from Snake river to Owyhee, after crossing the river and passing over ~~four~~ or five miles of sage plain, the wagon road crosses a rocky divide to Reynolds's creek, and ~~winds~~ through rocky ravines where a few Indians in ambush can command the road.

In November the Indians also fired at night upon the Owyhee ferry, killing one horse. Another night they fired on a detachment of cavalry, exchanging shots with the guard. Fourteen head of cattle were driven off by them from Sinkee creek, which heads with Jordan creek in the Oro Fino mountains and runs east to Snake river, while Jordan creek runs west to the Owyhee. Some of the Owyhee quartz mills are on Sinkee creek and some on Jordan creek.

In the autumn, Jeff. Standeffer, with a party of sixty-eight Idaho miners, were upon a prospecting tour on the upper waters of Snake river. Bruce Smith and eleven men were absent from the main party prospecting. While one of the eleven was searching for the track of the main party his comrades were attacked by Indians, as he saw when returning. Making his way to the main body he reported the facts. The company found the camp of the ten lost men, all of whom had been murdered. The names of those of the ten ascertained are Bruce Smith, Edward Riley, David Conklin, William Strong, and George Ackleson.

On the Big Bow river the main company were attacked by 300 Indians. In the fight which ensued nine Indians were killed. Of the whites Colonel Rice and William Smith were killed and several wounded.

Early in November, Lieutenant McKay, for a long time physician of Warm Springs reservation, raised a company of 70 scouts from among the Warm Springs Indians, who are the hereditary enemies of the Snake Indians. They were mustered into the service under an act of Congress, and proceeded on a winter scout through the hostile regions of middle Oregon. Lieutenant McKay, himself partly of Indian extraction, has great influence with his men, who are especially exasperated against the Snakes because of the murder of their chief by them while holding a talk under a flag of truce.

The 15th of November a small band of Indians were detected driving off cattle from Dean and Bayley's ranch, on Dixie creek, Idaho Territory. The cattle stampeded at a mining ditch and were recaptured.

October 27, troops consisting of 21 men, 1st Oregon infantry, and 5 Indian Klamath scouts, under Lieutenant Oatman, and 27 1st Oregon cavalry, under Lieutenant Small, had a fight with a band of hostile Snake Indians near Lake Abbott, in the Klamath country, southern Oregon. The Indians had

so chosen their position that the troops were obliged to dismount to attack them. The fight lasted one and a half hour, and 14 Indians were killed and many wounded.

November 8, Indians attacked the Owyhee stage within four miles of Snake river, probably in the rocky cañon before mentioned. Concealed among the rocks they fired upon the stage, killing a passenger named Wilcox. Another passenger named Harrington was wounded in the hip, and Waltermire, the driver, was wounded in the side. The driver ran his team two miles, pursued by Indians firing on the stage, and answered by passengers who were armed. Finally the wheel-horses were shot and the passengers ran for their lives. Returning with assistance they found the body of Wilcox horribly mutilated, scalped, and with the heart cut out. The mail bags were cut open and the mail scattered.

On the 20th November a party of hunters camped on Canyon creek, some six or eight miles from Canyon city, were attacked by 12 Indians, and J. Kester killed. Indians came within one mile of Canyon City, and being discovered preparing to attack a house, they were driven off.

Early in December a pack train was stolen by Indians from near Camp Watson, on the Canyon City road. They were pursued by a detachment of 20 men of Colonel Baker's command, under Sergeant Conner, and overtaken during a violent snow storm, 70 miles from the post, towards daylight. A charge was made on them while packing up to pursue their journey. The Indians stood their ground for awhile, but their rifles became damp and snapped fire, and the troops drew sabres and closed in on them, killed 14 men and captured 5 women. All the stolen mules were recovered except two that had been killed, and 10 Indian horses were taken. A large amount of dried meat and supplies were destroyed.

Late in November, in a conflict between the troops and Snake Indians near Fort Klamath, 10 Snake Indians were killed by the troops, and 3 more by the friendly Klamath and Moadocs who accompanied them.

December 16, 20 Indians attacked the Cow Creek ranch, (probably in Jordan valley,) and had possession of the stable, from which they fired volleys upon the house. They stole all the cattle on the place, but they were followed and the animals recaptured. The house was riddled with bullets and arrows. One of their party spoke English, and was thought to be a Frenchman.

About the middle of December, General Crook left Fort Boise with a squad of men, and proceeded towards Owyhee and Malheur rivers to punish depredating Indians. He followed Indian signs up the Owyhee river, and found a body of 70 or 80 warriors who came out for a square fight. He had only 30 soldiers and 10 or 12 friendly Indians to engage in the fight, as 10 men were left to guard his camp. The fight lasted until mid-day, when the Indians broke and scattered in flight, and under the circumstances of the country successful pursuit was impossible. Twenty-five or 30 Indians are said to have been killed, some squaws and children were captured, and about 30 mules and horses were taken. Sergeant O'Toole was mortally wounded by two arrows, and died the second day after the fight. He had been engaged in 28 battles of the rebellion, and had hitherto escaped unhurt.

In January, 1867, the Indians attacked two men who were hunting in Boise valley, and took their horses; a man named Glass was wounded in the arm.

Lieutenant McKay reports that on the 6th January, 1867, his command of Indian scouts attacked a camp of hostile Snake Indians in middle Oregon, killed three Indians and captured three horses. They also took considerable ammunition. He found that Pau-li-he, the Snake war chief, was camped and fortified upon the mountain near by, and the command climbed 2,000 feet to the point of rocks where he was stationed and fought all day, killing three Snake Indians in their hiding holes. One man and three horses of Lieutenant McKay's scouts were wounded, and they retired to recruit. At dusk same day the scout

started again and travelled until 1 a. m. in a snow-storm, finding a camp of hostile Indians, which was attacked at daylight, killing 12 and capturing three children. The same day they found and attacked another camp, killing eight and taking three prisoners. The snow was fourteen to eighteen inches deep, and they found it impossible to follow up Pau-li-he's retreat without forage for their animals, and that could not be supplied. The exhaustion of their horses compelled them to desist, but the results of the scout were 28 of the enemy killed, 8 prisoners, 3 horses and 5 rifles, 3 pounds of powder, with furs and skins. The scouts fought well.

Lieutenants McKay and Darragh, in giving a personal account of their expedition, relate that their commands killed 14 women and children, which was done in accordance with written and verbal instructions from headquarters of the military district, and much against the wishes of the Indian scouts, who remonstrated against it, on the ground that the Snakes in their next inroad would naturally murder their own wives and children in revenge. Some of the children killed were very small.

About the middle of January General Crook had a fight with a large party of hostile Snakes at Stein's mountain, 15 miles from the Owyhee ferry, on the California road. Indian scouts with his command came in and reported that they had discovered a hostile camp, which was reached and attacked at dawn. Sixty Snakes were killed and some 30 prisoners were taken, and 37 horses. One Hanson, a citizen, was killed in the charge.

Soon after, General Crook discovered a small camp of 17 Indians, five of whom were killed, and remainder taken prisoners. An Indian was found in arms who had been captured and released on his promise to be good in future. He was killed.

During these fights it is reported that several women and children were killed, at which General Crook was very indignant.

At the same time they stole one horse from Tompkins, and a few days previous stole cattle from Riley's ranch, 13 miles from Canyon City.

March 23d, General Crook lost most of his animals, stolen by the Indians while he was in camp on Dunder and Blixen creek, in southeastern Oregon. They crept upon the stock to the number of 30, about 2 o'clock a. m., while they were herded as usual, and shooting arrows into the herd stampeded 90 head, 35 of whom were recovered.

At 11 o'clock a. m., March 25th, as the Boise and Owyhee stage was coming down the ravine towards Snake river from Reynold's creek, it was attacked by eight ambushed Indians. The driver, William Younger, was mortally wounded, but the stage continued in the Rocky road, followed by Indians firing upon it and the unarmed passengers.

At the breaking of the breeching the Indians came close upon them, and the passengers cut the horses loose, some mounting them and some on foot hurrying to the ferry. One, named Ullman, was overtaken and shot through the heart. The mail was cut open and scattered.

March 22d, Indians killed a cow on Ray's farm, upon Reynold's creek, and on the 25th, drove off 22 head of his cattle. Probably same who attacked the stage.

April 25th, eight Snake Indians made a raid upon Clamo and Cospers ranch, on John Day river, running off 25 head of cattle and two horses. They were pursued by J. N. Clark, Howard Maupin, and William Ragan. They found them camped, enjoying a feast over an ox they had killed, attacked them and killed four of the eight, recovering the stock, and capturing one gun.

April 15th, Lieutenant Western overtook on the bank of Silvies river a band of Indians, who, finding the creek impassable, were building a bridge to cross their horses upon. A number of the Indians were killed, and their horses and provisions captured.

Two men, named Frazer and Stack, were killed on Jordan creek near their homes. They were shot by ambushed Indians.

In May or last of April a party left Owyhee to look for Indians said to be on Catherine creek, near by. Two of the party being separated from the company, were attacked in a ravine by eight mounted Indians and others afoot. They fought them that day and night, Knight being shot and both legs broken. The next morning the Indians left.

This spring (1867) a skeleton, apparently of a white woman who had been scalped, was found upon Catherine creek, near to the Owyhee mining towns.

On 25th April, Indians tried to stampede a pack train on South Fork of John Day river; on 26th they robbed a cabin near Cozart's ranch, same vicinity.

Sunday, May 5th, Indians attacked Cow. Shea, a ranchman on Sniker creek, Owyhee county, Idaho Territory; doing no damage, however. On Monday eight men pursued them; two were separated from the company and attacked by Indians, but the remainder came up and charged on the savages, driving them off. About same time several horses were stolen from ranches by marauding Indians.

Early in May Indians killed a cow on Reynold's creek, Owyhee county, Idaho. Two men, named Polk and McKnight, pursued them, and when passing through a rocky cañon they were fired on by concealed Indians, who also rolled rocks down upon them. They returned the fire as best they could. Polk was wounded in the arm, and McKnight shot through both legs below the knee. They were eventually relieved when night came on, but McKnight died some weeks afterwards from wounds received.

About the middle of June, 1867, Indians fired on a man named Richardson, near Express ranch, on Burnt river, eastern Oregon. The shot missed him and he escaped uninjured.

A good house and barn were burned the latter part of June, near Inskip's ranch, in Idaho. Stock was also driven off, but it was recovered by the soldiers stationed there.

Early in July several Indians attacked a teamster near Straw ranch, Burnt river, Oregon. They fired several shots, one of which pierced his hat, but he was uninjured.

About the middle of July Indians (supposed to be Rogue River Indians absent from Coast reservation without leave) to the number of 15 or 16, robbed Chinamen mining in southern Oregon, and attempted to sell their gold dust at a trading post near. The whites gathered, and it is reported that a fight ensued, and one Indian was killed.

On the night of July 10, Indians drove off 40 head of cattle from Sinker creek, in Idaho; 15 head only were recovered.

About the middle of July Colonel Baker's command reported having killed three Indians and captured 13 prisoners. Lieutenant Goodale's command captured four prisoners. McKay and his Indian scouts, re-enforced by Lieutenant Goodale, had a fight with We-wa-we-wa, the Snake chief, killing five Snakes and capturing two prisoners. They learned from We-wa-we-wa's daughter, a captive, that Pau-li-he, the head Snake chief, was killed by Moppin and Clark in an affray described before. This story of the death of Pau-li-he was abundantly confirmed by after evidence. Captain McKay lost one man in the action above described.

Colonel Baker returned from his scout July 28, and brought in 22 prisoners, having killed 12 in different skirmishes.

General Crook, with four companies of mounted regulars and two companies of Indian scouts, started the latter part of July from Boise City towards Goose lake. A squad of soldiers came on a party of 10 Indians at Stein's mountain and killed or captured all of them.

The Idaho Statesman, of August 6, says General Crook is reported to have

overtaken two camps of Indians and killed them nearly all, to the number of about 50, between the 21st and 28th of July. The companies of Indian scouts, under McKay and Darragh, from Warm Springs agency, and the Boise scouts, did all the fighting, keeping ahead in the pursuit, and only asking that the troops would back them up. The troops were obliged to do some tall marching to keep up with them.

Early in August 12 horses were stolen from the vicinity of La Grande, a thickly settled district; Grande Ronde valley being of large extent and all occupied by settlement. It is reported that three men were killed at the same time at Mormon basin. The men were out prospecting, and were stolen upon and shot.

The Statesman, of August 6, learns from two men just in from John Day river that, while going from Washoe ferry to the Junction House, on the Fayette, they were followed by five mounted Indians. The superior speed of the white men's horses got them safely off.

Respectfully submitted :

J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 19, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations and instructions of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report concerning Indian affairs in California.

The Indians within my superintendency are believed to be generally peaceable and quiet. There are a few, however, at Hoopa valley, the relations and friends of Indian Frank, (who killed Agent Stockton and three other white men last April,) upon whom we keep a very close watch. Great pains have been taken by the agents and employes on the different reservations and Indian farms to instruct young and healthy Indians in the use of agricultural implements, in handling teams and in taking care of crops in a careful and frugal manner, so that there is but little difficulty in getting out laborers sufficient for all ordinary work. We are sometimes compelled to employ a practical miller at Hoopa, and an expert to manage threshing machine and reapers at the other reservations.

It requires patience and endurance to instruct wild Indians in the various kinds of field labor. The agent or employe goes into the field and takes them separately and instructs each one in the particular branch of industry to which he has been assigned. Some of the Indians are becoming good farmers and render great assistance, not only as laborers but as monitors.

ROUND VALLEY.

The crops at Round valley are excellent, and have been planted and cultivated in a farmer-like manner and are now partially gathered, giving evidence of an abundant supply for the subsistence of the Indians on that reservation, and others whom I hope to gather in some time next fall. The sanitary condition of the Indians on all the reservations has greatly improved since last December, and particularly those of Round valley and Tule river. It is deeply to be regretted that they cannot be kept more isolated. They are peaceable and contented except when their domestic relations are broken up by outside inter-

ference. No white man should be allowed on the reservation except those in the employ of the government, or persons having special business with them. I have rules posted up disallowing it, but how are they to be enforced? Round valley is full of settlers who are in possession of the best and most fertile portion of the lands set apart by the government for Indian purposes. The settlers claim that they went there at the request and with the consent of a former superintendent of Indian affairs; that it was at the time intended for mutual protection. They have made valuable improvements, and the most respectable and intelligent portion of them say that they are ready and willing to vacate the lands whenever the government will pay them for their improvements. This, it would seem to me, is but just under the peculiar circumstances. There is another class of settlers, some of whom I am informed bought out old possessory claims, and some located without the consent of either superintendent or agent. These insist that the government has no right in the valley, they assert that they have no use for the military at Camp Wright, or for the office of the Indian department. They ask to be let alone, that they may occupy the valley in peace, and manage the Indians in their own way. I had a conversation with one of the most prominent of this class, and I have used nearly his exact language. Many of them are frontier men of the border ruffian stamp; the same style of men who wanted to be let alone at the commencement of the late rebellion. They evidently think that an Indian "has no rights that a white man is bound to respect;" that all should be killed off except such as the settlers covet as men servants or maid servants. This class of settlers are continually creating disturbances among the Indians by selling or giving away liquor among them; by enticing women and children away from the reservation, and not unfrequently by boasting of the number of "buck" Indians they have killed, as if it were an achievement to be proud of. Strange as it may seem, they either have sufficient numbers or sufficient influence to elect one of their number as justice of the peace. That being the only civil magistrate in the valley, and for many miles distant, no man, however guilty, can be convicted of a misdemeanor for selling liquor to Indians or soldiers, nor for enticing away Indians from the reservation or soldiers to desert. These frequent offences we are obliged to pass unnoticed, or resort to the United States court in San Francisco. Then it involves the necessity of taking witnesses over 200 miles away from their homes and business at great expense. This is almost a certain denial of justice.

I respectfully recommend and urge that immediate steps be taken to adjust all matters in dispute between the government and settlers; that commissioners be appointed without delay to ascertain and report what particular persons or settlers are entitled to compensation for improvements, and that an appropriation be made to meet the payment of the same, and that such summary measures be adopted to remove all other persons from the valley as shall be thought expedient. Without some action of Congress to effect a settlement of these matters so as to carry out the original plan of occupying the valley for Indian purposes, it will be impossible for any superintendent or agent to properly administer Indian affairs in that locality. Round valley is the spot above all others pointed out by nature as a suitable location for an Indian reserve and the resting-place of the red man, after having been driven from hill-top to mountain, and from valley to valley. Under no circumstances whatever should it be abandoned or given up to white settlers.

The entire valley was first selected for reservation purposes by Superintendent Henley, in 1856, and by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 3, 1863, was surveyed by competent authority, and set apart for Indian purposes. None of the land in the valley has ever been entered in the land office by settlers. The mill property, a little out of the valley, was so entered, and I believe patented. It is no difficult matter to ascertain the nature and validity

of all claims set up in opposition to the government and have them adjusted on legal and equitable terms.

It is utterly impossible for barbarous white men and uncivilized savages to get along in harmony together. Many millions of dollars have been expended, and many valuable lives have been sacrificed to *put down Indian hostilities*, which might have been saved if suitable measures had been adopted to prevent improper intimacy between white men and squaws, and other brutal conduct in the immediate vicinity of reservations. I beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of the department to the insufficiency of the \$5,000 appropriation for the purchase of a grist and saw mill at Round valley. You will see from my letter of May 28, that the whole property, including the late improvements, three yoke of oxen and truck for logging, blacksmith's tools, &c., can be had for \$7,000 *in gold coin*, and nothing less. The mills are an indispensable necessity, and I hope that a further appropriation of about \$5,000 (calculating the present value of currency) will be made at the earliest practicable period. The granaries of this reservation are overflowing with superior quality of grain, and no market for it without reducing it to flour and meal.

TULE RIVER INDIAN FARM

Consists of 1,280 acres of very productive land, which the Indian Department rents from Thomas P. Madden, at an annual rent of \$1,280, and also two townships of government land, less productive, which has been set apart for Indian purposes. The government land lies alongside of the Madden tract, but has no water upon it except that which is carried by a ditch across the latter. The two townships set apart for Indian purposes would be worthless as a reservation without the Madden tract, as the latter borders upon the river, and access to it is indispensable. The two tracts combined would be amply sufficient for a permanent and desirable reservation, and its products would be abundant for the subsistence of the Indians now there, and as many more as could be gathered in from the bands of Indians scattered through that portion of the State.

The attention of the department has repeatedly been called to the importance of establishing a permanent reservation at Tule river, and of purchasing the Madden tract for that purpose. The late Commissioner, D. N. Cooley, esq., in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated June 26, 1866, says :

In the southern part of the State the Indians whom it will be necessary for the government to provide for can be accommodated and sustained on a reservation which could be established by the purchase of Mr. Madden's farm, and the reservation of the adjacent public lands as recommended in the communications of Superintendent Maltby, of December 6, 1865, April 16 and April 20, 1866. If this was established as a permanent reservation, improvements of a more permanent and substantial character would be speedily made. Much of the labor required would be performed cheerfully by the Indians, and in a few years the property would be worth two or three times the cost of the Madden tract. It can be purchased for \$10 per acre *in gold coin*, as may be seen from Mr. Madden's letter of May 16, 1866, in answer to a letter from Superintendent Maltby of May 11, 1866, now on file in your office.

The Indians are very much attached to Tule river, and are always troubled when they hear any suggestion about the probability of removal.

Special Agent John W. Miller returns as the product of this year, so far as the harvest has progressed, 237,780 pounds of wheat ; 38,400 pounds of barley ; 33,720 pounds of rye ; 8,000 pounds of turnips ; 1,000 pounds of peas ; 50 tons of hay.

The Mission Indians, in southern California, manifest great industry and thrift, with the exception of a few who are under the influence of bad white men and outlawed Californians. These Indians have been as well provided for by this superintendency as the limited appropriations would warrant. Those inclined to be industrious have been supplied with agricultural implements and

seed for sowing and planting, working tools, blankets, clothing, &c. Those unable to work have been supplied with blankets, clothing, and a limited supply of food only, depending chiefly upon their relations and friends for fish, meats, and vegetables. Many of the Mission Indians had lands allotted to them under the secularization laws of 1834, but there were many irregularities in the distribution, and but few of them have any record evidence or paper title showing what they are entitled to. They continually complain of encroachments upon their centennial possessions by white settlers and land speculators.

I respectfully recommend that a suitable place be selected in the southern part of the State as a reservation expressly for the Mission Indians, and that they be gathered in as speedily as practicable, and then kept from all contact with the whites, except so far as may be necessary to dispense beneficial gifts and education, and protect them from intruders. They now number about three thousand. Many of them are intelligent and religious, and speak both Spanish and English. If any one class of Indians is any more worthy of the fostering care of the government than another, it is this class. The general practice has been to deal most liberally with those who give us the most trouble. A liberal expenditure of well-directed leaden bullets for the latter, and an ample supply of blankets, clothing, and food for the former, would meet my approbation much better. The Mission Indians cannot much longer be well protected where they are. Lands are becoming valuable, and every legal advantage that can be taken of them will be enforced by persons claiming under some patent from the State or general government.

The Indians are too numerous to be removed to Tule river or any reservation now established, and, besides, it would cost the government more to remove them than to establish them near where they now reside. They are mostly located in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties, many of them from 300 to 500 miles from Tule river, and more than a thousand miles from the next nearest reservation.

I have no hesitation in saying that if these Indians could be fairly located on a good piece of land which they could occupy without molestation, and have schools established among them for the education of their youth, they would in a very short time supply themselves with all needful articles of clothing and implements of husbandry, and raise an abundant supply for their own subsistence, so that the Indian department would be wholly relieved from any further taxation in that quarter. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the careful report of J. Q. A. Stanley, special Indian agent at Los Angeles, of November 9, 1865, for valuable statistical information in regard to the Mission Indians; also his report of 1866, found on page 102 of the report of Indian affairs of that year.

HOOPA VALLEY.

This reservation was selected in 1864, and the settlers immediately gave up their improvements and such personal property and agricultural implements as were wanted for the use of the reservation. March 3, 1865, an appropriation was made of \$60,000 to pay settlers for their improvements, and the same has been expended for that purpose according to the specific instructions given. A separate appraisement of the personal property, I am informed, was made and sent on, amounting to about \$4,267, but no appropriation has ever been made to meet the payment, that I am aware of. The settlers are becoming uneasy and often question me about this money.

The crops at Hoopa this year are very light, probably not more than half the crops of last year. This is attributable to a combination of untoward circumstances entirely beyond my control. On my first visit to that reservation last February I found it entirely destitute of suitable teams for ploughing and other heavy farm work. There are nominally on the property returns seven mules,

seven horses, and four mares, but there is not a good working team among them all. The mules are not less than 30 years old and very small, fit only for light work. The horses are light riding horses, and used chiefly in driving and hunting cattle, and riding about to the different Indian ranches after laborers, and in preserving order among the Indians. The insufficiency of teams and agricultural implements, the cold and stormy weather, which lasted late in March, and finally the murder of Agent Stockton and others, and the subsequent flight and resignation of several of the employés, rendered it almost impossible to raise produce enough for the subsistence of the Indians on that reservation.

I hired several good teams and repaired some very inferior ploughs, and made a vigorous commencement towards putting in a winter crop.

Several hundred acres were sown while I was there. Soon after I left stormy weather set in again and lasted for several days. In the latter part of March farming was going on prosperously when the agent was killed, which created a great panic in the entire valley. Farm labor was partially suspended, and some of the most reliable employés resigned. I immediately sent Mr. Hoffman, the office clerk, (in company with other employés to fill the vacancies,) to the reservation, but the season was too far advanced, and several hundred acres of the best land in the valley was permitted to grow a very indifferent crop of volunteer grain, (but a prolific crop of weeds and bushes,) a portion of which only was fit to cut even for hay, and none of it for threshing. There will be no grain or potatoes on that reservation fit for seed for another year's crop. New seed should be procured by all means, not only to renovate and improve the next crop, but as a necessity growing out of the scanty allowance of breadstuff for the present year's subsistence for the Indians. By a judicious expenditure of \$20,000 for good teams, first-class agricultural implements, seed wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, &c., &c., for that reservation, it can be made as productive and more successful than Round valley—more successful because the land titles are settled, and outside interference will not be so likely to occur. There is really not a single plough, harrow, threshing machine, reaper or harness on Hoopa reservation that is at all fit for use, and scarcely anything worth repairing. Many of them were of an inferior quality, and much worn two years ago when they were turned over to the Indian department by the settlers. They have been in use ever since and handled chiefly by Indians, who are not usually remarkably careful of anything except themselves where there is no white man with them.

It is my purpose, if permitted by the Indian department to exercise my own judgment, to purchase a better class of agricultural implements, working tools, and teams, especially for Hoopa and other permanent reservations; also a better quality of all kinds of Indian goods for distribution. It is most shocking economy to purchase miserable shoddy goods for the Indian department and pay a large bill for transportation to the remote and mountainous Indian country where they are to be used, then find, when it is too late to remedy the evil, that they are of no service or practical utility whatever. Without going into particulars, or desiring to advert to the past any more than is absolutely necessary to illustrate my views, you will pardon me if I call your attention to the "satinette" goods purchased for distribution last year. Those sent to this superintendency were not worth the buttons and thread and the trouble of making them up. The shoes were but little better. The blankets were mostly purchased at the Mission mills in San Francisco, and were of most excellent quality. I respectfully submit that as transportation is so large an item of expenditure in the administration of Indian affairs in California, the superintendent be permitted hereafter to purchase all Indian goods for distribution in this State in San Francisco, and of most durable quality. There is nothing needed in the department that cannot be purchased cheaper in San Francisco than it can be in the Atlantic States and shipped out here.

SMITH'S RIVER INDIAN FARM

Was rented from David Buel, soon after the great freshet in 1861 which swept away the arable land and buildings belonging to the Klamath reservation. The Indians were removed from the Klamath to Smith river, and on the 3d day of May, 1862, the Secretary of the Interior directed all the bands within certain boundaries intended for a reservation (not occupied by pre-emption) to be withdrawn from sale for Indian purposes. At that time nearly all the land fit for cultivation within those boundaries was occupied and claimed by the whites, and a portion of it has been rented for Indian purposes ever since. Most of the lands not claimed by whites is a dense forest, and although it may be valuable at some future period, it is at present of but little service as an Indian reservation.

In my quarterly report, forwarded April 14, 1867, I recommended the removal of the Indians from Smith's river to Round valley, or a part to Round valley and the remainder to Hoopa valley. I would respectfully suggest again that the system of renting lands for the use of the Indians is unprofitable to the government and not at all satisfactory to the Indians. It is a great consolation to the Indians to know that they have a permanent home selected for them. They are more contented, for they venerate the graves of their fathers; they are more useful, for they take pride in making permanent improvements where they expect the full fruition of their labors. I would, therefore, recommend an appropriation for the purchase of the arable lands of the valley, or else an appropriation of \$5,000 for the removal of the Indians. The most valuable portion of the reservation property consists in horses and cattle, which could be driven over a mountain trail to Hoopa and Round valley at a loss of not more than 10 per cent. The 90 per cent. remaining, if successfully removed to Hoopa, would be worth 25 per cent. more than where they now are, and at Round valley 15 per cent. more. My estimates are predicated partially upon an experiment of my own and partially on the experience of others. I removed cattle from Smith's river to Hoopa last June, starting with 81 head and getting through with 79. A band of 150 were started from Oregon, not many miles from Smith's river. They crossed the Klamath and reached Humboldt county with 125. Even this he called a successful drive, considering all the dangers of loss and the greatly increased value of the stock in Humboldt. The balance of the personal property at Smith's river could be sold at public or private sale.

The crops of this year are very light, on account of the cold, wet winter, which rendered the sowing and planting very late, and the excessive dry weather after the rains were over, which caused the land to bake and become very hard. The report of the agent shows the crops to be somewhat less than last year. I have reason to believe, however, that is no fault of the agent or employés. Dr. Wright's report upon the sanitary condition of the Indians at this reservation shows a decrease in about the same ratio of other localities where too much intercourse is had with the whites. From July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867, he reports *sixteen births* and *twenty-seven deaths*.

Many of the discontented Indians who left this reservation two years ago and went back to Humboldt county have been brought back, and express themselves willing to remain if the government will purchase a permanent home for them, and not remove the agents whom they become attached to.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner, in conclusion, to the fact that the Indian department in California has suffered materially within the last five years from sudden and unexpected changes. It is not the fault of the reservation system, but is attributable to the removal of agents and superintendents whose plans were never allowed to mature. To these frequent changes may be traced many of the evils and shortcomings of the department, and the little disappointments of those dealing with it. I would most earnestly

recommend the speedy adjustment of all suspended and unpaid accounts, so that all unnecessary annoyances may be avoided and the way fully cleared for a more successful and systematic administration of Indian affairs in this State.

With assurance of the most profound respect, I am, sir, very truly, &c.,

B. C. WHITING,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 27.

SMITH RIVER INDIAN FARM,
California, July 27, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report, relative to the condition of Indian affairs on the Smith River Indian reservation, California:

Having assumed the duties of agent of this branch of the department on the 13th of February last, I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the Indians of this agency since I have been among them. They seem to cherish the most kindly feeling towards the whites, and are very friendly with the different tribes of Indians in the neighborhood of the reservation.

The number placed under my charge was estimated at 400, including men, women, and children. It was impossible, at the time, to take an exact census, but I am satisfied that I received nearly, if not quite as many as were estimated.

The only cause of discontent existing in their minds at this time is the constant fear of being removed from here to a less desirable location. I am fully satisfied that this constant fear of being removed was the sole cause of so many having left here during the administration of former agents. I have used every possible means at my command to convince them that our government will ultimately purchase the greater portion of this valley (Smith River) for their future permanent homes. By talking in this manner I have managed to keep them from running off back to their old homes in Humboldt county.

The land occupied by the Indians at this agency is all leased from settlers in the neighborhood, and a more desirable location for an Indian reservation cannot be found on the Pacific coast. Its natural advantages cannot be surpassed in any country, bounded, as it is, on the west by the Pacific ocean and on the south by Smith river, on the north and east, as it is, completely surrounded by a low range of mountains. From all of these natural resources the Indians for centuries past have been enabled to subsist without the aid of the whites. The ocean and river furnish inexhaustible supplies of every known variety of fish, (and from the fact that most of the Indians under my charge were born and raised on the coast makes it more desirable to them than an inland location,) while the surrounding hills contain game of every description in great abundance. The entire valley is well watered and well timbered, and in every way well adapted for the future homes of these "poor unfortunate wards of the government."

Although our spring was very late I have succeeded in cultivating about 250 acres of land, as follows: 70 acres of wheat, 45 acres of oats, 45 acres of potatoes, 23 acres of peas, and about 60 acres of timothy hay. In addition to the above there is about seven acres planted in carrots, turnips, and other vegetables, the whole of which was put in by Indian labor, under the supervision of the employes on the farm.

I regret very much to be compelled to say that my crops are not looking as

well as they promised in early spring ; this is owing entirely to the continued extremely dry weather of the past two months. There has been no rain here at all for nearly three months, which is something unknown in this locality to the " oldest inhabitant."

It is a very difficult matter to make an exact estimate of the yield of the different crops, as they are yet unharvested, but after a careful examination I feel warranted in making the following statement as to the probable yield :

75 acres of wheat, 15 bushels to the acre, 1, 125 bushels.

45 acres of oats, 30 bushels to the acre, 1, 350 bushels.

23 acres of peas, 30 bushels to the acre, 690 bushels.

45 acres of potatoes, 50 bushels to the acre, 2, 250 bushels.

60 acres of timothy, 1½ tons to the acre, 90 tons.

7 acres of vegetables, 3 tons to the acre, 21 tons.

Most of the farming implements belonging to this farm have been in use for several years, (in fact ever since the farm was located at this place, some five years ago,) and are almost entirely worn out and useless, especially the ploughs and wagons. It will be absolutely necessary to have a new supply of these and other articles to carry on farming properly another year.

The supply of goods furnished for the use of the Indians is entirely exhausted. This is owing to the fact (as I am informed by the late agent of this place, that during the year 1866 there was no clothing furnished for this reservation at all. When I first took charge of the Indians here, I found nearly all of them almost entirely naked; in fact, the only clothing they had was such as they had begged from settlers in the neighborhood, or manufactured themselves; consequently the issue of clothing has been unusually large, and has exhausted the supply furnished. It was the custom of former agents to allow some of the best working Indians the privilege of working for settlers in the vicinity of this farm, but as this is our busiest season, and harvest is approaching, I am compelled to keep them all at home and not permit them to work for others.

As a general thing they all enjoy pretty good health, owing in a great measure to the skilful treatment of the resident physician, and the kind attention of the other employés.

In connection with the above, I would most respectfully urge the propriety or necessity of purchasing this valley, or at least a portion of it, by the government, for a permanent home for the Indians here and others that may come hereafter. I am convinced that the whole valley can be bought at a very reasonable price. It is very necessary that there should be some improvements made soon, such as an hospital and a school-house, and other things that I could mention; but so long as it is uncertain whether the Indians will remain here permanently or not I don't feel like taking the responsibility of making such improvements as are actually necessary for the benefit of the Indians.

Trusting that the above may meet your approbation, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ORMAN, Jr.,

Indian Agent, Smith River Indian Farm, California.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 28.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,

August 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within this agency.

The following table shows the number of Indians residing on the reservation when the census was taken in May last :

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Wylackee and Trinity Indians...	96	114	21	14	245
Pitt River.....	81	78	19	20	198
Caw-Caw	90	108	18	20	236
Ukas.....	104	116	20	29	269
	371	416	78	83	948

At the time this census was taken many of the Wylackees, who are natives of the adjacent mountains, were absent, but have since returned to the reservation, which would make the number actually residing here about the same as last year, less the deaths that have occurred.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been better than during the two preceding years, which may be attributed to the fact that they have been better provided with clothing than formerly.

The Indians are very well satisfied with their condition, and they perform the large amount of labor that is required of them cheerfully, and with a degree of skill and industry that is very creditable to them. Many of them are as skillful in the performance of all kinds of farm labor as white laborers. They are gradually becoming more civilized, though their progress in that way is not very rapid, but the disposition they manifest to adopt the manners and customs of the whites, and till the soil and raise their own subsistence, encourages the hope that they will, in a few years, be much improved in customs, habits and condition.

The Indians have been very well clothed during the past year, and abundantly supplied with subsistence, the reservation having produced a large surplus of grain and vegetables, as will appear from the following table; the corn and vegetable crops not having been gathered the yield is estimated; the wheat, barley and oats have been threshed and stored in granaries :

	Estimated yield.	Acres sowed.	Remarks.
Hay, tons.....	320	320	"
Wheat, bushels.....	8,663	500	100 acres killed out by the heavy rains.
Barley, bushels.....	3,140	120	
Oats, bushels.....	2,800	100	
Corn, bushels.....	10,000	300	About 1,000 bushels issued to Indians green.
Potatoes, bushels.....	3,500	40	Crop light.
Turnips, field.....		5	Crop failed.
Turnips, rutabaga, tons.....	30	5	
Carrots, tons.....	40	4	
Beets, tons.....	75	5	
Beans, bushels.....	20	4	
Peas, bushels.....	120	12	Crop light.
Watermelons.....	15,000	20	Crop light.
Pumpkins.....	15,000	15	
Onions, cabbages, and other vegetables.....		5	Crop good.
Peaches, bushels.....	100	*100	
Grape vines.....		2	Not bearing.
Old grain on hand:			
Wheat, bushels.....	6,767	.....
Corn, bushels.....	2,965	.....
Oats, bushels.....	400	.....
		1,455	

* Trees.

Many improvements have been made on the reservation this year in the way of building and fencing. The Indians and employés have procured from the mountains 28,000 shingles, 29,000 feet of hewed and a large quantity of round timber, and erected a large frame barn 70 by 58 feet, a granary 20 by 18 feet, chicken-house 14 by 20 feet; also 180 feet of substantial hog shed; 7 of the old buildings have been repaired and newly covered; there is, also, a corn-crib in course of construction.

The department having furnished 30,000 pounds of beef for this reservation in the last year and a half, thereby saving the cows and young stock, our cattle show a material increase, having marked one hundred and fifty (150) calves this year, against eighty-eight (88) last year.

I would call attention to the fact that the horses and mules on this reservation have become almost useless from old age. Some of them have been in the service for the last thirteen years. A majority of the stock now here is entirely worn out, and it will be absolutely necessary to purchase more in order to carry on the necessary work for another year.

I would earnestly recommend the purchase of the grist and saw-mill at this place. It is within two miles of the enclosed reservation, has the only land title within the boundaries of the Eel rivers, and should it fall into other hands than that of the present owner it would soon become a depot for traffic in whiskey under the State license law, which would be detrimental to the peace and well-being of the reservation. The mill and land upon which it is located can be purchased at this time for five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in gold, but if the owner should put on additional improvements hereafter the value will be enhanced accordingly.

I would call attention to the necessity and importance of forwarding the supplies for this reservation in time to reach here by the last of October. The rainy season usually commences in November, and then the transportation of goods is very difficult and expensive. The goods are liable to be lost or damaged in crossing Eel river. Besides, as soon as the rain falls the mules are actually needed on the reservation to put in the crop. But if the goods could be forwarded in time, so that we could pack them in here during the months of September or October, the mules could be used for that purpose without any detriment to the service, and the expense of feeding them would be saved, as the grass is good on the trail at that time, and they could be turned out to graze. If the goods are shipped from San Francisco by sailing vessel to the Noys river in September, the actual expense of bringing them here would be only about twelve dollars (\$12) per ton, whereas if it is deferred until the rains set in it will cost about eighty dollars (\$80) per ton, and the mules will be required to do the packing at a time when they are needed to put in a crop; and after the packing is done the severity of the service renders them unfit for use until they are rested and recruited.

The employés on this reservation during the past year have been diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and attentive to the interests of the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. FAIRFIELD, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 29.

LOS ANGELES, *August 12, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

During the past year there has been very little change in the condition of the Mission Indians. There being no reservation the Indians are scattered in small villages over the counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, and large numbers of them frequent Los Angeles for the purpose of obtaining work in the vineyards and as house servants.

The use of intoxicating drinks is the great source of trouble amongst them, and for which there is no remedy but putting them on a reservation from which all persons could be excluded except those appointed to superintend them.

The crops of corn, wheat, barley, beans and other articles raised by them this year would be quite sufficient for their support were it not for the rumsellers who infest almost every rancharia, or at a point so near to them that the Indians can obtain their vile liquors at any time by selling them their grain at half its value.

I would once more strongly recommend that the tract of land known as the "ex-mission" of San Antonio de Pala, together with the adjacent mountains known as "Palomat," be set apart and appropriated as a reservation for the Mission Indians. A home would be thus secured to those Indians who are being gradually deprived of their homes by the encroachments of the whites.

I think that any appropriation for these Indians will be unnecessary this year, and very little expense need be incurred on their account.

The tools and farming implements distributed amongst them by your order have been of great service to them, and enabled them to accomplish much more than they otherwise would have done.

The Coahuillas, under "Manuel Large," have a fine location in the mountains between Temecula and San Bernardino. They have a fine valley that will produce wheat, barley, and the finest vegetables. They are, however, very unsettled, and require frequent looking after and some assistance. I would recommend that they be supplied with seed wheat, barley, corn, and a variety of melon and pumpkin seeds.

Their number, large and small, as well as I can ascertain, is about 600.

The Coahuillas of Cabeson valley have cultivated more land than usual, but they are under but little restraint from their chiefs, and many of them are scattered over the country and obtain a living by working on ranches and in vineyards.

They are much addicted to drunkenness, and will do anything to obtain "agua-diente." The road to La Paz on the Colorado river runs through their principal villages, and they get some money (and some whiskey) by furnishing grass and water to teams passing that way.

If they were under the immediate supervision of an energetic agent who could and would direct them, they could produce more than sufficient for all their wants.

Within the last few months the Chemehueves have concluded a peace with the Mojaves, with whom they have been some time at war, and the most of them have returned to the Colorado river. The corn and beans furnished by your direction have been of great service to them, as they were in a very destitute condition, and it has no doubt prevented them from committing depredations on travellers.

I lately had a conversation with Superintendent Dent, and he fully concurs in my opinion that it is important that a reservation be established on the west

side of the Colorado river for the Chemehueves and Pah-Utes, and it might be advisable also to remove the Coahuillas of Cabeson valley to the same reservation.

In my former reports I have referred to the same subject, and I sincerely hope some measures will be adopted for the relief of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. STANLEY,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 30.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENCY,
Southern California, March, 1867.

SIR: Having completed the distribution of the goods for the Mission and Coahuilla Indians, I have the honor to submit the following report:

After making arrangements for the transportation of the goods to the points of distribution, I received them from Tomlinson & Co. on the 21st of January, 1867, and on the 28th despatched teams with the goods designed for the Indians of Cabeson valley. Two days later, I left Los Angeles, and, taking an interpreter with me, proceeded to Agua Caliente, in Cabeson valley, and reached that point on the 4th of February.

At Agua Caliente is a small Indian village, containing about 20 families. It is on the main road to La Paz, and is a point at which travellers and teams have to stop, as there is no water for several miles, either way.

This place receives its name from a large spring of quite warm water, but which, when cooled, is very good to drink.

On my arrival, I immediately sent out runners to notify the captains of the different villages to come in and receive, for their people, the goods I had for them.

Many of the Indians being absent from their villages, I was delayed, and could not complete the distribution until the 6th.

I found the task of distribution quite difficult, there being so large a number of villages that it made the amount for each very small. I, however, accomplished the work, and distributed to the captains of 12 villages, with instructions to them to divide the goods among the most needy, and the tools to be used in common.

At Agua Caliente I found the principal chief of the Chemehueves, a tribe that had been living on the west side of the Colorado river, above La Paz.

These Indians having engaged in a war with the Mojaves, (also living on the Colorado river,) were beaten, and after the loss of many of their number, were obliged to flee for protection to the Coahuillas, of Cabeson valley, and were living on the mescal plant, and such other food as they could pick up.

I found them very destitute, and very anxious to settle their difficulties with the Mojaves, so that they might return to their homes on the river. I gave them some blankets, a few yards of calico for the women, and a few hoes, and the chief a letter, addressed to Superintendent Dent, asking him to use his influence that they might not be molested. They appeared well satisfied, and promised not to molest or interfere with any one, whites nor Indians, should they be permitted to return to their homes. I found it necessary to furnish something for the Indians to subsist on while assembled, and purchased of Mr. James Waters some beeves for distribution among them.

After distributing the goods designed for the Indians in this locality, I returned to Los Angeles, where I arrived on the 9th of February.

Immediately on my return, I made arrangements for the transportation of

the goods designed for the San Luis and San Diego Indians to Warner's ranch, an intermediate point, which had been selected for making the distribution to those Indians, and started the teams on the 11th, myself and interpreter starting on the 13th.

On my arrival at Temecula, I sent to Manuelito Cota, the head chief, requesting him to call the Indians together at a small Indian village called Puerta Cruz, and proceeding on to that point, reached there on the 18th. The evening of my arrival it commenced raining, and continued for two days; the consequence was the Indians were prevented from coming in, thereby causing a delay of two days. On the 20th, however, the storm ceased, and the Indians began to arrive. I ascertained from Manuelito (the chief) the number of villages from which we might expect delegations, and found there would not be less than twenty.

I accordingly divided the goods and tools, as nearly as possible, into 20 parts, and as fast as the captains came in, I distributed to each the portion designed for his village, and, on the 21st, completed the distribution of all the goods and tools.

After completing the distribution, I had the captains all called together, and endeavored to impress on them the advantages that would result from building better cabins, planting fruit-trees and grape-vines—thus making permanent homes for themselves and children.

During the last year, in several instances, the whites have induced Indians to abandon their little farms for the purpose of obtaining possession themselves; as an inducement giving them trifling presents. I told the Indians, by doing so, they could never again occupy their lands, and consequently would be without homes for their families, and told them they ought not to sell or give up their farms to any one.

The fact is, however, the whites are pushing back on the frontier, and unless lands are reserved for the use of the Indians, soon they will have no place to live.

Without a reservation, nothing can be done to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks to the Indians, unless a State law could be passed to reach the case.

The Mission Indians, at this time, are very well supplied with provisions, and have sufficient farming tools to answer for two years, and if whiskey sellers could be kept away, they would raise more than enough for their support.

I feel it my duty to again urge on the department the great benefit that would result to the Indians by the appointment of a special travelling agent, whose duty would be to visit, as often as necessary, all the principal villages, direct and instruct the Indians in their labors, and prevent, as far as possible, intoxicating drinks being sold to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Q. A. STANLEY,

Special Indian Agent, Southern California.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,

Supt. Ind. Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1866.

SIR: By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, you have been appointed a special commissioner to make an investigation and report upon Indian affairs in California.

From the time the government first took charge of the Indians in California the management of affairs there has been unsatisfactory, and the great distance

of that region from the seat of government renders it difficult to detect abuses, except from reports of some reliable person in whom the department reposes confidence.

Every superintendent, except the present one, has expended more money than has been appropriated, thus incurring a large indebtedness which there were no funds to meet, and bringing the credit of the department into disrepute. The present superintendent has been rigidly instructed upon this point. I have no reason to suppose that he is not strictly complying with the instructions given, but as it is a matter of great consequence you will make it a subject of inquiry.

Soon after Superintendent Wiley was superseded he transmitted to this office a list of outstanding liabilities, amounting to \$35,607 12. A small portion of this has been paid, but the residue remains unpaid, because there are no funds applicable to its payment. Behind this there is a very large indebtedness, some of it running back for 15 years.

I enclose a copy of the list submitted by late Superintendent Wiley, and desire that, so far as practicable, you will investigate and report upon the merits of each claim, giving your views as to the proper course to be pursued by this department in regard to the same.

The indebtedness incurred prior to this has been the subject of investigation by various parties heretofore. Although their reports are not satisfactory, your inquiries need not, except in a general way, extend to this matter. A thorough investigation of it would require vastly more time than will be at your disposal.

It is the policy of this department to make Indians self sustaining. Those in California have reservations that are represented as being very fertile, and producing abundant crops, and it is thought that with proper management and due economy the expense to the government of sustaining them would not be considerable; that nothing but clothing and agricultural implements need be purchased. It is certainly very strange that it should ever become necessary to incur an indebtedness in taking care of them; I therefore desire that you shall make this matter a subject of special inquiry, and also give your views as to what law can be enacted or what regulations established to secure to the Indians and the government the full benefits of the produce raised, and the funds arising from its sale.

There are at present four reservations authorized in California, the Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Smith River reservations, in the northern part of the State, and the Tuve River in the southern part.

It is thought to be advisable to decrease the number of reservations by placing the Indians in the northern part of the State on one reservation. The practicability of doing so will be an important matter for your examination, and will involve the following inquiries:

Which of the present reservations should be retained?

What will it cost, in the way of purchasing improvements of the settlers, to enlarge one of the present reservations to a sufficient size to support the Indians?

What can probably be realized from the sale of the reservation or reservations which may be vacated?

And any other matters which you may deem important in connection with the matter, such as the number of Indians at each reservation, the number not on any, their probable numbers in future, &c.

Your actual necessary expenses will be paid by the department, and you will take vouchers for the same in all cases when practicable; where it is not, you will keep an itemized account, to which you will be required to certify on honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner.

ROBT. J. STEVENS, Esq., *Present.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with instructions conveyed in the letter of your predecessor, the Hon. Commissioner D. N. Cooley, a copy of which is herewith presented, informing me of my appointment as a "special commissioner to investigate and report upon Indian affairs in California," received on the 4th of August last, I proceeded west on the following day with the intention of making the journey overland, but at Harrisburg, on information then received, concluded it would be better to proceed by sea. Therefore I went to New York and took passage from there on the 10th instant on the steamer Arizona for San Francisco, at which point I arrived on the 3d day of September.

I was soon waited upon by Mr. Maltby, the then superintendent of Indian affairs, and soon after by Mr. Wiley, his predecessor, also Captain Fairfield, agent at Round valley, then on an official visit to look after his expected goods, and just on the eve of returning. From him I received much useful information by which to guide my journey to the different reservations and the interior of the State.

I was anxious to time my visit so as to be present at the distribution of the annuity goods or presents, in order to see as great a number of the Indians as possible; but learning from Captain Fairfield of the non-arrival of the goods, I concluded to change my original plan of going immediately into the interior, and first took up the examination of the accounts of Messrs. Wiley and Maltby, in San Francisco. This, with other government business—I was charged by the Treasury Department with letter to J. J. Knox, special agent to investigate the recent robbery and other irregularities in the United States branch mint, San Francisco—to advise and inform him in regard to mint matters detained me in San Francisco until late in the month of September.

My report upon the account of Superintendent Maltby will be found in its proper place under "Remarks upon officials;" that upon the accounts of Mr. Wiley in an appendix containing the copy of official schedule furnished me with my instructions.

Proceeding from San Francisco, via Petaluma and the Russian river, I passed through Healdsburg, where I first saw Indians, a few here and there domesticated, mostly under the age of 15 years. On inquiry I found that it was not uncommon for residents in want of a servant to *buy*, of a degraded class of mountaineers known as *squaw-men*, children of tender years, who must have been stolen from their parents by these reckless outlaws. I believe that these involuntary wards are generally well treated, but learn that they almost invariably die at an early age, or, if they attain maturity, they abscond to their native mountains. At Cloverdale there were a few of these children, and some half-breeds; also at Ukiah. At Clearlake there were a few Indians, peaceable, docile, and in good condition. They had been at work harvesting for the surrounding settlements. Some of them had been upon reserves, the most of them had not. They appeared self-dependent, but "the whole race are improvident and liable to fall into the *habit of starving* at any moment," as was remarked to me by a communicative farmer in this vicinity.

I left instructions for them to go to the nearest reservation, Round Valley.

At Little lake, about four days' travel from San Francisco, where there are some scattered settlements, found, in the valley of that name, and Walker's valley adjoining, the first considerable body of Indians—I should think 300 or 400. I was informed by a very intelligent gentleman named Bichtel, whose house was near, and who has for ten years past pursued here the business of stock-raising, with his three brothers, that these Indians had gathered there recently, from different points, where they had been engaged as harvesters. Could not learn that they were under the supervision of the Indian department of the State, in any way; was informed that they were of the tribes or:

families known as "Little Lakes" and "Redwoods;" that these valleys and the adjacent counties is their native home.

Deferring further action until I should have seen the condition of affairs at Round valley, I pushed on for that place, via Cahto, which is the *ultima thule* of wagon travel in that direction; a small place, with a tavern, store, and a few houses. Stopped there one day and night; took mule the next morning at sunrise, and an hour before sunset—not having seen an Indian since leaving Walker's valley, save the two or three domestics lounging about the inn at Cahto—arrived on the crest of the inner range of mountains that encircle Round valley; the result of my investigations and impressions of which will, I judge, be best given by the following extract from my journal minutes, made the night before leaving that place:

NOME CULT, OR ROUND VALLEY.

This valley is situated in the interior of the State, in the northeast corner of Mendocino county, and about forty miles east of the cape of that name; separated from the Sacramento valley by about 50 miles' travel over mountains almost impassable in winter.

It is about nine miles long and seven miles broad, and completely surrounded by a double barrier or chain of the Coast range mountains, each chain of uniform height, the inner range being somewhat lower than the outer. Between these two ranges, nearly encircling the valley, flows the Eel river; in the rainy season, or winter, a rapid and dangerous stream, but at the time of my visit, scarcely affording water for my mule. The sand-bars and heaps of boulders in its rocky bed, however, bear testimony to its force and power, when filled by the winter rains, and melting snow of the spring.

This triple barrier forms a natural fence, hardly to be surpassed by any effort of art, and completely isolates the valley, which it seems formed to protect. With the exception of a very imperfect path on the southeast side over the Sacramento *divide*, occasionally traversed by light wagons, mule trails are the only roads over the mountains these pass through occasional groves of the mountain laurel, manzanita, madrona, and more rarely the majestic redwood, again through a mountain plain of a few acres, a little valley, or a hillside slope, in no case tillable, but suggestive of pasture. A few cattle, and not unfrequently a distant deer, alone give life to the scene, which, in its inanimate life, is one of unequalled beauty and sublimity. As the brow of the inner range is reached, the broad plain below, here and there dotted with timber, level as a lake, lies spread out before you, a grateful and wholesome sight. The large and substantial granaries, the workshops and barns of the reservation, the thrifty though unpretending dwellings of the settlers, the long lines of well-kept fence, the numerous stacks of wheat and hay, the modern implements of husbandry, the droves of fat cattle and fatter hogs, the well-conditioned work oxen and horses, all told of well-ordered industry and attendant thrift.

A little apart, and a short distance from the western base of the foot hills, the neat white barracks of Fort Wright, with its prim enclosure, spoke of military precision and discipline. Over all, promising protection, peace, and plenty, floated the bright stars and broad stripes of the "flag of our Union."

The valley, within the foot-hills of the inner range, contains 25,017 acres, 5,000 acres of which comprise the reservation, or that part which is now in use for Indian purposes; 1,400 acres are under cultivation. All of it is well fenced. The soil yields bountifully, of cereals particularly. A plentiful supply of vegetables is also raised—pumpkins, carrots, onions. Potato crop not so favorable this year. Sorghum a failure, on account of bad seed. The attempt to grow tobacco has not yet promised to be a success. The melons are of a very superior quality. At the time of my visit the grain crop had almost all been harvested, and the large and substantial granaries were literally groaning with their abun-

dance. Among the new buildings I noticed one barn that would have done honor to a New England farm-yard; it must have been at least 60 by 50 feet, and of the most approved modern construction; also three granaries, 30 by 30 feet, well constructed, and other additions to, and renovations of, old buildings, the newness of the work about which showed it to be quite recent. All of the fencing about the property has been done in a superior manner, and nearly 2,500 acres have been newly enclosed. I was assured by Captain Fairfield, the agent, who has been in charge about two years, and under whose zealous care, and the initiating supervision of late Superintendent Wiley, the recent improvements have been projected and perfected, that the actual outlay to the government from all these very necessary works was but trifling, merely for nails, hinges, and other such small articles that could not be made upon the farm or in the workshops of the reservation. Everything else, lumber, labor, plans, designs, &c., were of home production, to wit, the well-guided ability and industry of the employes and Indians. In the meat-house I saw a quantity of bacon and hams, such as can be seen nowhere else, the hams, particularly, without having the flavor of, are, I think, superior to, the far-famed Westphalia's. Next to the meat-house in the quadrangular enclosure, on which stands the reservation house, I visited the medicine house, or apothecary's shop. Captain Fairfield is, by the way, both apothecary and doctor of this reservation, his experience as an old shipmaster having given him sufficient knowledge of *materia medica* to treat the cases, uniformly and comparatively simple, of which his patients most do complain.

It is, perhaps, only just to state here that he receives no extra compensation for this unusual service.

The altitude of this beautiful valley is several hundred feet greater than the Sacramento valley. For the most part of the year its genial climate is unsurpassed, the cold of winter is not severe, nor the heat of summer oppressive. Snow sometimes falls in the valley, but seldom remains long. About one-third of the valley is arable land; the wet lands produce abundance of grasses. There is plenty of white oak and other timber, and the whole is well watered. All the cereals and most vegetables thrive here; the grass seeds, roots and bulbs, *camas* and *cous*, of the Indians, are plentiful. The adjacent mountains supply, amply, acorns, nuts, and berries; also wild game, both great and small, from the huge fierce grizzly to the shy mountain quail.

Fish are to be had from the adjacent waters of Eel river, though not in abundance, and salmon have been taken during the spring run.

It was first established as a reservation in 1856, by Colonel T. J. Henley, then superintendent of Indian affairs. Some hunters from Nome Lacke reservation, from the top of "Summit," a high point on the coast range, discovered this valley and reported to Superintendent Henley, who sent out a party to examine and report. On their return he took possession of it, in the name of the Indian department, finding it admirably adapted for the purposes of a reservation. The law at that time limited the number of reservations to five, and as Mendocino, Tejon, Fresno, the Klamath, and Nome Lacke were already established, Nome Cult, as the newly-found valley was called by the Indians, was only attached to Nome Lacke, and considered an additional farm of the reservation, and as such placed in charge of three of its employes. Considerable government property was also transferred here.

At this remote point in the unsettled condition of affairs, at this early period, it was necessary to have some protection. After several fruitless attempts to procure a military force, Colonel Henley—public attention having by this time been attracted to this point by report of its exceeding fertility—for reasons of convenience and protection, informed those parties desirous of locating in the valley that he should not extend the government rights over the whole valley, and that they were at liberty to locate or occupy outside of the 5,000 acres then

laid off, which comprise the present reservation, advising them, at the same time, that the government might at any time call upon them to vacate, in which case, as he informed them, it would doubtless compensate them fully for the value of their improvements. These settlers, therefore, appear to have located in good faith, and in no sense as trespassers or interlopers. Colonel Henley meantime notified the department of the understanding between himself and the settlers, and recommended, nevertheless that the whole valley be reserved for Indian purposes, and that the proper steps should be taken in conformity with such recommendation.

In December, 1857, he was instructed by the department to issue a proclamation declaring that the whole valley would be held by the government, which was accordingly done, by posting written notices at different points in the valley, which notices informed the settlers simply that the government intended to assert its right to the entire valley. Nothing further was done in the matter up to the close of his superintendency in 1859.

In 1860 the entire valley was surveyed and formally reserved for Indian purposes, by order of the then Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson. These instructions were dated May 3d of that year.

The foregoing history of the valley was taken down, nearly word for word, as related to me by Colonel Henley, in Nome Cult, a few weeks since, and is mainly substantiated by others of the settlers.

I insert here a list of the settlers and amount of acres enclosed by them respectively, with particulars. Those that set up the "swamp and overflowed land title" are so marked.

W. P. White—Geo. E. Agent.....	1,600 acres.
The four brothers Henley—farm.....	1,200 "
Samuel S. Davis.....	640 "
Witt William H. Johnson (S. & O.).....	560 "
D. C. Dorman.....	320 "
W. M. Johnson.....	320 "
M. Corbett, (S. & O.).....	320 "
J. A. Wiltsey.....	240 "
H. Schenck.....	100 "
J. H. Thomas.....	180 "
S. M. Smith.....	2,000 "
J. A. Owen, (S. & O.).....	320 "
C. H. Bourne, (S. & O.).....	
R. Rice.....	160 "
S. C. Moore.....	160 "
S. M. Gambrel.....	80 "
S. C. Lawrence.....	40 "
Antone Legar.....	160 "
S. Hornbrook.....	160 "
C. H. Eberle, (inside reservation limits).....	150 "
Updegraff, (Wiltsey's ranch).....	
Griffin.....	160 "
Chandler.....	320 "
Morrison, (quarter section).....	160 "
Parnell.....	320 "
Gray, (grist and saw-mill).....	320 "

The above all fenced. There are also some fifteen or twenty persons, with a small cabin and enclosure, each claiming a quarter section.

During Hanson's superintendency, there were some further steps taken towards assuming the entire possession of these lands, of which the archives of the department doubtless have full particulars.

Notice of the government assuming possession of the valley for an Indian reservation was duly posted by Superintendent Henley, and also by his successor, J. Y. McDuffie, in 1859.

The information that I obtained in this quarter was vague and unreliable. There was also, about this time, considerable difficulty between the settlers and the reservation authorities, and I am constrained to believe that some of the former behaved very badly; but I am happy to be able to assert confidently, that now, and for some time past, their conduct has been without reproach, and the best relations have prevailed. They have for a long time been considerably exercised about the intentions of the government with respect to their interests, and have awaited with anxious expectancy for its decision; and so they still remain.

Among them are some who located with their families at the very outset, ten years ago, and who have seen trying times in the early conflicts with the Indians. They are very warmly attached to their homes and averse to leave. They say they have borne the brunt and hardship of the days of doubt and difficulty, and now, just as time has brought security and comfort about their homes, so long toiled and struggled for, it is hard for them to leave. Others, again, and those, too, mostly old settlers—there are comparatively few of recent date—seem apathetic and indifferent. They claim only to be interested in the speedy solution of the question, which they allege has been so long mooted, “to be” or “not to be” whether the government will claim the whole of Nome Cult, pay them for their improvements, and dismiss them to seek other homes, daily becoming more difficult to find, as they claim; or, by a declared policy, allow them to become possessors of those places by an assured tenure, that they may go on and improve with a fixed future.

They assert that the projected occupation by the government has been under consideration for a long time, and that meanwhile they have been left in suspense, not daring to improve their present abodes, entered upon in good faith and under an understanding with the government, and not liking to seek others in a country so rapidly filling up. All the detriment or damage of this condition of things, with the usual fairness of men in such circumstances, they charge to the government.

The Indians and their homes are the only things in and about the valley not pleasant to contemplate. They are, to be sure, well fed, but not well clothed. Some of them are sick—many troubled with scrofula, diseased eyes, &c. Their habitations are mere *campoodies* of brush tents, which they prefer to well-built log huts, of which there are many untenanted. They are under tolerable discipline, and work pretty well under overseers.

There are five distinct families or clans, as follows: Ukies, 430; Wylackies, 400; Pitt Rivers, 300; Con-Cous, 240; Trinity Rivers, 30; total, 1,400. This enumeration is received from Agent Fairfield, and not from personal count, it being impracticable to gather them for such purpose. At no time during my stay in the valley would they have numbered 1,000, according to my best estimate. It was stated that they were hunting or acorn gathering on the adjacent mountains.

The grain on hand was estimated at 10,000 bushels—oats, corn, barley, and wheat; 250 tons of hay, 200 barrels of potatoes, 25 or 30 acres of pumpkins, not gathered.

Of government stock there are, 21 horses, 30 pack mules, 10 yoke work oxen, 20 milch cows, 400 hogs, and over 500 head of cattle, including those at large, all in thrifty condition; and by efficient and honest management susceptible of being increased ten-fold, with but little additional outlay, both stock and produce.

In closing my remarks upon this reservation and its surroundings, I desire to submit my opinion that if its limits can be enlarged so as to embrace the sum-

mit of the inner range of mountains that encircle the valley, with boundaries as indicated on the topographical map now in your office prepared by Superintendent Hanson, and recommended by him, and also by Superintendents Wiley, Steele, and Maltby, his successors, it will be amply capable, under good management, with a little larger force, of subsisting all the Indians that can be gathered upon it from different points in northern California, including, of course, those from the other two reservations, say seven thousand or more, and that such a concentration of them is practicable.

The objection urged against it on account of unfitness of climate for Coast Indians, and the disturbing effect liable to be produced by their removal from their present location, I do not regard as insuperable, and the area contemplated I judge to be sufficiently wide to allow, with a little management and increased discipline, of their being placed so as to avoid any collision by reason of feuds that may exist between different bands.

As to the change of *locale* affecting the Indians unfavorably in a sanitary point of view, the change is certainly not so great as that contemplated by the reservation system itself, which is to change their entire mode of life. As to the liability of a disturbance, should it be found necessary to resort to any stringent measures in removing them from other points, the fact cannot be overlooked that in their *present* proximity to the whites—many of whom esteem the life of an Indian of such slight account, and in view of the Indian's religion of "blood for blood" indiscriminately—the liability amounts to a *probability* that may evince itself at any moment.

It has been said that this valley is too good for the Indians. They once had the whole length and breadth of the State to roam over; let them have, then, this one desirable spot of all their "happy hunting grounds" of old. They must have long occupied this valley, as their frequent *tumuli* bear testimony. Here it was not necessary that they should be provident, or "have a care for the morrow." Each week bountiful nature, without assistance, provided ready to their hands, and in turn, the "food meet for the season."

In this place, then, enclosed by uninhabitable mountains for 20 miles in every direction, secluded and remote, shut off from the encroachments of the bad, where good influences may work unmolested, with everything native to the Indian indigenous, they should be gathered and cared for. What more suitable home for a patriarchal and primitive people can be imagined? and where could it be found?

The reservation house here is utterly unfit for a human habitation. Partly of adobe, partly of wood, it is damp and dilapidated. The materials for a proper one are at hand, and the agent should long ago have constructed a proper habitation. He asks for authority. I recommend that it should be given.

It is also represented that the Dorman's saw and grist-mill, in the northwest edge of the valley, is very much needed for the reservation, and that a special appropriation of \$5,000 will be asked for the purpose of purchasing it. I should think the sum ample, but concur in the advisability of the purchase.

NOME LACKE.

One of the earliest Indian reservations was established by Superintendent Henley, in 1854, at this point. It lies one day's mule travel nearly due east from Nome Cult, and about 20 miles west of the town of Tehama, on the Sacramento river and at the foot hills of the Coast range, nearly rectangular in form, about six miles across north and south, and five miles across east and west, between two considerable rivulets, known as Tom's creek and Elder creek.

In 1855 it was a military post, with a small force there stationed, which the remains of an adobe fortification of some size still attest. There are also some three adobe houses, a flour-mill, and fourteen frame houses, all more or less dilapidated, and only occasionally tenanted by shepherds or wandering squaw-men.

Of the 25,000 acres regularly surveyed and laid out under the supervision of Superintendent Henley, there are 2,000 acres of arable land. The remainder is fine grazing and pasture land, with water plenty, suitable for stock—for house use not so good. The place never was well or thoroughly fenced, and has not been cultivated for several years. It was finally abandoned as a reservation on recommendation of Superintendent Hanson in July, 1861.

There are no Indians here, and in fact no permanent denizens, the few shepherds and others that sometimes avail of the shelter of the buildings being but temporary pilgrims and wayfarers.

Here are two sulphur springs that are somewhat noticeable, said to be used medicinally by the Indians.

The sale of this property under the most favorable division and exposition would hardly bring more than \$40,000. There are a few ranchmen in the neighborhood, and also about Clear lake, that have an eye to some of the choice spots, but their ideas and means are both moderate.

In case of the occupation by the government of the whole of Round valley, a favorable disposition of these lands would perhaps be practicable by an arrangement of exchange of them with the settlers there, for their improvements. Perhaps they might be favorably disposed of in the eastern States, Atlantic border, or in the western, by proper notice. Doubtless some intending emigrant would be glad of finding his home in the far west partly improved for a moderate price.

FROM ROUND VALLEY TO HUMBOLDT.

On the eighth day after entering Round valley left there for Mendocino and Humboldt, via Long valley. By the Humboldt trail it opens out of the valley nearly opposite to the point where I entered. Some miles on the way passed Summit valley, a beautiful mountain plain of about 160 acres, at an altitude of 350 feet above Round valley. It is cultivated by Mr. S. Arsdel. From this until we bivouacked at sunset the route was much the same as from Cahto into the valley. Met one or two Indians and two or three stock-men in the day's ride, and near our camping ground found the first cabin, occupied by a hunter with three or four squaws and as many half-breed children.

The next day at 3½ a. m. lighted fires and breakfasted, and were in the saddle at sunrise. This day the same as yesterday, up and down mountains, over rivers, and through gigantic timber, the scenery always grand and striking. Did not reach suitable camping ground until 8½ o'clock in the evening; lost the trail in the timber. The next and following days were without noticeable features, about the same as before described, rarely meeting any person or signs of civilization, and as it is scarcely necessary to follow and particularize my journey unless something noteworthy or of new character occurs, I shall hereafter omit it.

A word here about my Indian guide Oy-ga-chee, who was a Trinity River Indian, and had been living latterly at Round valley. He was one of the best Indians that I met in all my journey, and seemed to present a very hopeful case as an example of the possible thorough civilization of the Indian races. He was, I believe, full-blooded, but from a short stay in some town had acquired an unusual control of our tongue, which he spoke like a white man; his knowledge of wood-craft was astonishing, and would, I believe, have surpassed that of the celebrated Natty Bumppo of Cooper. His knowledge of all the forest trees and vegetation, of the habits of the wild animals, and of the fish of the rivers, and the quickness with which, as we emerged upon an opening, he would descry a distant deer, or notice upon the trail the track of the bear, elk, or antelope, was wonderful. With all this admirable qualification for a scout or guide, the ambition of this young man was to be a small farmer; this I discovered before I parted with him, and hope, and doubt not, his desires may yet be gratified.

MENDOCINO.

The reservation here was abandoned in March last. The location was made by Superintendent Henley, in 1855. It is a strip of land extending from the Noyo river—which empties at a point about 50 miles south of Cape Mendocino—on the south, to one mile above Ten-mile river, on the north, through which several small rivers take their course, from which, during most of the year, a plentiful supply of fish can be taken. The shoaly coast and beach also yield an apparently inexhaustible supply of muscles of a superior quality.

Comprised in the reservation, about 3,000 acres are productive. These will yield favorably wheat, oats, and barley, and are peculiarly prolific of vegetables of almost every kind.

THE MILL STATION.

The noticeable features here are the fine steam saw mill and improvements, belonging to Mr. A. W. McPherson, of San Francisco, and the adjacent magnificent forests of redwood. The mill is known as the Noyo mill, and was erected in 1856, by permission of Colonel Henley, then superintendent of Indian affairs. Mr. McPherson, the builder and owner, has long been known to me, in fact since 1849, as he is a pioneer, and a very enterprising gentleman. He would be glad to purchase of the government, contiguous to the mill property, at a fair price.

The Indians here and hereabouts are supposed to be at *Nome Cult*, and subsisted from there. Many of them find occupation at the timber mills at one dollar per diem. Others find labor as fishermen and oystermen, both pleasant and remunerative. They like the place, and do not like to leave their native salt air and fish of the sea-shore for the dry air and unaccustomed food of the interior.

It seems, by the concurrent testimony of Colonel Henley and other more recent superintendents, that the establishment of the mill was a considerable convenience to the department, and it is urged, on behalf of the owner, that he be allowed to acquire possession whenever these lands shall come into market, by a special arrangement with the government, by purchase, on appraisement, and not be subjected to ordinary competition. This matter was strongly represented to me, and I deem it only proper to submit it with the remark that it would seem but an act of justice, if, in the division of these lands for sale, his claims and convenience be somewhat considered.

The reservation effects here are inconsiderable, consisting only of a few deserted buildings and fencings.

At Be-da-tah, Upper or Ten-Mile station, and at Bald Hill station, the fencing and buildings enhance the value some few thousand dollars. All of these improvements, however, are rapidly deteriorating, with time and lack of care.

The farm, containing most of the arable land of the reservation, viz: the land lying between Pudden creek and the northern boundary, comprising some 2,500 acres of fertile land, and some pasturage, with a tolerable dwelling-house, stable, barn and out-houses, has recently been leased to Mr. E. J. Whipple, at a yearly rental of \$600, which I consider about one-half of what might be deemed a favorable disposition of the same.

The whole of the improvements at this reservation cost the government about \$40,000.

FORT HUMBOLDT, EUREKA AND ARCATA.

At Fort Humboldt was the guest of Major Bowman, ninth infantry, commanding. Stopped here one day. This gentleman is an old *regular*, and has been a long time on the frontier at different points, and is well acquainted with

Indian character and habits. He gave much information about them. His opinion was very positive against removing the Indians in this section, at this time, unless they were entirely willing to go. He urged that the recent difficulties had just been quieted, and that matters were now on a basis that it was highly injudicious to disturb, and finally said he thought any forcible attempt to remove them would probably be the cause of another war.

The major dwelt strongly on the rapid diminution of the race in general, and particularly in this State, and the improbability of their being long a charge upon the department, and the consequent discontinuance of the necessity for any extensive provision for their future. He spoke earnestly in favor of a plan for protecting them from the aggressions of the bad white men who are so frequently the cause of Indian difficulties, by setting apart a tract of country for their exclusive use, to be held under military protection, selecting some point suitable for them, but unfitted or undesirable for white settlements. Such a region he describes as bordering on the banks of the Klamath river, for some miles above its mouth. Of this I will speak again when I have reached that point.

At Humboldt, Eureka, and Arcata, many citizens, by delegations and individually, called upon me. Some of them were opposed to the removal of the Indians; others, again, were quite desirous that the settlement which was broken up at Hoopa by the purchase of the lands by the government should be re-established. A hasty and informal meeting of citizens was held at Eureka. After some discussion it was adjourned, in order to give time for a greater number of them to assemble and give their views. As I was leaving, I was earnestly requested to defer making my report, for a little time after reaching Washington, in order to give an opportunity for the proceedings to reach me. I have not received them up to this time. Should I hereafter do so, and deem them of sufficient importance, I will submit them in a supplementary report.

I deem it but just to state, that the impression left upon my mind, as to the desires of the majority of the people of Eureka, Arcata, and neighborhood, was, that they were opposed to the removal of the Indians at present, although they, at the same time, advanced the belief that a proper occupation by white settlers of the Hoopa valley would be vastly more to the true interests of the government through the local advantages to be derived, and this inclination would throw their suffrages in favor of the establishment of a military protectorate on the Klamath, as suggested by Major Bowman.

Popular sentiment here is not friendly to the Indian; he has too frequently shown his worst side. Hostilities have been too recent.

HOOPA VALLEY.

From Fort Humboldt via Eureka and Arcata, two days' mule travel northeasterly over mountain trail, through immense forests of redwood, occasionally grazing land, with few signs of habitation, and fewer of cultivation, brought me to Fort Gaston, at the southern side of the valley, toward sunset of the second day. I was hospitably received and handsomely entertained by Captain Edward Pollock, ninth infantry, in command, whose guest I was during my stay, and from whom I learned many useful and interesting particulars of the habits and condition of the Indians. There are two companies here, and the daily drills and exercises showed a high state of discipline.

This valley, the part of it in which the reservation lies, is about five miles in length and two in width, and lies each side of the Trinity river. The reservation was located here by Superintendent Wiley, in August, 1864, after his treaty with the hostile tribes in the northern coast counties.

There are here some dozen farms, with orchards, vineyards, and improvements. The buildings, originally very good dwelling-houses, and much superior to those in Round valley, are now somewhat dilapidated. The fencing

is in pretty good condition. The settlers located here some six or eight years since. Government has recently paid for their improvements, and everything is surrendered to the reservation at a cost of a few dollars less than \$60,000. Some of the settlers claim a balance, some \$4,000 due yet, for tools and farming utensils not included in the sale of the fixtures.

Mr. Robert L. Stockton, the agent, called upon me in the course of the evening and gave me a full history of the reservation and its present condition, and the following morning we took horses and visited all parts of the valley. The Indians here are of a higher grade than those at Nome Cult; more ambitious, warlike, and intelligent, and superior in every respect. The Indians of this valley were conspicuous with the Klamaths and Humboldts in the war of 1855-'6, and claim that they whipped the whites in almost every fight; and I am not sure that they did not sometimes. They are the most warlike of the California Indians, particularly the wild Klamaths of the river banks. They have been hostile and unruly at times, until the fall of 1864, when, through the address of Superintendent Wiley, whose long acquaintance with them enabled him to treat knowingly, a peace was concluded that, up to this time, has been faithfully kept. Their lodges are also better, and they were separated into little communities or clans, living at some distance apart from each other, under a sort of chieftainship. I met here also a greater number of prominent Indians, not chiefs in the old understanding of the word, but men who aspired to be mow-e-mas or captains, and who, because of their wealth or popularity, and not because of birth or age, claimed influence and importance with their race. The younger Indians, those too who have had considerable intercourse with the whites, seem to prevail "in council." The elders are fast losing their hereditary importance. Here, too, more respect is paid to the dead. In every little clump of cabins three or four cemeterial enclosures were seen, within and on the railings of which were deposited the effects of the deceased, exposed to sunshine and storm, accompanying the body below in its elementary resolute. This custom is only strictly observed by the "better class." Their sanitary condition here is somewhat better than that of those at Round valley, although the vicious disease, common to all of them, prevails here extensively. Consumption, and other kindred ills aggravated by this, and their naturally scrofulous tendency, often terminates fatally. The deaths during the past year have been 12, and the births the same, in a population averaging not more than 400. Observed here a greater number of children than among the Indians at Nome Cult or elsewhere.

The crops here had also been harvested, consisting principally of 200,000 pounds of wheat, 40,000 pounds of oats, 12,000 pounds of peas, and a quantity of corn and beans, also potatoes and some carrots.

There are here eight horses, seven mules, and two yoke of oxen for farming purposes—a large number is requisite—30 head of cattle, and the same number of hogs.

The last of the twelve farms or estates before alluded to, purchased by government, had just been given up, that of Garrett and Campbell, (not included in first appraisement.) All these places had been but recently turned over, and Mr. Stockton, the faithful and industrious agent, was busily occupied in reorganizing the entire concern. Among them are some superior dwelling-houses, which, after selecting suitably for the agent and employes, their present residences being quite inferior, can by a little reconstruction be improved into hospital, meat-house, storehouses, and workshops, all of which are much needed.

Mr. Stockton has the Indians under very good control by his kindly though firm treatment. He is daily improving in the hold he has over them, and he assures me that they are for the most part docile and apt at the field labors, only needing the personal supervision of himself or the employes in the care and management of the implements of the more complicated order.

On the second day's circuit we visited the flouring mill, a very good one, which we found in operation. Here I noticed an instance of care and attention on the part of the agent. The fine flour served out to the Indians is generally carelessly baked by them, and the bread or dough so eaten is the cause of sickness. This is remedied by mingling more of the husk in bolting, which is well liked by them, and is not nearly so unhealthy even if carelessly cooked. This day we visited also the well-filled granaries, cattle yards, and hog-pens, all of which showed thrift and care.

The vineyards are not thrifty; some of the orchards are.

Among the settlers who called upon me in the evening were some with claims for farming utensils; others about claims for supplies formerly furnished the Indian department previous to the Wiley superintendency. I referred them to the superintendent at San Francisco, considering it beyond my instructions to entertain them, although in many cases I could not avoid receiving memoranda to be submitted to the department.

I took occasion to get their views upon Indian matters. With regard to the removal of the Indians, most of them seemed to agree in the belief that it might cause disturbance. The majority of the Indians are natives of the valley and surrounding mountains, and are much attached to the locality. Others, again, regarded their removal as a simple and easy matter, and some of them I found very desirous of repurchasing their improvements and resuming their homes. Two or three of them told me that the government could "get back in gold what it paid in greenbacks." I think \$75,000 could be realized from this property.

During my stay in this valley I saw comparatively few Indians, not over 400 in all. They are reported out hunting, visiting, or acorn gathering, or perhaps working for some of the distant settlers towards Humboldt or Arcata.

FROM HOOPA TO SMITH RIVER, VIA TRINITY RIVER AND KLAMATH RIVER.

From Hoopa to the mouth of the Klamath I took the "water-trail," sending my escort over the mountains with instructions to meet me on the ocean shore. I entered a frail canoe on the Trinity river, manned by two Humboldt Indians, early on the morning of the 10th of October, and darting down the swift river by afternoon of the same day shot into the Klamath. Here the Trinity empties itself with such volume and force as to resemble a culminating breaker, and great care is necessary in the guidance of the canoe, even more than in the passage of the frequent rapids and narrows; but the well-skilled natives were fully competent to the task. Their dexterity was admirable.

Up to this time nothing more worthy of note was apparent on the shores of the river than an occasional village of some half dozen lodges, a deserted mining claim, or a solitary canoe "in *ordinary*." The river itself was full of interest, because of the numerous rapids and the weird monoliths that project here and there many feet above the surface. It, as well as the Klamath river, throughout all its course, is a swift torrent, full of cascades, falls, and narrows, sweeping the bases of an almost endless succession of precipitous mountains, which rarely recede from it a sufficient distance to allow a pathway between them and its margin; hence the *trail* must pass over their summits, or thread their nearly perpendicular sides.

The *bars* that were deemed so rich in gold have not, on the whole, proved very remunerative, particularly in view of the great risk and expense attending transportation of supplies. It will be inferred that the river, although deep and wide, is not navigable save by canoes, and not by them in winter.

On the banks of the Klamath the villages were more numerous. Most of them I visited. Their lodges were generally of log slabs, only one room, usually 10 by 12 feet, board floor, excepting in the centre, where a square place for fire

was left, with no other place of ingress or outlook than a circular hole about 18 or 20 inches in diameter, and about three feet from the ground in a corner of the front side, looking like the eye of the house, a very inconvenient sort of door for a white man. A tolerable pavement adorns the front. The natives here appeared superior to those on the reservations, more manly and independent in their bearing. Their hovels were well supplied with dried salmon, acorns, *cous*, and *camas*, and other Indian food, piled away in their peculiar, conical, water-tight baskets, in the loft or garret of the hovel.

The salmon fisheries of the river have been very much injured by the former mining operations. Only now and then one of their ingenious *weirs* is seen.

At Weitapeek, near the mouth of the Trinity, took a large canoe. The canoes are of peculiar construction, of hollowed trees, alike at stem and stern, both being square and very solid, manned by four Indians, one of whom spoke a little English. The other three spoke different dialects. I endeavored to get some idea of the relationship of these dialects by asking each of them the name of some prominent object; for instance, the sun. The Klamath Indian called it *wan-ous-lah*; the Hoopa Indian called it *quah*, and the Humboldt Indian *pe-qui*. A further trial showed a like dissimilarity. At this village, and at Pec-tow, opposite, there are some 200 souls.

Passing McDonald's ferry, and Young's ferry, the next village is called Nah-rip, numbering 25; at Wa-a-sa, 125; Moruk, and Capel, 200; Nox-co, 60. At Mah ta, near Young's mining claim, there are about 100; at Shrir-goin, two villages, upper and lower, about 150. These are very vicious, often fighting among themselves. At Pec-wan there are 300. Near this point is the Klamath gold bluff mining claim, belonging to Andrew Snyder, esq., by whom I was very hospitably entertained, passing part of a day and one night at his place. He was formerly an officer of the Indian department, speaks several dialects, and has much influence over the Indians. From him I received considerable information concerning them and the adjacent country.

The following morning continued down the river, passing on the right and left the villages of Cor-tet, where there are 200 Indians; Waugh-tec, 100; Sec-tow, 25; Seh-pur, 35; Tub-rip, 75; Sa ac, 30; Ala-a-ca, 30; Wau-kel, 20. Here was formerly the Klamath reservation, as it was called, and the military post of Ter-wan. Both were swept away by a tremendous freshet in December, 1861, and not a vestige of either remains. Passing Hop-pow and Wilsch-kow, containing respectively 70 and 35 Indians, we reached Re-quoi, which is on the right or northern bank of the river, at its debouchment into the ocean.

The foregoing enumeration was obtained from Mr. Snyder, and verified, so far as practicable, by personal observation. The count of Indians on the Klamath, made officially, but little over a year previous to my visit, gave a census of 2,217 below the mouth of the Trinity.

At this point I wish to submit my observations as to the character of the country through which flows the Klamath river. For 10 miles or more on each side to a point about 30 miles above its mouth, following its course, it is unsettled and wild, peopled almost exclusively by Indians, to whose wants and habits it is well adapted, supplying wild food and fish in abundance. Very little of it is tillable land, and whites will never care to settle upon it.

My attention had been particularly directed to this region by Major Bowman while with him at Fort Humboldt. The following is his suggestion:

Extend the Hoopa reservation on its northern boundary, so as to include not less than six miles along the northern bank of the Klamath to the sea-shore, thence down the sea-shore to the mouth of Redwood creek, thence up Redwood creek to the point nearest to the head of Willow creek, thence down Willow creek to the boundary of Hoopa reservation.

He adds:

Very little of this tract is suitable for cultivation, and consequently not desirable for the settlements of white men, but will furnish sufficient tillable land, I think, for the wants of

all the Indians that may be placed there, and range for necessary stock. Within the limits of this tract are comprised coast and hill climates, so that the Indians will find within this range the same character of climate from which they are removed. It will also be large enough to establish them, so that their proximity will not be such as to foment the feuds which exist between the small bands.

The miners engaged on the river banks within the described limits are but few, and are daily diminishing in numbers.

If this tract should be set apart as an Indian country, it would be necessary to have two or three companies of troops stationed within it. Captain Appleton, commanding at Camp Lincoln, who, with late agent Bryson, was on the Klamath at the same time with myself, while examining the country with a view to its adaptation to Indian purposes, in reference to my inquiries for the most suitable military stations, suggested that there should be three, each of one company—one at Peck-wan, one at Capel, and the third at some point near the mouth of the river.

From Fort Humboldt to Smith river the route lies through the field of the principal recent and former Indian depredations. Everything appears quiet now, in fact too quiet, for as I approached Crescent City an occasional deserted house and some burned buildings showed traces of the devastating warfare of the red man, but not one did I meet on the *trail* during the entire journey from the mouth of the Klamath to Crescent City.

I may as well say here that there were at the time of my visit but five companies between San Francisco and the northern boundary of California—one at Humboldt, one at Round valley, two at Hoopa, and one near Smith River reservation, Camp Lincoln. That at Humboldt was under orders to Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

I have endeavored to describe this tract of country sufficiently to show and leave without question the inference and impression that in case of any military movements against the Indians in this region *they would be made at vast odds*. The dense redwood forests in the river bottoms, and the high, craggy, precipitous mountains back, with the swift river rolling through the cañon below, make it an almost impregnable fastness. It will of course occur to the most superficial observer that, for military purposes, a small picked band of mountaineers, officered in all cases by regulars, are the most efficient. They require no heavy ammunition or subsistence trains; neither of these necessities of civilized warfare are wasted by the pioneer or frontiersman—neither bread nor bullets. They do not require the “regular ration” of the “enlisted soldier,” who for the most part is as helpless as an infant in these solitudes. A small bag of *pinole* (pulverized parched corn or wheat) and a few yards of *charqui* (jerked beef) at the saddle-bow, or packed upon their backs, is their subsistence train. The pouch and flask contain their ammunition. They *dine* to-day or to-morrow, as convenient.

The officers should be well chosen. There is no service requiring the *élite* of the army more than does the Indian warfare. Well followed, it demands all the wits that nature and experience have given the best of us.

SMITH RIVER RESERVATION.

From the mouth of the Klamath to this reservation the journey was much the same as previously described; up and down mountains and through forests of gigantic redwood timber—trees often over 200 feet high, and from 15 to 20 feet in diameter—but diversified by occasional glimpses of the Pacific ocean, the last few miles by zig-zag trail along its mountainous coast.

There are no settlements until the immediate neighborhood of Crescent City is reached. The Indians in and about this place are quite numerous. The reservation lies about ten miles northeasterly from it, (wagon road) near the Oregon line, and four miles from the ocean. It is quite in the midst of a set-

tlement, there being in the valley some 30 good dwelling-houses, two school-houses, a store, flour-mill and a saw-mill. There are here 75 voters. It was located by Superintendent Hanson on the occasion of the destruction of the Klamath River reservation at Waukel, previously mentioned.

The valley proper, both sides of the river, contains within the foot-hills about 6,000 acres of arable land, well watered and surrounded by excellent timber.

The fishery at the mouth of the river, which flows through the valley about midway, supplies an abundance of fine salmon, also smelts, which the Indians are very expert in taking, and consume in preference to beef.

The reservation house and farm attached are rented of Messrs. Darby and Saville, of Crescent City, at \$1,200 per annum. It is a very good house, with garden, and orchard containing 800 fruit trees, apple, pear and plum.

The farms of D. Haight, 37 acres; H. Smith, 118 acres; and L. W. Jones, 32 acres, are also hired at \$400 per annum per acre; total yearly rent paid by government \$1,948, in coin.

The average soil is fair, and produces tolerably. The crop, as far as harvested, consists of 240,000 pounds of oats, 720,000 pounds wheat, 843,200 pounds potatoes, 89,100 pounds peas, 100 tons of timothy hay, and some 15 acres of vegetables. There are here 65 good cabins for the Indians, 8 large granaries, 2 potato-houses, (built of logs,) 1 large hay shed, 40 by 100 feet; blacksmith's shop, bake-house, 160 head of cattle, and as many hogs, 10 horses and mules.

The agricultural implements and tools are in a worn-out condition; a supply of small-size planters' hoes are particularly needed; those last sent were much too large.

The Indians here are mostly native to the place; also Ylacks and Humboldts. Their physical and moral condition is about the same as heretofore described, the same diseases and lack of clothing. Reported number 750, mostly absent, I should judge.

There is an excellent wagon road from the reservation to Crescent City, from whence, by the steamer which leaves three times a month for San Francisco, the surplus proceeds might be easily transported if due diligence were exercised, as the bad weather does not begin until November. At the latter place a ready and remunerative market would be found.

Mr. George Kingsbury, the energetic special agent, offered me every facility to pursue my investigations, and was indefatigable in his endeavors to supply the information herewith given, which was corroborated as far as possible by personal observation. He was but recently put in charge by Superintendent Maltby on the removal of Agent Bryson.

TULE RIVER FARM.

This reservation is located in a narrow valley, on each side of a small stream, some 30 miles from Visalia, in the southern part of the State, in a sheltered nook, green and smiling, with a decidedly tropical semblance, heightened by some handsome fig trees and grape-vines, and the extreme mildness and geniality of the atmosphere, although the summits of the surrounding mountains are whitened with the first snow of the season. It was established in July, 1863, by Superintendent Wentworth, on the occasion of the surrender of Tejon, some 120 miles below, to General Beale. The Indians were then brought here in charge of the efficient agent George L. Hoffman, who is now in charge of this place.

The farm, consisting of 1,280 acres of cultivable land, is hired of the owner, Mr. Thomas P. Madden, at a rental of \$1,000 per annum. Mr. Madden offers this farm to the government at \$10 per acre. It produces well. Last year 100,000 pounds of wheat, 5,000 pounds of barley, 15,000 pounds of beans and peas, 200,000 pounds of sweet potatoes, 20 tons of pumpkins, and 70 tons of

hay were raised here. This year's crop, just harvested, consists of (estimated by Agent Hoffman) 600,000 pounds of wheat, 50,000 pounds of barley, 10,000 pounds of rye, 1,500 pounds of beans, 5,000 pounds of turnips, and 90 tons of hay. There are now, November 4, on the place, of government property, 28 fine mules, 30 horses, and a quantity of agricultural implements, the latter mostly inferior.

The only improvements on the place are, one miserable adobe house—three miserable rooms and a loft; the residence of the agent and employés, and occupied as a granary and ~~storehouse~~—and some 30 Indian cabins.

An enlargement of the productive ~~limits~~ of the reservation is contemplated, and steps taken to attach the contiguous lands, occupied in townships Nos. 21, 22, south, 38 east. They will increase the lands to ~~about~~ the legal limits, as it will then be about 12 miles long, and 6 miles broad. Of this prospective addition, about 5,000 acres are tillable soil, and the remainder very good grazing land. Through this neighboring land, the energetic agent has just completed a water-ditch five miles in length, for purposes of irrigation, costing some 2,000 days' labor. He has also recently constructed a wagon road from the reservation—25 miles—into the mountains to the timbered regions, for the purpose of procuring the much needed fences and building materials. These are really works of magnitude for Indians, and reflect much credit upon their industry, under the ability to guide them, that long experience and native character have given this gentleman.

There are some 25 or 30 settlers near the reservation, and two or three actually on the tract that is proposed to be added, but it is believed that the government right is the prior one, and that no cost will accrue to it by the retention of the whole of the intended increase.

The Indians, adults and children, male and female, actually in the valley, will not number 300. I am informed, as usual, that there are many absent in the mountains and elsewhere. They seem more cheerful, happy, and contented, and are, on the whole, rather better clad than any reservation Indians I have seen. There is a strong Mexican cast about them, and many of them converse fluently in the Spanish tongue. The lodges and utensils of the better ones are as good as any I have yet seen. Among them were two artisans, a spur-maker, and a saddle-maker. Many of them had money. I was asked here for the first time by an Indian in good Spanish, to change a \$20 gold piece.

Like all of their race, they are inveterate gamblers; they use the inevitable bundle of sticks, cards, and other games peculiar to themselves.

Many of them obtain employment of the neighboring settlers at harvest time, and more of them in Visalia.

Their sanitary condition here was perhaps an improvement on either of the other reservations, and yet there is no physician here—possibly because of that fact(?) There never has been any physician at this farm, and most of the time since its occupation there has been but one, and never more than three employés.

The same common disease, the same immorality, superstition, lack of religious or marital rites or ceremonials of any kind, with the same strong local and family ties, prevail here as elsewhere. The only marked difference in observances or customs, noticed here, was in their manner of burying their dead, over which ceremonial they generally exhaust all of ceremony there is in them. Their habit here is to carry the dead a distance of some three miles up the river and there dispose of them. The greater part of the Indians in northern California bury their dead close by their lodges, as has been before described in the earlier pages of this report.

There are but three employés on the place, a carpenter, blacksmith and assistant. A fourth, Mr. Stanley, is engaged most of the time among the Mission Indians, and makes his headquarters at Los Angeles.

Mr. Hoffman informs me that he has been five years in charge of these Indians;

that he has but little faith in his ability to improve them; that he is heartily disgusted with the business under the disadvantages with which he has labored, and is anxious to be relieved. He has tendered his resignation some time since. His opinion of the Indian's capacity to improve is less hopeful than that of any man—having so intimate a knowledge of them—that I have met.

I have not heretofore spoken of the climate and weather I have had upon my trip in the northern country. I can best dispose of it by saying that the average temperature has been 60° Fahrenheit, and the weather during all my journey most delightful, there being only one slight rain on the Tillamath or Klamath, and one more disagreeable in coming over the mountains skirting Tulare plains, through Pachecos pass. To the southward of this, as I progressed, the aloes, mezcales, tuñal, orange, olive, fig, and vine, and the still milder temperature, all speak of a more tropical region. And this is the nearly uniform temperature of the country, the rains being the only winter.

Estimate of the number of Indians in the State, and exhibit of their apparent decrease within the last fifteen years, with some remarks upon the Mission Indians, in response to letter of Commissioner Cooley of August 8, received in San Francisco September 6.

From personal observation I can say nothing assuredly under this head. To take a reliable census it would require three months at least, and that, too, of rapid travel, in order to avoid counting the same Indians in different places. Assiduous inquiry of persons long resident, living in different parts of the State, and highly competent to form a correct opinion, has produced various data, from which, after a careful collation, I assume to place the grand total, in round numbers, including those on reservations—3,000—at 21,000, distributed throughout the State as follows:

Reservation Indians	3, 000
Mission Indians	3, 000
Owen's river and neighborhood	1, 600
Colorado river Indians, Cohuillas, Yumas, and Mohaves, &c.....	2, 800
Remainder of southern Indians, Putes, &c.....	2, 600
Klamath, Trinity, Scott, and Salmon rivers, and valleys.....	3, 300
Remainder of northern Indians, S-yars, Modocs, &c.....	4, 625
Total	<u>20, 925</u>

These are, however, but approximate estimates. If they are, as I judge they are, nearly correct, they show a wonderful decrease in the number of Indians in the State since the beginning of its existence, if the estimates then given in high quarters were even approximately correct.

In 1851, John McDougal, the second governor of California, in his inaugural spoke of the Indians then in the State as numbering 250,000.

Wm. Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which were then under control of the War Department, writing under date of July 26, 1848, to Secretary of War Marcy, adopts the estimate of Colonel Don Antonio De Alcedo, who in his "Geographical and Historical Work on America," published in Madrid, 1810, places the Indians in upper California at 13,930. The northern boundary was then no higher than Cape Mendocino, and he does not, I judge, include the Mission Indians.

Superintendent E. F. Beale, writing from Los Angeles, August 22, 1853, estimates them at 100,000.

W. W. Mackall, A. A. G., U. S. A., writing to Superintendent Henley, from Benicia, California, August 5, 1856, says: "It is said that there are 60,000 Indians in California, and not more than 2,000 of them are on reservations."

Superintendent Henley, in a very carefully prepared report to Commissioner Manypenny, made under date of September 4, 1856, makes a general total of 61,600.

Superintendent Maltby's report, ten years later, made to myself personally, says 24,548.

The last official census, 1862, gives 17,562, exclusive of San Diego county.

I do not think I have understated them. It is very certain that they are rapidly disappearing, from casualties of various nature, and it is the opinion, strongly expressed, of many intelligent gentlemen with whom I have conversed, that in twenty years they will have become almost extinct.

As illustrative of the favorable working of the old Spanish reservation system, as it may be called, I insert here some facts gleaned from the old missions archives :

In 1790 the number of registered Indians was	7,748
In 1801 the number of registered Indians was	13,668
In 1802 the number of registered Indians was	15,562

Since the foundation of these missions, or between 1769 and 1802, there were in all, according to the register parochial, 33,717 baptisms, 8,009 marriages, and 16,984 deaths.

We must not attempt to deduce from these data the proportion between the births and deaths, because, in the number of baptisms, the adult Indians, *los neofitos*, are confounded with the children.

In 1791 the Indians sowed 874 bushels of wheat, which yielded a harvest of 15,907 bushels. The cultivation doubled in 1802, the quantity of wheat sown being 2,089 bushels, and the harvest 33,576 bushels, or 2,014,560 pounds.

The live stock at that time was 67,782 oxen, 107,172 sheep, 1,040 hogs, 2,187 horses, and 877 mules.

These missions then stretched along the coast, from Mission San Francisco north* to Mission San Diego south. There remain of their descendants now about 3,000, scattered through the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego, still somewhat under the paternal care of the zealous padres, whose influence over them is great and good. They are known as the Mission Indians, and are well advanced in husbandry and the commoner pursuits of civilized life, comparing favorably with the Cherokees or Chickasaws. Many of them speak both English and Spanish fluently.

Under the Mexican rule, by the secularization laws of August 17, 1833, the lands and cattle which they had previously owned in common under the church administration were divided among them, but the declared independence of the State some three years after, and the continual changes for the last three decades, have impoverished and demoralized them. Their property is trifling, and they have much to contend with in the lawless character of many of the whites in that portion of the State.

Messrs. Stanley and Lovett, two very energetic and intelligent employes of the department, have more than a year since taken measures, through the proper official channel, to have Governor Low's attention attracted to these aggressions. I had a conference with his excellency, but it did not appear that anything had resulted from their faithful and laudable endeavors.

These gentlemen also recommend a moderate special appropriation in behalf of these Indians, to be expended in seed, implements of husbandry, and in

* The Mission Dolores de San Francisco was founded in the year of our declaration of national independence, at the instance of Father Junipero Serra, with the reluctant consent of the visitor general, Josef de Galvez. This church and many buildings still exist about three miles from the great city of San Francisco, now numbering a population of between 130,000 and 140,000 souls. There is a steam railroad, the first constructed in California, connecting it with the city, and it is a popular place of Sunday resort.

restoring their dilapidated places of worship, in which recommendation I heartily concur, and indorse it with an entire belief that it will prove highly salutary. Here, too, I believe an appropriation for schools would be judicious. Elsewhere they (the Indians) are too wild, and should be further tamed by a few more years of instruction in the arts of husbandry, and by industrious associations.

I cannot better express my opinion on this subject than by quoting the recently declared conclusions of Superintendent Huntington, who has been some six years in charge of the Indians in the adjoining State of Oregon, namely:

In my judgment, the mistake is in supposing the savage mind capable of comprehending or containing, not alone the exalted teachings of Divinity, the abstruse subtleties of theology, or the pure morality of the Bible, but the lesser ethics which children of enlightened society imbibe unconsciously with their mother's milk, and teach each other with infantile prattle. These things to us are trivial and insignificant. The grown-up savage can easier be taught the *differential calculus* than brought to a faint conception of them. The first efforts with an Indian child should be through the stomach; give him plenty of wholesome, nutritious food; then let him be warmly clad. The next step is to teach him to labor, instil habits of industry, and associate him with industrious people. He may then be approached cautiously with books. Such a system, carried out with patient labor and with earnest energy, can be made to improve and elevate the race. Reverse it and put the book in use at the beginning, and the result will not only be useless, it will be absolutely pernicious. In a word, the bow and the broadaxe will sooner civilize and Christianize them than the spelling book and the Bible.

By reference to the report, with estimates for 1867-'8 of late Superintendent Maliby, I see that he has asked for nearly \$12,000 for the support of schools to be established at the different reservations. This is, in my judgment, utterly useless until the great mass of the reservation Indians shall have become a little further humanized by systematic labor.

He has asked nothing, to my surprise, for these Mission Indians, who are for the most part amply prepared to receive the benefits of education; and this opinion I understand to be coincided in by the present Superintendent Whiting. In fact many of them even now read and write, particularly among the aged. They have seen happier times, which, I trust, may be at least renewed to their children.

In the time of Governor Figueroa, 1832 to 1835, they numbered 20,000 baptized, registered, Christian Indians.

The prosperous condition of these Indians might be easily renewed and repeated in the future by a fixed unchanging policy and continuous rule of an efficient and faithful head.

Under the old Spanish dominion there were no changes of officials. Fathers Carron, Juan Crespi, Junipero Serra, and other pious Franciscans, in the same year that Napoleon and Wellington were born, were initiating this early reservation. It required then, through the regular official routine, about *four years* to receive an answer from communications to Madrid. They were consequently not much instructed by the home department, and had a tolerable certainty of at least getting in their crops before they were superseded.

How different has been the Anglo-Saxon rule. Since the arrival, in 1851, of Commissioners Redrick McKee, Barbour & Co., who found Sub-agent A. Johnson on the ground, there have been some 12 superintendents, 11 reservations, and probably not less than 50 agents and supervisors, sometimes under a divided and again under a consolidated superintendency. During a large portion of this time a war has been raging in the northern, middle, and extreme southern parts of the State. During almost all of it bands of gold seekers have been "prospecting" every mountain gorge, cañon, valley, and river-bed. Stockmen, mountaineers, settlers, and squatters have all considered that "Uncle Sam," in his beneficent care for the red man, was rather an interloper, and his ward entirely worthless, and have paid but little respect to the rights of the ward, or the metes and bounds of his allotted home, so often feebly and inefficiently maintained by the authorities. Small predatory bands are not uncommon.

mon nor highway robberies infrequent in the upper and lower parts of the State, and the aggressions and encroachments of these predatory and proletarian stragglers are also among the obstacles that the department has to encounter in the yet unsettled and lawless condition of things at the remote points where the reservations are located. In fact the reservation system has had every opposing element to contend with, save unfavorable climate and soil.

The commonly received notion which calls the Indians of this State "diggers," and seems to class them as all of one tribe, and that of the lowest order of humanity, is, in my opinion, a most mistaken one. I have endeavored to show that there is a diversity of tongues, and character, and observances, and that many of them who were to the best of my knowledge full-blooded—besides the Mission Indians—were of a much higher order of intelligence, physique, and appearance than the creature I have often seen written of as the "digger," and who is simply one of the lower class of the Indians, like the "lepero" of Mexico, the "chiffonier" of Paris, the "bummer" of San Francisco, or "vagrant" of New York.

It is true that the women of almost all of these Indians do, at the proper season, dig the edible bulbs and roots of which certain portions of the State are so prolific. It is true, also, that the men hunt the grizzly, the puma, the deer, elk, and antelope, and that, until recently, with no other weapon than those of their own manufacture, ash bows, the backs of which are strengthened by a veneering made of the sinews of the deer, and arrows headed with obsidian.

As for their origin, I believe it the same with the Toltecs and Aztecs of Mexico, which many of their observances and customs go to prove, being the same as those of the ancient Jews. To call them diggers gives an incorrect idea of a people among whom the mechanic arts flourish to a certain extent. There are canoe-makers of no mean order, bow-makers, arrow-makers, saddlers, carpenters, tanners, and tailors, and moccasin-makers. They get on the Klamath from \$50 to \$100 in gold for a well-finished suit of dressed deer-skin, embroidered with beads. And among the women there are milliners and mantua-makers.

The "Root-diggers" proper, Sho-sho-koes, are an offshoot of the great Snake tribe that are found principally in Oregon.

Mr. J. H. Riley, an old resident of this coast and an experienced and cultivated traveller, with whom I am well acquainted, has been much among the Indians, from those inhabiting as far north as the British possessions, south, through Oregon, California, and Mexico, to Central America, having at times made considerable stay among different tribes, and acquired familiarity with several dialects. He asserts, positively, that the northwest portion of this continent was first peopled by Asiatics who crossed Behring's straits in canoes.

OFFICIALS.

They are, I believe, without exception, men of integrity, and worthy of the confidence of the department. A little more efficiency and capacity is, in most instances, desirable; this, I suppose, time will give, if they are retained. And here I wish to impress upon the department the manifest impolicy of frequent changes. The uncertain tenure of office is very well known to the Indians, and, as a consequence, the importance of the officials is much lessened. It is contrary to the Indian notion to pay much respect to "a chief of a day." It is, in fact, highly demoralizing and destructive on all accounts. The uncertainty of tenure tends to make the agent less zealous. Every agent also has his own plans, the foremost of which generally is to change everything his predecessor has inaugurated, no matter however so judicious.

The agents, at least, who are thrown into daily contact with them should be

retained during good behavior. At Round valley there have been five agents within a less number of years, and the same may be said of other places.

The relations between superintendent and agent should be more clearly and positively defined by departmental decision and instruction. There should also be some improved reservation regulations, defining the duties of the employes, and they should be strictly enforced.

The farmer should be charged with the duty of keeping a record of the number of acres cultivated, and the returns also of all the crops, volunteer, &c., hay and straw. He should also make periodical reports to the superintendent through the agent, certified to on oath, of the condition of the crops, and, after harvesting, of the actual amount, whenever possible, in bushels, and the estimate of hay, &c., in tons.

The judiciously timed visits and critical examination and memoranda of the superintendent should constitute a check upon the integrity of these reports, which would, I think, secure to the Indians the full benefit of their labors.

The surplus hay and grain, often in large excess, might be exchanged favorably with the War Department for clothing.

The system of "property returns," is an old relic of old army routine, which is susceptible of great improvement. A large quantity of very superior hams and bacon can be produced at Round valley, and might be very favorably disposed of at San Francisco, and the proceeds expended in clothing, blankets, &c.; in fact, almost all the necessary supplies for the Indians can be procured most advantageously at this latter place, particularly blankets.

The duties of herdsman* and blacksmith are obvious. The latter should also look after the guns in the armory, which I consider it important to be established and kept on every reservation. It should be located in the house occupied by the agent, and no Indian should be allowed to have access to it on any account.

There is neglect in this particular on every reservation, except Round valley, and even there, there is room for improvement.

There should be some legislation to provide for cases of murder and other capital crimes committed within the reservation limits. The recurrence of cases like the recent murders at Round valley and Smith river, or at least the disturbance and liability to danger of outbreak created by them, might be prevented if the laws allowed some more positive and prompt mode of trial and punishment than at present permitted. As it now stands, the murderer or criminal is arrested and delivered over to the nearest civil authorities, if they can be prevailed upon to take him. If they do take charge of the accused it sometimes occurs that he is never afterwards heard of. In other cases he attempts to escape and is shot down on the road. The county does not like the expense of the trials; they say "it will cost \$1,500 to hang an Indian."

In view of the present irregularities and uncertainty, I venture to suggest that the ends of justice would be best served, and outbreaks prevented, by a law allowing a mixed commission consisting of the agent of the reservation and chief of the employes, the nearest justice of the peace, and the commissioned officers from the nearest military post, to try, after the manner of a court-martial, and dispose summarily of the party accused, if proven guilty, for promptitude is the great necessity for moral effect upon the Indians. It is very important for discipline to impress upon the Indian mind that there is a power in the authorities about the reservation to punish promptly all crimes, and particularly the greatest of crimes. And the Indian would be more likely to get justice

* As herdsman, some of the Indians might be advantageously employed, in accordance with the act of June 30, 1834, which provides, "And in all cases of the appointments of interpreters or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indian service, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found."

tried by a court constituted as above, than if tried before a jury, in a locality where his human rights are not highly appreciated.

The civil courts also would gladly be relieved; the counties in which the reservations are situated are very thinly settled, and the expenses of a trial bear very heavily upon the settlers.

The liability to lose the prisoner in conveying him to the county towns for trial, sometimes distant two or three days' march through a wild country, is also great, and there would probably no safe place of confinement be found when arrived at destination.

Pains should also be taken to disabuse the Indians of the false impressions they entertain that the care taken of them by the government, and goods given them as presents, is done through fear and to avert war, and not from a magnanimous and benevolent spirit.

The agents would also acquire and preserve a stronger influence over the Indians, by abstaining from any familiarities with them, and on all occasions preserving a dignified deportment; and they should by all means be careful about making promises that they may not be able to fulfil literally and exactly.

There should be kept on all the reservations registers, in their native appellation, of all the adult Indians; also of the number of children, female and male, and of births and deaths. They should not be allowed to travel to and from outside of the reservation limits without a written passport. The universal "sweat-houses," instead of being abolished, should be improved by the reservation, by the addition of proper cold baths near them, when they are not contiguous to a brook or rivulet. They are, properly used, conducive of cleanliness and health. The observance of the Sabbath should be enjoined. All these things promote subordination and civilization.

Referring to my remarks upon discipline and subordination necessary upon the reservations, and also to the necessity for prompt punishment of crime, on the preceding page of this report, I cannot better illustrate the subject than by giving a brief account of the recent murders committed by Indians upon Indians on the reservation at Smith river—the last one but a few days before my arrival there—and the general uneasiness and disquiet thereby occasioned. The last murder was committed by a noted Indian of the "Smith River" family, called I-las or Hi-las, a chief or *mow-e-ma*, upon a poor, solitary Winchuk River (Oregon) Indian, named Us-tas-en or Wis-tas-en.

On the road from Camp Lincoln, where Captain Appleton's company, of the 9th infantry, are stationed, when within a few miles of the valley, I began to meet occasionally a settler, and always stopped to converse and inquire about Indians and matters pertinent to my mission. All of them were somewhat exercised about the recent murder, and it was from them I first heard of it. They seemed to have a fear of a disturbance among the Indians; not so much a "rising" against the whites as a fight between opposing clans. I was not, however, much impressed with any apprehension of this nature, even after meeting, as I did upon nearing the reservation-house, a squad of some eight or ten Indians mounted, with bow and quiver at their backs and war-paint on their faces.

In the course of the day's ride through the valley on an inspecting tour with Special Agent Kingsbury, as all of the residents we met were full of the topic, I began to think there might be some cause for their apparent uneasiness; and, after leaving one man who was more talkative and more scared than the others, I asked Kingsbury if he thought there was anything in the forebodings of our voluble friend. He replied, attributing the talk to "vapors" arising from alcoholic stimulants. It occurred to me that alcohol did not generally make men cowardly; but, in the multiplicity of other topics, the matter passed out of my mind.

In the evening, however, shortly after our return to the reservation-house,

Dr. Wright, the physician, sent to request an interview, which was immediately accorded. From the communication he then made, it appeared that he entertained the same apprehensions previously evinced by the other parties, as before stated, and had so entertained them for two days, but had not mentioned them to the agent or to any others, hesitating to do so in the uncertainty of the matter, and fearing that he might be considered an alarmist. But he had that afternoon been visited by a squaw, who was in confidential relations with the reservation authorities and one whom he deemed friendly and faithful and specially attached to himself through gratitude for careful attention during a recent illness. This woman had stated to him her belief, and her reasons for the belief, that the Smith Rivers and Humboldts outside, leagued with a portion of the reservation Indians, were determined to rise, and, first, to burn the reservation-house and kill all the officers and employes, except the doctor. Then parties were to be sent to attack the distant houses of the settlers simultaneously. She also cited numerous recent occurrences and appearances, suspicious in their character, which were known to the doctor, and which strongly tended to corroborate the probabilities of her story. After the doctor had given me all the details of what he himself had seen, and what he had heard, bearing on the matter, I asked him his opinion as to the probability of an outbreak and how immediate. In reply, he stated most earnestly that he deemed a rising quite probable that very night! It was then ten o'clock. I immediately sent for Agent Kingsbury. He was close at hand and arrived instantly. The doctor repeated his statement. Kingsbury then admitted several other suspicious circumstances—the insolent conduct of several of the prominent Indians within a day or two, a delegation of Humboldts that had waited on him the day previous to demand that something should be done with the *Ten-a-gua*, (Devil,) who they claimed had lately been unusually hard upon the Indians, and other like indications of intended mischief.

Here it is necessary to explain that, for some six weeks previous, a considerable mortality, somewhat of the nature of cholera, had raged among the Indians of the valley, caused undoubtedly by eating unripe fruit; but the Indians, who are always exciting and pampering their own superstitions, claimed that it was the result of charms, and accused the solitary old Winchuk River Indian—the last of his clan, who was without friends and who had formerly been a medicine-man, but had “fallen from grace”—of causing the sickness, by a peculiar way of breaking twigs with both hands in front of his eyes and throwing the pieces behind him, &c. Much excitement prevailed, the sickness increased, and finally the principal head-man Hi-las—incited thereto partly by his jealousy of a rival chief, who had insinuated that he (Hi-las) was, in this emergency, unequal to his position, and in subservience to his construction of public opinion and his native bloodthirstiness—murdered Us-ta-sen, but not until some of his tribe had already seized and bound him—whether under the instructions of Hi-las or not, I could not learn—under pretence of conveying him to the Scoocom house—prison—of the reservation. Cleaving his head with an axe, he then threw the axe into the river, and, with his accomplices, repaired to their respective lodges and burned them, as they claimed, to exorcise the evil influence of Us-ta-sen, he having, at some former time, “sat”—been a guest—in said lodges.

No steps were taken for the arrest of Hi-las by the agent, nor was anything done until Dr. Wright preferred a complaint before Justice Van Pelt, who sent a messenger inviting Hi-las to come and see him. The latter, at his convenient leisure, rode over to his honor's store one evening, a *nolle prosequi* was entered for want of evidence, and the murderer returned to his hovel, and when I saw him, the day after the doctor's developments, was at the point of death with the prevailing epidemic.

Mr. Kingsbury was hardly blamable in the premises, as, independent of the

ordinary difficulties and uncertainties as to a proper course of conduct—hereafter to be adverted to—he was simply “acting agent,” expecting to be relieved every moment by Mr. Orman of Crescent City, his successor, whose appointment had been for some days heralded.

Dr. Wright assured me that he should follow the matter up, and cause his re-arrest, calling in the aid of the military authorities if needful.

The killing of Us-ta-sen had another disturbing effect, inasmuch as it was the cause of a claim on the part of the Klamaths, who live about a day's march below on the Smith rivers, for “*blood money*,” they setting up a plea of relationship to Us-ta-sen through the marriage of his grandfather, some fifty years before, to a Klamath squaw. They demanded five hundred strings of alkiqua-check or blood, as indemnity for his murder. The Yon-tockets, another neighboring tribe, also put in a claim of the same nature, but not being so powerful or warlike as the Klamaths, had not as yet made any threats. The expected invasion of the Klamaths was therefore the cause, or at least the alleged cause, of the warlike guise of the Smith Rivers and Humboldts.

The arrest of Hi-las greatly outraged public opinion—Indian. They considered that he had done a most praiseworthy deed, and were much incensed against the reservation authorities for their part in the matter, mild as it was. They were also discontented at the non-arrival of expected goods and presents, and at the wide-spread rumor that they were to be immediately removed to Round valley. Added to this was the want of respect for the authority of the temporary agent, consequent upon the news of his supersession.

After all these disclosures were made it really seemed a summary of annoyances, which, acting upon the impulsive, capricious character of the Indian—as incapable of reason, when excited, as a mad dog—might lead us to expect any madness at any moment, and I was forced to believe the doctor's apprehensions well founded, and with this view, on my instance, we adjourned to the armory. There we found a miscellaneous collection of seven pieces, an Enfield, a Springfield, a Mississippi Yager, good arms, *but so rusty as to be unfit for immediate use, the others all out of repair, no balls and no powder*. We were in a bad condition for a siege, our revolvers being the only weapons. However, the night, which was well advanced, wore off without any attack. In the morning the blacksmith was set to work on the arms, given charge of them, and a room ordered to be properly fitted up and retained as an armory.

This day I received the delegations of Indians, who through their spokesmen made various representations, the gist of which was that they wanted their old agent Bryson back, and that they did not want to leave the valley. The spokesman of the Humboldts, Ta-to-leh, an intelligent, bright fellow about twenty-five years of age, had a great deal to say, and volunteered advice very freely as to the general management of the reservation. His speech was divided into four heads, and very coherently and lucidly delivered in intelligible English. He concluded as follows:

And one more thing, big Captain: Humboldt Indians no like Kingsbury. Kingsbury plenty bad man.

This with extraordinary frankness and simplicity, Kingsbury being seated exactly opposite to him. The facts are that the latter has been very kind to the Indians, and treats them with greater consideration than they deserve.

Ta-to-leh lived some years while quite a youth in the employ of a man in Sacramento named Kneeland, and there acquired his knowledge of our tongue. He rejoices in the *soubriquet* of “Kneeland Jack.”

The “talk” had a quieting effect, and the reservation had resumed its normal condition when I left Crescent City, some three days later, for San Francisco.

I have given the foregoing to illustrate the liability of an outbreak at any time with such capricious and excitable elements, and also to show the entire

unreadiness of the authorities to meet promptly and at once quench the first spark of disorder.

The previous murder was much more summarily dealt with by Agent Bryson. In this case the murderer—an Indian—had killed one of his fellows, and also dangerously wounded one of the employes who was endeavoring to arrest him. The murder was committed on April 22, and on the next mail day, April 24, Agent Bryson reported the circumstance to Superintendent Maltby, at San Francisco, detailing the facts, and asking for immediate instructions, the Indian being still at large.

I extract from the letter of Agent Bryson all that is important, to show the custom that had formerly ruled, and to the present statement :

Heretofore I have acted upon my own responsibility in cases of this kind, the military concurring, and had in one case an Indian executed, and I know it had a very quieting effect over the rest of them.

He concludes thus :

I shall not take any decisive action in this case until I hear from you, *unless, in my opinion, our safety require it.*

Shortly after this the murderer was arrested ; some 10 days elapsed with no instructions from Superintendent Maltby, and the excitement being very great, Bryson felt that he had no alternative, and had the murderer executed ; the reservation "safety requiring it."

He then writes to Superintendent Maltby, under date of May 8, 1866, informing him that he had "hung the Indian in the presence of all the Indians of the county and restored peace to the reservation ;" "the military concurring," doubtless. At a subsequent date the superintendent's answers to these two letters arrived. In the first of them he says to Agent Bryson :

You must not take the judge of the criminality and of the punishment which should be inflicted, and if justice and the safety and preservation of good order on the reservation demand it.

And in the second he says he has no doubt the Indian referred to was guilty and deserved the punishment he received, but that he cannot approve of it, and will forward the correspondence to Washington. He did so ; and the result proved unfortunate for Bryson. For doing the right thing at the right time, as all, settlers and Indians, agree that he did, he was removed. Had the facts been properly represented to the department, I am satisfied it would have overlooked the want of legality of action for its great justice and expediency.

The action of Agent Bryson was to the full as meritorious and praiseworthy, and more necessary than the extra-judicial executions of the vigilance committee of 1856 in San Francisco, which seem to have won such wide commendation.

The civil authorities, I am credibly informed, are notoriously averse to receiving such criminals, mainly because of the expense to the county.

In such cases *justice* should not be too severely hampered by the requirements of *law*, and the superintendent should be a man of position, experience, judgment, and decision of character, such as would qualify him to take the responsibility on such occasions, by a course entirely legal in all but the *letter*, to prevent a punishment still less legal in its mode and more demoralizing, or an outbreak, and this particularly in view of the wild and unsettled condition of the portion of the State in which the reservations are located. In fact, the superintendent should be so on all accounts, and not among the least, because of his having the almost exclusive, moral, and physical care of 20,000 fellow-creatures.

The Indians all through the valley, and along the coast, know that Bryson was removed for hanging one of their number. The intricacies of the legal question are utterly incomprehensible to them ; the most intelligent of them cannot understand it. They prefer to think the government is afraid of them, and that fear caused its action. The salutary effect of Bryson's prompt action is obliterated thereby, and Hi-las murders Us-ta-sen, and a general outbreak seems for the time imminent.

INDIAN CHARACTER, HABITS, ETC.

Of the Indian character so much has been said that it seems almost useless for me to submit any extended remarks on this subject. Therefore, merely to show that it is much the same in this region as elsewhere, I shall briefly dispose of it.

Impulsive and unreflective, they are in many respects simply children. They know no danger, save what is immediately before them; no guidance, but the ungoverned prompting of the moment. They readily contract the vices of the white man; his virtues they have little opportunity to imitate.

Almost creatures of instinct, with inferior reasoning powers, their habits of life make them shrewd, close observers. With a natural habitual tendency to respect authority—see their docility to their chiefs. When first thrown in contact with the department officials sent to govern and care for them, their feeling is one of confidence. By care on the part of such officials this feeling could be strengthened, and great supremacy attained, but the slightest derogation on their part is instantly observed and treasured, and their respect for them immediately lessened. Human weaknesses seem to be more despised in others by the Indians than by the veriest ascetics. While they regard lying among themselves as a rather trivial offence, it is a terrible crime in the white man. Their hero, or perfect man, is the one brave, open-handed, but, above all, without the "forked tongue," and any failure to keep the word to the letter is hardly susceptible of being excused to them by the most reasonable explanation. All punishments should be with them sudden and severe, and any delay weakens the effect.

Their superstitions are boundless; their religious rites few. They endeavor to conciliate the evil rather than seek to worship the good spirits. Their gratitude consists of "a lively sense of favors to come." Treaties, bargains, agreements with them should be made as plain as possible, and fulfilled to the letter, and that promptly.

Their form of government, as far as it exists, is patriarchal. They acknowledge the hereditary principle; their chiefs mainly hold their title and state by right of birth. They are, however, under pressure of white innovations, fast getting away from these time-honored trammels. It is not uncommon now to meet a headman, Mow-e-ma, or, Kle-nah-tan, who will admit that he is not a "born chief," and others who are struggling to become by force of popularity "captains."

They have very strong family affections. Members of the same family, however distantly related, always claim of each other the rights of hospitality whenever they meet, and they are cheerfully accorded.

Their local attachments are very strong; and they entertain largely that feeling, which is, I believe, common to all humanity, the wish to end their days in the place of their nativity.

As to marriage, they are polygamists. There is but little sentiment or ceremony about the marriage rite. The father—not the mother—arranges it all. He endeavors to secure either an influential or wealthy son-in-law. Much as in highly civilized circles, it is a question of bargain and sale. The girl is paid for, and taken to the wigwam of her lord. Infidelity is punished with death, at his option and pleasure, and such are the only cases where crime of this character is severely punished.

They are not ignorant or stupid. It is true, they do not take readily to husbandry or the mechanical pursuits, but they are susceptible of being made both farmers and mechanics. In the field, at wheat-binding particularly, they excel, and some of their habitations on the Klamath, among the wild—if I may so term them—as well as at Smith river, among the reservation Indians, built en-

tirely by themselves, with inferior tools and material—slabs and logs—provoke admiration; as does also the nerve with which the untutored squaw will cut into a piece of calico, and the rapidity with which she will have it on her person—not ill-fitting. So, also, do the industry and patience displayed in the saucer-shaped bonnets—not unlike the present vogue—woven of fine straw, with the colors ingeniously arranged, which the amber-colored Min-ne-ha-has of the Klamath and Humboldt most do delight in.

The females are well formed, with remarkably small feet and hands, and, in some cases, not ugly faces.

Their feet are noticeable as having the high, arched instep, ~~for~~ which the Scotch highlanders are noted.

The males are erect and muscular, with fine, ~~full~~ chests, and well-limbed, especially the mountain tribes, who are larger and finer looking, with fairer skins and higher cast of features, ~~more~~ nearly approaching the bold, clear contour of the aborigines of New England.

They die easily. Possessed of only a low degree of vitality, they succumb quickly to sickness, although, if tractable under treatment, disease will yield with them as quickly as with the white race. They are all more or less scrofulous, and the disease which has depopulated the isles of the Pacific—introduced, as alleged, by the whites—finds ready victims among them. Ophthalmia is also very common.

Their decrease is sure, and not gradual. The percentage of propagation is less, year by year. It is rare for a female to bear more than two children—they nurse them a long while, even to the age of six or seven years. They still cling to their own medicine-men, or women, for all the doctors I saw were females. Their practice consisted of fumigation, manipulation, blistering by suction, and charms. As formerly, they murder a medicine-man, occasionally, for malpractice. This does not deter frequent aspirants for medical honors. The position is sought with more avidity, I believe, because it combines considerable political influence. The whites mingle church and state—*they* physic and politics!

Here, as elsewhere, the various dances prevail at their proper seasons, and in these the Indian appears, outwardly at least, to the best advantage—gayly arrayed with brilliant panache, amulets, paint, and all possible Indian adornments. In this holiday attire, he presents a vivid contrast to his squalid everyday appearance.

The sudatory houses, or vapor baths, in which they all so much delight, are used on all the reservations, and, much as with us, for health or pleasure.

The “tattooing”—solely with the females—seemed more universally prevalent at the north than in the southern part of the State.

During my short stay at Smith river, I saw many funeral ceremonies. There was no procession. The dead were buried close to their wigwams.

With all deference I must admit that, with the exception of the din, the hideous howling of the female mourners reminded me of the hollow “mute mourning” of England. They seemed, many of them, professional. The mourning of the widows must be sincere, as they cover their faces and parts of their persons with some black “tarry” substance which they do not attempt to remove until after the feast is given, which absolves them. I observed more of such cases among the Indians at Tule river than elsewhere; perhaps, however, because it happened to be Sunday when I inspected them. On the Sabbath there is always a more general congregation of them, and they don their best attire. Agent Hoffman assures me that he has here some 750 souls at distribution time, and at working seasons some 200 bucks.

The Commissioner's letter requires that I should give my views “as to what law can be enacted, or what regulations established, &c.” I have examined

with some care the laws now on the statute-books on Indian matters, and believe that with the single exception, suggested hesitatingly and with a full knowledge of the grave objections that exist, in my remarks upon the necessity of prompt punishment of murder, &c., there is no further necessity of legislation; it is only requisite that the existing laws shall be enforced. The subject of reservation regulations has already been adverted to.

As is well known, there have been no formal ratified treaties with the Indians, or extinguishment of title in this State, any more than by the inherent extinguishment conferred by the natural rights of man, evolved in the necessities of the continually incoming emigrants, who wish to occupy and develop the soil. The rolling tide of emigration in the westward course of empire must have room and verge; the old nomadic hunter state must no longer be considered; it is absorbed in the requirements of the universal civilization of the age. I have as much sympathy for the red man as his warmest friend. I could wish him the entire enjoyment of all his sylvan sports, his happy hunting grounds, even his occasional war pastime, polygamy, and all else that is not wickedly barbarous, but the progress of events' "manifest destiny" has made these things incompatible. Before setting apart yet unclaimed territories for him I must remember the crowded purlieus of our large cities on the Atlantic coast, thronged with starving adventurers from the more crowded cities of the mother country. Prolific mother! A race of agriculturists who would subsist and spare from the hunting ground of one Indian tribe.

The men of the past must give way to the men of the present; to a race superior in adaptation to their surroundings, and who are, withal, active and industrious, and willing "to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." After all, nations die like men. Where are the great nations, of whom these are an offshoot, whose ancestors built the ancient cities of Uxmal and Palenque, Tenochtitlan, Cholula, and those other cities lying under the shade of the mighty Orizaba? Their successors have been, until recently, travelling rapidly towards extinction. And where, as a nation, are the ancient Hebraic race, to whom all these were allied? for they are, no doubt, the descendants of the "lost tribes of Israel."

As for treaties, there would seem to be no authority in behalf of the Indians that could be erected into a "high contracting power," acting on behalf of any important number of them; there is no considerable number of cognate tribes even. The agreement made by Superintendent Wiley, a proper thing under the circumstances, was hardly to be so named. These Indians are inhabitants of a portion of the United States, and it is not easily seen how a treaty can be made with a people who are within our governmental area, inhabitants known in legislative parlance as "Indians untaxed." If admitted to be an *imperium in imperio*, they are still not foreign or independent, and what have they really to treat for?

In place of any poor views of mine, I trust I may be excused if I insert here a few words from an undoubted authority, quite relevant—Vattel, chapter 18, pages 160, 161. His opinion on the validity of Indian titles is thus recorded:

The law of nations only acknowledges the property and sovereignty of a nation over uninhabited countries of which they shall really, and in fact, take possession, in which they shall form settlements, or of which they shall make actual use. A nation may lawfully take possession of a part of a vast country, in which are found none but erratic nations, incapable, by the smallness of their numbers, to people the whole. The earth belongs to the human race in general, and was designed to furnish it with subsistence. If each nation had resolved from the beginning to appropriate to itself a vast country, that the people might live only by hunting, fishing, and wild fruits, our globe would not be sufficient to maintain a tenth part of its present inhabitants. People have not, then, deviated from the views of nature in confining the Indians within narrow limits.

And again, this admirable extract from the eloquent oration delivered by John

Quincy Adams, on the anniversary festival of the Sons of the Pilgrims, December 22, 1802. He says :

There are moralists who have questioned the right of the Europeans to intrude upon the possessions of the aborigines in any case, and under any limitations whatsoever. But have they maturely considered the whole subject ? The Indian right of possession itself stands, with regard to the greatest part of the country, upon a questionable foundation. Their cultivated fields, their constructed habitations, a space of ample sufficiency for their subsistence, and whatever they had annexed to themselves by personal labor, was undoubtedly by the laws of nature theirs. But what is the right of a huntsman to the forest of a thousand miles over, which he has accidentally ranged in quest of prey ? Shall the liberal bounties of Providence to the race of man be monopolized by one of ten thousand for whom they were created ? Shall the exuberant bosom of the common mother, amply adequate to the nourishment of millions, be claimed exclusively by a few hundreds of her offspring ? Shall the lordly savage not only disdain the virtues and enjoyments of civilization himself, but shall he control the civilization of a world ? Shall he forbid the wilderness to blossom like the rose ? Shall he forbid the oaks of the forest to fall before the axe of industry, and rise again transformed into the habitations of ease and elegance ? Shall he doom an immense region of the globe to perpetual desolation, and to hear the howlings of the tiger and the wolf silence forever the voice of human gladness ? Shall the fields and the valleys which a beneficent God has framed to teem with the life of innumerable multitudes be condemned to everlasting barrenness ? Shall the mighty rivers, poured out by the hands of nature as channels of communication between numerous nations, roll their waters in sullen silence and eternal solitude to the deep ? Have hundreds of commodious harbors, a thousand leagues of coast, and a boundless ocean, been spread in the front of this land, and shall every purpose of utility to which they could apply be prohibited by the tenant of the woods ? No, generous philanthropists ! Heaven has not been thus inconsistent in the works of his hands. Heaven has not thus placed at irreconcilable strife its moral laws with its physical creation.

Beyond the tracts actually occupied by the Indians, the vast territories of North America yet unsettled by the dominant race, known as the Indian country, belong to them by a tenure scarcely more reasonable than one which might claim the whaling resorts of the north Pacific for the exclusive use and undisturbed possession of the hardy mariners of Nantucket and New Bedford, by whom they were, through lack of competition, so long mainly monopolized.

Nevertheless, this benevolent and bounteous government has from the outset accorded to them the rights of possessors, and extended over them a paternal care which is most simply and admirably acknowledged in their appellation which styles the government "the great father."

The treaty of Fort Pitt with the Delawares, concluded September 17, 1778, provides that the Delaware nation shall as allies be furnished "with all the articles of clothing, utensils, and implements of war." It also guarantees to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their "territorial rights ;" and further it contemplates joining them with other tribes "to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress."

The treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded October 22, 1784, with the Six Nations, secures to them the peaceable possession of their lands, which are thereby bounded and defined.

The following treaties, and those of Hopewell and Holeyton, providing for payment of annuities, &c., fully inaugurated the settled policy on the part of the government, which time is improving and developing in the present reservation system, the only practicable and just one now to be pursued.

In the care and culture of the Indians this government has expended, since 1778 to the present, more than \$100,000,000 ; up to June 30, 1866, the amount was \$99,692,073 50 ; and so efficiently, that, with a few exceptional cases only, there has been no suffering among this improvident race.

I cannot avoid here expressing the reflection that contrasts so unfavorably the condition of the Indian races which should be under the care of the enlightened and wealthy kingdom of Great Britain ; I mean those in her East Indian colonies, where not unfrequently *whole districts* perish of famine, if the reports of the journals of the day can be credited. But I feel that I have already digressed too far.

The honorable Commissioner asks : " Which of the present reservations should be retained ? " I answer, in the northern part of the State, *Nome Cult*, with the limits before stated.

He asks : " What will it cost in the way of purchasing improvements of the settlers to enlarge one of the present reservations to a sufficient size to support the Indians ? " and, " What can probably be realized from the sale of the reservation, or reservations, which may be vacated ? " These two questions are difficult to answer with desirable accuracy. I can do no better than state my belief that a judicious disposal of Hoopa, Mendocino, and Nome Lacke, with the government improvements thereon, ought to provide a sufficient fund to compensate the settlers in Round valley for their improvements ; and by improvements I mean to include a fair allowance for breaking up the soil, and to transport thither the Indians, as well as to purchase in the southern part of the State a proper location for a reservation. Among offers of locations for this purpose I remember one from Albert Packard, esq., of Santa Barbara, which seemed favorable ; but having no time to examine any of such places I merely referred parties to the department.

The Tule river farm, at a reasonable figure, should have preference, principally because of Agent Hoffman's valuable improvements on government lands contiguous. But it should be remembered that there is no lack of spots quite as favorable in the broad area still unsettled in the lower part of the State.

In connection with the foregoing I would state that I can see no reason why the present is not the proper time to place *all* the abandoned reservations, with their improvements, in the market, in accordance with provisions of section 3 of act of April 8, 1864.

I desire to recommend also that the department take measures to withdraw from the public domain for its own uses, not only the tract on the Klamath, as recommended by Major Bowman, but an enlargement thereof to be governed by the natural boundaries, that a more critical examination would define as correct in view of all the interests concerned.

I have stated that the military force in the northern part of the State seemed inadequate, and upon this subject I had a conference with General Halleck, commanding the division of the Pacific, who agreed with me, but explained that representations to that effect had already been made, and that a regiment, the 8th cavalry, was in process of filling for service on this coast.

FINANCIAL.

In my letter of instructions the Commissioner says :

It is the policy of this department to make the Indians self sustaining. Those in California have reservations that are represented as being very fertile, and producing abundant crops, and it is thought that with proper management and due economy, the expense to the government of sustaining them would not be considerable ; that nothing but clothing and agricultural implements need be purchased.

After a pretty thorough investigation I must acknowledge concurrence in the above opinion.

All the improvements, repairs, fencing, and materials used on the reservation are mainly the product thereof, and the labor that of the employés and Indians, with the horses, mules, oxen, and teams of the government, so that very little expense would seem to accrue on this head.

The subsistence is in large excess. The property returns from July 1, 1866, to the close of the year show the produce of wheat to be 1,605,156 pounds ; this at three cents per pound would be \$48,154 65. About the time of my visit to the Tule River farm 100,000 pounds of wheat were sold to Mr. D. R. Douglas, a merchant of Visalia, deliverable at the farm, for \$2,500. This was a portion of the surplus products of that farm from the last harvest.

There would seem to be then only necessary an outlay for clothing and agricultural implements, and some smith's and carpenter's tools, in addition to the salaries and travelling expenses of superintendent and agents, and pay of the employes. Under efficient management and a continuous control of one capable head, the consequent increase of the surplus products faithfully and judiciously disposed of might be made to meet this outlay.

As to the expenditures for the years 1866, they have not "exceeded the appropriation," as I am informed and believe. I did not succeed in getting from Superintendent Maltby an account of that period until after my return from my southern trip and only three days before my departure from San Francisco, as the account was not ready upon my previous application. The account shows an unexpended balance of \$5,654 71 on the 30th day of September; but, as the last quarter's appropriation is not yet credited—it not yet being received or due—nor the amount of unpaid indebtedness entered, I could, of course, form no exact idea of yearly expenditures. I was unable to see Superintendent Maltby again, after having examined the account, as he was over the bay at a camp-meeting, and did not return previous to my departure for this city.

In default, therefore, of an explanation and an exact exhibit, the following is submitted as an approximate. Wherever the sums are exact it will be stated.

Estimate of receipts and expenditures, year ending September 30, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

The annual appropriations for California are as follows:

For superintendent, his clerk, and four agents	\$12,600 00
For general incidental expenses, including travelling expenses of the superintendent	7,500 00
For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools	55,000 00
For pay of one physician, one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer, and one carpenter on each of the four reservations . . .	12,000 00
Total appropriation, exact	87,100 00
Total receipts from sales of excess products, with the rent of abandoned reservations, and all other sources; receipts from hire of government teams, mules, &c., at \$9,000 gold, or say in currency, estimated	12,900 00
Total available for Indian service	100,000 00

By this it would seem that the entire amount available for the year's service is \$100,000, currency.

EXPENDITURES.

Of this is expended for salaries of superintendent and clerk, agents and employes—omitting pay of physicians where none are employed—exact	\$23,400 00
For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, supposing a considerable natural increase and considering the quantity of fish and other food, the apparently small amount of beef killed and the few Indians to eat it—estimated	10,000 00
For clothing, in view of the naked condition of the Indians generally and the character of that worn by those who were tolerably dressed (cast-off white)—estimated	10,000 00

For teams and farming tools, including smith and carpenter's tools, upon careful inventory—estimated	\$11,500 00
For rent of farms at Tule river and Smith river—exact	2,948 00
The next item, for general incidental expenses, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, &c., being the only other item remaining, must be charged with the balance—exact	42,152 00
	<hr/> 100,000 00 <hr/>

MEMO.—Of the \$2,948 item, \$1,948 is coin; and I should explain that, in estimating the price of wheat at three cents per pound, I have had in view, to arrive at an equitable valuation, what government has been obliged to pay. About two years since 40,000 pounds of wheat, purchased under proposals and contract for use in Hoopa valley, for Indian service, cost the government *four dollars in coin* per bushel, or, as nearly as I can estimate, *twelve cents* per pound in currency, and there was only one proposal received at that! It is my impression that there was at the time a surplus on hand, both at Round valley and at Tule river reservation. Also, in estimated "receipts," I have omitted mention of sums received for the Indians' service from neighboring settlers, or by the Indians themselves for such service, which, in either case, should prove a *credit* to the government against the cost of their care, as should any sums received for range and pasturage upon the reservation lands of stock belonging to individuals. The contracts for employment of the reservation Indians (and, as far as possible, also the outside Indians) with settlers and others, should be made only through the agents, who should charge themselves with the interests of the Indians, and see that they get fair wages and payment.

In the estimate of consumption of "cattle for beef and milk," I have considered the facilities that apparently exist for their favorable purchase in this cattle country, in the lower or southern portions of which hundreds of thousands are still annually slaughtered for their hides and tallow alone, and where often large droves of them are driven into the ocean and destroyed simply to save pasturage to sustain the remainder of the innumerable herds.

As for clothing, I was surprised to see so many of the brighter young dandy bucks on the reservations, particularly at Hoopa, dressed in shabby genteel black suits, not ill looking but for the incongruity of a bunch of bright feathers in a stove-pipe hat, or two or three gay cravats or neck-ties worn necklace-wise. I presume this must be a portion of the old clo' procured by proclamation of Superintendent Hanson to the good people of California in 1863.

They are very fond of dress, and I think would be more careful of the clothing provided by the government, if it were of brighter and more attractive colors. This is another of Major Bowman's suggestions, supported by military reasons which it is not policy to publish.

In submitting this hasty collation of "field-notes," taken *en route*, and mainly written up on the steamers during my homeward voyage, I cannot forbear expressing my regret that time did not serve to enable me to have paid more attention to the manner as well as the matter thereof, by revision and arrangement, which I had intended to make after reaching this point. But, in compliance with the desire expressed by you in our interview on Saturday, that I should render an account of my stewardship at the earliest practicable moment, I present it at once, with this apology only for its crudities, and fearing that there may be errors of omission in the overlooking of some important items, and of commission in the, perhaps, prolixity of others. I can only add that I have industriously endeavored to comply with my written instructions and the verbal addenda in explanation by the office, to give as exact a picture of affairs and the country as possible; and I am sure I have spared no pains either in the

prosecution of my mission or in this attempt to convey the impressions I have received.

Before closing, I would beg permission for myself and on behalf of the department to return thanks for the uniform attention of those with whom my duties brought me in contact. To my old friend J. Ross Browne, to Major Bowman, for various suggestions, information and facilities; also, to Captains Pollock, Jordan, and Appleton, for ready and prompt facilities; to Judge Wyman and Messrs. Westmoreland, Crane, Martin, and Middlemas, of Eureka; Messrs. Reason Wiley, Greenbaum, Brizzard, and Van Roseum, of Arcata; Andrew Snyder, of Klamath river; Dugan and Wall, and Darby and Saville, of Crescent City; Colonel Curtis, of Los Angeles, commanding southern military district; to the department officials of the State generally; and also to General Halleck and E. B. Vreeland, esq., of San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Commissioner, your obedient servant,

ROBT J. STEVENS,

Special Commissioner, &c.

Hon. LEWIS V. BOGY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of indebtedness incurred by Austin Wiley, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, and remaining unpaid at the close of his term of office. May 5, 1865; rearranged for convenience of examination.

Vouchers.	Name.	For what object.	Amount.
1	William Bryson	Services.....	\$625 00
24	J. C. Carey	do	126 00
25	J. A. Whaley	do	135 00
26	B. P. McConnaha.....	do	130 00
50	George Dalton	do	100 00
51	N. A. Potter	do	15 60
53	Wm. E. Lovett.....	do	335 00
55	George L. Hoffman	do	960 00
84	Austin Wiley	do	1,987 40
87	C. A. Murdock	do	760 00
2	Darby & Saville	Rents	555 55
3	L. W. Jones	do	197 77
4	Henry Smith	do	218 50
5	Henry Smith	do	66 00
82	A. B. Hotaling	do	1,661 66
86	M. Ullman	do	238 00
54	California Steam Navigation Co..	Travelling expenses	35 00
56	George L. Hoffman	do	139 00
88	Wm. E. Lovett.....	do	338 00
85	J. Holladay	Transportation	185 62
89	A. W. McPherson	do	71 00
6	Gordon & Dickenson.....	Sundries	54 45
7	M. Smythe.....	do	25 65
8	Selig & Brother	do	51 46
9	F. Van Pelt.....	do	53 50
10	Jasper Houck	do	28 00
11	Kingsbury & Malone	do	28 00
12	Dugan & Wall	do	18 00
13	Jasper Houck	do	14 00
14	Kingsbury & Malone	do	14 00
15	D. M. Dorman	do	217 00
22	Robert White	do	430 86
23	Do.....	do	70 30

Abstract of indebtedness incurred by Austin Wiley, &c.—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	For what object.	Amount.
28	A. Goldsmith.....	Sundries	889 07
29	Do	do	63 75
30	J. H. Blair.....	do	58 00
31	James Johnson.....	do	240 00
32	Wm. M. Scott.....	do	1,420 62
33	H. W. Lake.....	do	807 25
34	T. G. Campbell.....	do	683 00
35	T. J. Newkirk.....	do	2,055 10
36	A. Norton.....	do	5,425 66
37	B. Adams.....	do	142 80
38	J. McGregor.....	do	2,142 00
39	L. C. Beckwith.....	do	1,455 96
40	Do	do	1,373 34
41	R. Wiley.....	do	53 20
42	B. Lack.....	do	1,525 28
43	Campbell & Johnson.....	do	759 50
44	H. W. Lake.....	do	138 75
45	S. Bolls.....	do	13 25
46	John Magee.....	do	252 00
47	J. Goller.....	do	40 50
48	John Wilson.....	do	45 00
49	H. J. Yarrow.....	do	90 00
52	Tomlinson & Co.....	do	14 25
57	D. R. Douglas.....	do	133 02
58	T. P. Johnson.....	do	480 00
59	T. R. Lavers.....	do	56 00
60	H. Cooker.....	do	24 12
61	W. Mathews.....	do	30 87
63	McFarlane, Pass Road.....	do	21 33
64	Do	do	23 33
65	Thomas Boyce.....	do	27 00
66	D. E. Gordon.....	do	45 00
67	Wyman & Bohall.....	do	54 00
68	F. McCrellish & Co.....	do	43 00
69	J. M. Wilkinson.....	do	41 67
70	Dodge & Phillips.....	do	1,069 16
71	Crane & Brigham.....	do	189 00
72	Do	do	88 80
73	Do	do	87 10
74	H. P. Wakelee.....	do	57 45
75	J. Stratman.....	do	6 00
76	Hucks & Lambert.....	do	17 28
77	G. B. Hitchcock & Co.....	do	37 55
78	C. Clayton & Co.....	do	200 32
79	Main & Winchester.....	do	392 37
80	J. D. Arthur & Son.....	do	599 15
81	N. O. Warhouse.....	do	13 80
83	R. T. Reynolds & Co.....	do	10 50

With regard to vouchers Nos. 1, 53, 55, 84, 87, they seem to be for regular salaried services under the law. I am satisfied that the persons whose names are attached did perform the services. If they have not been paid, they should be.

Vouchers 2, 3, 4, 5, 82, and 86, for rents. All these claims have about the same merit, voucher 82 being the only one needing special mention. Storm's ranch was, I am informed and believe, a necessity at the time it was taken. I do not consider the rental under all circumstances unreasonable. It appears that Superintendent Maltby did not, upon assuming his position, annul the contract, as would have been his duty if it seemed to him unnecessary or unrea-

sonable, but continued it until the expiration of the lease, thereby indorsing its propriety. I therefore feel obliged to class it with the rest. All of these it seems to me are just claims, and should be paid.

Vouchers 24, 25, 26, services as appraisers. I judge these to be the parties, Messrs. Carey, Whaley, and McConnaha, appraisers, appointed by authority of the government to appraise at Hoopa valley, and they should be paid.

Vouchers 54, 56, and 88, for travelling expenses, have the same merit. If there is any technical obstacle in the way of their payment the department can judge better than myself of its force.

Vouchers 85 and 89, transportation same as above.

Vouchers 50, 51, 60, 69, services same as above.

Voucher 6, to close of list, embracing all the remainder, (except 70, which I failed to examine,) I have classed under the head of sundries. These were the most difficult and tedious. I examined books for original charges whenever I could do so. In many places in the interior they kept no books, and there was no record, as far as the creditors were concerned, of indebtedness save their memory. Some of the creditors in the interior I could not meet; to cover these cases, I had only the books of the late Superintendent Wiley, his explanations, and the statements of Mr. Murdock, his clerk; also the opinion of Superintendent Maltby, and his clerk, in regard to prices, and the probable necessity that existed for the purchase, and other responsible parties, merchants, and others who have corroborated testimony as to value. The creditors, so far as I know them personally, are highly respectable. Many of them, like Main and Winchester, and J. D. Arthur and Son, have sold the government hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods. They say that they have been obliged to put on an increased price in the same ratio with the depreciation of "greenbacks," everything being on a gold basis in the State. The claims are all just, and should be paid.

I append here, as pertinent to the foregoing, the following copy of a letter furnished me by Mr. Wiley:

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., October 27, 1865.

SIR: In transmitting a list of the indebtedness remaining unpaid at the expiration of my term of office, I deem it but just to myself to offer some explanation concerning it.

The amount by the abstract herewith transmitted is \$35,607 12. Had the appropriation from the 1st of January been placed at my disposal the proportion to May 5, when I was relieved, would have been \$26,909 72, which would have reduced the indebtedness to \$8,697 40, and if the amount of the expenses necessarily incurred since May 5, in settling up my business, (\$2,368 40,) be deducted, \$6,329 will remain as the actual amount of indebtedness incurred in excess of the anticipated appropriation. To this should be added \$150 paid for salary of clerk for the month of April by my successor.

By reference to the list, it will be seen that over \$20,000 of the indebtedness was incurred at the Hoopa reservation, where the expenses of the service have been unusually large, as we were obliged not only to purchase provisions for the Indians, but buy seed for the new crop, and to hire teams to put it in.

I would respectfully refer you to my letter of January 12, 1865, which accompanies the estimate of funds required for first and second quarters 1865, in which I stated the demands for funds in Hoopa, and specially estimated for \$24,000 for this purpose. The establishing of a reservation necessitates a considerable outlay of money, and though in the case of Hoopa it has been from a variety of causes extraordinarily large, it has been legitimately incurred, and has by reason of the cessation of hostilities which followed as a result, saved for the government ten times the amount, and established a peace that has given new life to that portion of the State, and security to a community which before was waste and desolate from Indian hostilities. Had it not been for this unusual event my appropriation, with the funds received from sales of produce, would have proved sufficient to have met the demands of the service.

Again, I was relieved at a most unfavorable time for a fair showing of my indebtedness, for the expense of putting in the spring crops and furnishing the summer supplies had all been incurred. As one instance, at Hoopa reservation, 41 head of beef cattle had been purchased on the 4th of May, at an expense of \$1,373 34, and only three head of the lot had been slaughtered when I was relieved. Similar instances might be cited to more than cover

the balance of my indebtedness. I consider it safe to say that had I received the funds appropriated for the first and second quarters 1865, and been relieved at the expiration of that time, I should not have owed a dollar.

I can see no reason why the appropriation for my portion of the first and second quarters could not have been placed in my successor's hands for the payment of the accounts incurred by me as far as it would go. The delay has worked injustice to the creditors, and injured the standing and credit of the department, which I have labored to build up. I again urge in the strongest terms that immediate provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness embraced in the accompanying list. The accounts are all certified to as being correct and just either by commissioned agents or myself; they were contracted in good faith, and should be paid at once. If any of the accounts are found incorrect or unjust the officer certifying to them and his bondsman are liable and should suffer, but not the private individual who has sold his goods or performed the service, trusting to the faith of the agents of the government.

Any additional proof required to any of the accounts can be obtained, and will be forwarded when applied for. I would beg leave to refer to any or all of our delegation in Congress. These gentlemen are more or less familiar with the condition of affairs in this superintendency, and I would be pleased to have them examine my accounts if it is thought desirable by the department.

Trusting that this matter may receive the early attention of your office, and that no additional delay may occur, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,

Late Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The schedule of suspended accounts of the late Superintendent Wiley, with his explanations thereof, I have already handed in, with my remarks and certificate of indorsement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. STEVENS,

Special Commissioner Indian Department.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 32.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, ARIZONA TERRITORY,

La Paz, October 2, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for 1866 of the condition of Indian affairs in my superintendency:

COLORADO RIVER INDIANS.

The Indians on the Colorado are now composed of the entire tribes of Yumas and Mojaves, and a portion of the tribe of Yavapais, or Apache Mojaves. I will briefly allude to the condition and operations of these tribes separately.

The Yumas.—This tribe occupies the left bank of the Colorado, from the southern boundary of the Territory to about 30 miles above Fort Yuma, but are concentrated mostly at Arizona City, thence crossing to Fort Yuma.

They have participated in the distribution of goods, agricultural implements, and seeds made during the year past, but their portion was so meagre as to be of little service to them. They have been thoroughly peaceful and quiet during the year past, no suspicion of duplicity ever having attached to them. They have raised this season a considerable quantity of corn, pumpkins, and melons, for all of which they find a ready market at the fort, too ready, in fact, for in disposing of their corn they deprive themselves of the better portion of their winter supplies. Many of this tribe gain their livelihood by the performance of menial services for the officers and soldiers at the fort, or by the prostitution of their women to the baser passions of the whites generally. This latter degrad-

ing vice is carried to a fearful extent among this people, and is already bearing evidence of its unhappy consequences in a falling off in the population of births, in disease, and death.

The tribe numbers about 2,000 souls.

The Mojaves.—This tribe claims both banks of the Colorado, almost from the northern boundary of the Territory to Bradshaw's ferry, some six miles below La Paz. Their principal point of concentration is Fort Mojave, but they are much scattered along the river, between this place and the fort. There are, perhaps, from 600 to 800 in the vicinity of La Paz, a portion of whom have planted this season on the reservation. An unusual rise in the river destroyed their first planting, and rendered the second too late to permit of its being extensive; yet of this latter planting, although they did not get any seed into the ground until about the 25th of July, the yield has proved excellent. The land planted by this tribe on the reservation this season does not exceed 20 acres all told, much of it in scattered patches of a few square yards each, that happen to be clear of growing bushes, and drift left by the falling waters. In planting they scoop out a little hole with a butcher knife, in which the seed is placed and covered. Cultivation consists only in chopping down such weeds as threaten to overtop and shade their crop; they never stir the ground either before or after planting. What success has attended the agricultural operations of this tribe higher up on the river towards and at Fort Mojave, I am unable to say, the condition of the treasury of the superintendency not permitting a personal investigation of the matter, either on the part of myself or the special agent. The war between the Mojaves and Chimehueves still continues, and has resulted during the season in the killing of six or eight on either side, but the high water of the Colorado river, by rendering its passage difficult, has prevented for several months past any operations of a serious nature on the part of either tribe against the other. The Mojaves number at present about 4,000.

The Yavupais.—These Indians are not properly a river tribe, as but a small proportion reside thereon. A few under their head chief Qua-shack-a-mah have lived upon the reservation this season and have planted a small crop there, but the majority of them range the country to the east from Williams Fork nearly to the Sonora line. They are a mixed tribe, as one of their names indicates, with more of the Apache than the Mojave in them, as is evidenced by the return of many who were once induced to settle down quietly upon the river to the roaming, predatory habits of the Apache. Many persons, both here and at Prescott, are disposed to consider this tribe as largely represented in the late raid made at Skull valley upon a train of loaded wagons, a report of which was forwarded you August 27. For further evidence of the unfriendliness of a portion of this tribe, I refer you to the accompanying report of special agent Colonel Fendge. A point of concentration for these Indians is in the Castle Dome mountains, some thirty-five miles in a northeast direction from Fort Yuma. A small party from that vicinity came in this season upon the Colorado, about thirty miles above the fort, and planted a small crop. What success attended their planting I have not learned. They number only about 800.

The Hualapais.—This tribe occupies the country back of the Colorado river bottom, to and beyond the meridian of Prescott, ranging north to the Nevada line, and south nearly to the right bank of Williams Fork. They have been considered as in a state of war with the whites for more than a year past. An attempt was made last spring through Triteba, the head chief of the Mojaves, to arrange a peace with these Indians, which promised success, but the unprovoked murder of one of their most influential chiefs by a party of whites resulted in the breaking off of all negotiations and a renewal of the war. But the damage to our citizens, so far arising therefrom, has been more the result of apprehension than of direct infliction, though the latter has been considerable. Within the limits of the range of this tribe exist the richest mines of gold, silver, and copper

that have yet been discovered in our Territory, some of which compared favorably in their prospecting with the richest of the Pacific coast. Many claims had been entered upon these veins or ledges, and the owners had gone to a very considerable expense in prospecting them and procuring machinery with which to work them, but the larger portion are now abandoned in consequence of these hostilities, and those who continue to work do so at a great disadvantage, from the necessity of being so constantly on their guard against the wily enemy. The Hualapais are supposed to number about 2,500.

The Moquis.—This tribe is located in the northeastern portion of the Territory. They are reported as being peaceful and friendly. Their condition the past season has been represented to me as wretched in the extreme, with little prospect for improvement during the coming year, except through the assistance of the government. They are supposed to number about 3,000.

The Apaches.—This name is given to the Indians occupying nearly the whole of the eastern half of the Territory. They bear many local names, and a few divisions of them are sufficiently large to entitle them to the consideration of distinct tribes; such, for instance, as the Tontus, whose boundaries to the west touch upon those of the Hualapais and Yavapais, and with whom they are on the most friendly terms. No presents of any kind have latterly been made these tribes by the general government, nor are there any treaty stipulations with them. The condition of war between them and the whites has become an understood matter.

The Pimas, Maricopas, Papagos, and Tame Apaches.—These tribes are under the special agency of Mr. M. O. Davidson, whose reports direct to your department I presume, contain all the necessary information concerning them. Never having received a communication from Mr. Davidson since he entered upon the duties of his agency, I am uninformed as to the present condition or prospects of these Indians. A letter from you of June 15, received September 26, requesting me to take immediate steps for the enlargement of the boundaries of the reservation belonging to the Pimas and Maricopas, necessitates a visit on my part to that locality, at which time I will make it my duty to gain all the information possible concerning the Gila river tribes. Since the United States came into possession of this country there have been no attempts made, either by the agents of the government or by any of the religious denominations, to establish schools or churches among any of the tribes of the Territory. The Pimas and Maricopas, and possibly the Moquis, are in condition now to receive and cherish such institutions in their midst, for they have settled homes, and, as in the case of the Gila Indians, are somewhat advanced in the modes of civilized life. The Yumas and Mojaves are noted for their docile, tractable dispositions, and should they ever become located upon permanent reservations, should they ever gain the requisite of a fixed home, the establishment of schools and churches among them would be a matter of easy accomplishment.

The experiences of this season have proved beyond doubt, were evidence on the subject still wanting, the thorough capability of the lands of the Colorado River valley for all the purposes of agriculture in every case where water can be made to reach the surface. To depend upon the annual overflow is somewhat hazardous, for lands reached by it one year may not be again for several, or they may be so deeply submerged as to be unavailable for planting during the season. There are thousands of acres in the reservation which the overflow from the river never reaches, but which the artificial application of water would render as productive as any of the lands that are naturally overflowed. A system of irrigation would give this advantage. By controlling the application of water in time and quantity, two crops could be raised in one year from the same land. Of this fact there can be no question. Mr. A. F. Waldemar, a civil engineer by profession, whose estimate for the survey and location of the irrigating canal and ditches on the Colorado reservation is already on file in

your office, pronounces decidedly upon the success of such an undertaking, and gives the assurance that, when properly completed, the works would be subject to no greater percentage of casualties than are those of the same class in other countries. Mr. Waldemar has travelled through the irrigated districts of Lombardy and France, and has made the structure of such works a special study. His opinion upon the subject, therefore, is entitled to some consideration.

The country claimed by the Hualapais and Yavapais is quite extensive, their title to which is perhaps as perfect as was that of any tribe whose lands the government has ever purchased. This country is now partly occupied by our citizens, and it is contrary to the experience of the past, in any part of our Union, that peace, under such circumstances, should exist between the two races of occupants. Those of our people who have been driven from their possessions by these Indians, or who have in any way been losers by their depredations, are going to permit no opportunity to pass to recover their property or to revenge themselves for its loss. The feeling has already become deep seated among the whites, that if these tribes are not shortly cared for by the government a war of extermination against them will have to be inaugurated. Should this war result, the wishes and intentions of the government in regard to these tribes will be for the time being entirely ignored, and it will continue until the means fail or the end is accomplished. It needs but another act or two of Indian atrocity to exasperate the whites to active organized measures of retaliation, wherein the barbarity of the Indian will, if possible, be excelled. It must be confessed that the treatment of these Indians by the government has not been heretofore in exact accordance with justice or humanity. It has permitted its citizens to overrun and possess themselves of their best lands, without having so much as proposed to them any compensation therefor, except that of a few acres upon the Colorado, which it kindly offers some day to help them improve and teach them to cultivate. Insignificant as is the compensation offered, I firmly believe that they could be induced to accept it if government would only take such steps as would convince them of its sincerity. They have been on friendly terms with the Mojaves, have known the high hopes these Indians have entertained in regard to their settlement on the Great Colorado reservation and their bitter disappointment, and have learned, therefore, to distrust any promises for their own benefit emanating from the same sources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LEIHY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 33.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
La Paz, Arizona Territory, July 15, 1867.

SIR: You will please receive the following, which I have the honor to transmit, as my annual report of Indian affairs within the Arizona superintendency.

On the 19th day of December, 1866, I arrived at this place to assume superintendent's duties, and found the office vacant by the death of my immediate predecessor, the late Superintendent Leighy, at the hands of the Apaches.

The massacre of Mr. Leighy and his clerk, Mr. Everts, occurred on the 18th of November last while they were travelling without escort from the capital to La Paz, at a place known as Bell's Corner, about 45 miles this side of Prescott.

Late disclosures from prisoners made by the military acting against hostile Indians determine that the Tonta Apaches committed the deed; that it was not

premeditated by them—was done under the belief on their part (by sudden thought, seeing Leighy's unprotected state, and finding themselves able) that the killing of him, whom they regarded as a great chief among the whites, would so terrify our citizens as to cause an evacuation of their territory by the whites. It is said in the testimony that the horrible mutilations of the bodies were made to add greater terror of the savages.

From the fact that Mr. Leighy had a portion of his official papers with him, which were burnt by the Indians, the financial condition of the superintendency could only be discovered by reference to claimants and some accounts made out and on hand, found in the office.

The statement of such indebtedness, amounting to \$14,590 20, has already been received in your office and found reserved from appropriation of last fiscal year; are in the treasury for their settlement.

Since the last annual report from this superintendency our relations with the hostile tribes of Arizona are substantially unchanged, other than the Hualapais, who have been accounted by the department as belonging to the Colorado river district, and within the agency of Colonel Fendge, are in hostile attitude, and known to be as unrelentingly implacable as the Apaches. I have had no intercourse with any of that tribe, and their suppression is included in the operations of the military.

Inasmuch as the military of the district have not made official correspondence with this office during the year, I cannot authentically advise you of their progress in subjugating the hostiles. By outside information I learn that scouting parties have been in some instances successful in their encounters, but I do not find that any emphatic success, such as crushing out or bringing to peace whole tribes, or even bands, have been effected.

Repeated and daring instances of depredations continue to be reported in the neighborhood of Prescott, on the Verde, on the Prescott and Hardyville road, and on the Prescott and La Paz road, by successful attacks on trains, mails and travellers, and by plundering, killing and routing the owners, drivers and passengers. It may properly be stated that the interior of the Territory, away from the posts, is at present in as insecure a condition as at any time heretofore.

These statements are not to be understood as animadverting on the military; on the contrary, I acknowledge repeated courtesies, both official and private, from the commanding officer of the department; but as the Indian and military departments are radically separate under the existing systems, there are no official requirements extant providing for a correspondence between the two to effect unity of action.

I believe that the interest of the government would be better served if such cooperation and correspondence were established and made the policy.

As an instance in point, the commander of the adjoining district (district of Prescott) on the 26th of April, in his general order No. 3, included the peaceful Mohaves of the Colorado in his list of hostiles.

You have been furnished with a copy of this order. This order and order No. 4 seemed to have been issued under the mistaken impression that the reservation of the Colorado was in condition for their present occupancy. Upon this point the general commanding could easily have made himself informed.

These orders, however, did not exist long enough to cause serious trouble, the same having been ordered revised by the commanding general of the department. Neither in this report do I wish to be understood that the military have been remiss in their exertions.

It is but within a few months that additional troops have been placed in the field, and as the enemy are numerous, active, wary, without fixed residences, inured and familiar to the country, and travel in squads, and their whereabouts are not known till they strike, a campaign to be fully successful should be made with many troops, perhaps in numbers exceeding the enemy, and attacking in

every converging point. In an immense territory like this a few troops, though successful in individual encounters, effect little toward the full quelling of the hostiles, and in my belief, unless a campaign is conducted as General McDowell officially expressed in a plan, "action offensive persistent, combined and simultaneous," the Apache war will be interminable.

During my incumbency of this superintendency I have devoted my time especially to the case of the Indians of the Colorado. It would have been gratifying to me to have made a visit to the tribes of the Gila country, viz: the Pinos, Maricopas and Papagos, but they being reported self-sustaining and in a satisfactory condition, I have remained chiefly in this section, finding that the Mohaves and Yavapais more especially needed my personal supervision.

In discharging the wishes of the department towards them I have received much assistance from Special Agent Fendge.

By the enumeration as reported by Agent Fendge, which is as correct an estimate as can be made in absence of actual census, (which census it is impossible to make as the bands are scattered) the Mohaves number 4,000, the Yemas 2,000, and the Yavapais 2,000 souls.

There is no reason to suppose that any of these tribes are disaffected, though in the case of the Yavapais it is believed by some people engaged in transportation on the roads that some bands or members of the tribe co-operate with the Tontos in their depredations. I am not warranted in confirming this belief.

Since last spring I have been encouraging the Mohaves and Yavapais to move on the Colorado reservation to make their present summer plantings, and to remain permanently.

About 750, comprising Iretabas band of Mohaves, and Onashaeamas band of Yavapais, are now there. The remainder of the band of Mohaves, comprising the most numerous part, are yet at their original homes near and about Fort Mohave, on the Colorado.

From accounts given of these Indians received here, they are understood to be the most substantial part of the Mohaves, as shown by their regular planting at fixed places, their independence of support from the superintendency, as well as their peaceful intercourse with our citizens.

It is desirable that they should be brought on the reservation soon, but I have not deemed it advisable to peremptorily require them to come on till after the present planting is ended, as the reservation is not in order for their support, and they can be more successful in their crops by planting in their accustomed places in their accustomed manner.

I am advised by your office of an appropriation of \$50,000, made by the last Congress for constructing an irrigating ditch on the Colorado reservation, and have received instructions to commence the work. At this writing the first instalment of funds for the purpose have not come to hand according to advice, perhaps owing to irregularities of Arizona mails.

I refer you to the fact, that by recommendations of all my predecessors, supported by sufficient expert testimony, the tract of land of 75,000 acres, from "corner rock" to "half-way bend," is regarded as being every way adequate for reservation purposes, and that the *sine qua non* of success exists in the fact of bringing water in by a ditch from the Colorado river.

This judgment is based upon the report of Lieutenant Ives, of the United States Exploring Expedition, made in 18—, wherein he gives the fall of the land in the distance as 54 feet, or nearly two feet to the mile.

If this statement is correct the fall is sufficient, and the reservation will be a success. But before expending sums of importance on the work I have deemed it best to incur a small expense in making a confirmatory survey of the country, and to that end have employed a competent civil engineer for the work. He will proceed with his survey as soon as the present freshet of the Colorado river subsides.

Upon my reception of his report your office will be promptly apprised. His report being satisfactory I will proceed to open the reservation with every despatch at my command; and that you may facilitate my labor I trust that you will forward the appropriations promptly.

I am satisfied from all reports and superficial examination of the reservation, that this year's appropriation of \$50,000 will be insufficient for constructing the ditch, building the necessary houses for an agency, &c. Congress has been repeatedly apprised that it would require \$150,000 for the work, and I trust that your office will, at the next session, secure the balance.

The fall of the river being so light, and the work at the river opening, or head of the ditch, involving a cut of about 16 feet in depth, running from that depth of cut for near 14 miles before the water will be available at the surface, and the ditch being required to be dug on the side of a "mesa," (table land,) composed of a concrete gravel, will give you some idea of the insufficiency of the current appropriation.

I conceive that when put in order the Colorado reservation will be of ample capacity to sustain all the tribes of the Colorado river country, as well as such bands of hostiles north of the Gila river as may be subdued by the military and placed and kept thereon.

Keeping in view that a district of the reservation will be required for such now hostile bands, and knowing the wandering and restless character of the Indian, his native indisposition for systematic labor, his prodigality, and the important point that he should be confined to his own territory under restricted intercourse with white men, to save him from contaminating influences to which he so easily yields, I deem that the civic authority should be supported by sufficient military force to maintain within the reservation such police regulations as the department shall establish to enforce labor, and prevent their now unrestricted wandering without their country.

To make my reservation successful, more especially one like this, where the Indians in their normal condition have no conception of being confined down to regular duties, or of necessity of plodding labor for future and continued supply of food, an effective police force should be maintained to hold them to their work and force their labor into direct channels.

The idea has previously been pertinently stated in an official report "to place the Indians upon reservations, with a distinct understanding that they are to remain there, and the necessary power to enforce a strict compliance with such understanding is a stupendous farce." Believing, therefore, in the necessity of troops for such duty on the Colorado reservation, on the 12th June last I communicated with Colonel Lovell, military commander of this district, and made a requisition for one company of infantry.

The reply of the colonel stated that he was unable to supply the requisition for want of troops, but that he had favorably referred the same to headquarters. I would be pleased that you co operate in this matter to obtain from the War Office troops sufficient for such duty on the reservation, to enforce the laws concerning Indian country, and the regulation of the Indian Bureau, and this superintendency.

During the past half year I issued presents of dry goods, purchased in New York, to the Yavapais and Mohaves, through Colonel Fendge to the Yumas, and I sent to Agent Ruggles a proportion of the invoice for the Maricopas and Pimos. The amount was small in quantity for so many Indians, (\$2,216 44 prime cost,) but all was received thankfully, in evidence of the thoughtfulness of the government for its Arizona red children.

I have also assisted the Indians of the Colorado, more especially the bands responding to the call to go on the reservation, with subsistence, corn, beans, flour, &c., which has greatly tended to the alleviation of their wants, and

restrained their roamings. The amount and value of such issues appears upon my accounts submitted.

I am happy to state that no indebtedness exists against this superintendency other than the sum before-mentioned of \$4,590 20, for which funds are on hand as stated, and from the appropriation of \$20,000 for the past year I am able to carry forward the sum of \$1,580 80, applicable on the new fiscal year.

A difficulty of long standing, that caused war between the Mohaves of the left bank of the Colorado river and the Chemehuevis of the right bank, opposite the lands of the Mohaves, which engendered serious danger to isolated white settlers and travellers, was adjusted at the superintendency on the 21st March ultimo.

At my request delegations of the influential members of the tribes assembled, and, after full deliberations, consented to a written agreement of peace, which I officially witnessed.

A copy of this convention has been furnished your office.

So far both tribes are carrying out the agreement in good faith.

I enclose to you the annual report of Special Agent Fendge, with his statistical papers accompanying.

At this writing I have not received the annual report of Special Agent Ruggles, nor have I any communication or account from him later than 9th March ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DENT,

Superintendent Indian Affairs Arizona Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 34.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

La Paz, Arizona Territory, July 23, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as supplemental to my annual report dated July 15, 1867. Since its transmission I have received from Special Agent Levi Ruggles, in charge of the Pimos, Maricopas, and Papagos, his report for 1867, with statistical tables of crops, value of property, population, &c., prepared under rule of the department, original of which I herewith enclose.

It appears by the agent's report that his tribes present a first-class agricultural showing, and in presence of the fact that they are not indebted to the government for any substantial previous aid, perhaps a better showing of condition of tribes included in one agency cannot be found within the limits of your department. By his report, "the amount of grain, wheat, corn and beans produced and sold by the Pimos alone was, as near as could be estimated, one million five hundred thousand pounds, which, at two cents per pound, (about the average price for which it could be sold,) would amount to \$300,000."

Referring to his statistical returns of farming, I find that his showing is for his four tribes, numbering 12,870 souls:

39,500 bushels wheat, value.....	\$47, 799
14,933 bushels corn, value	16, 914
4,333 bushels beans, value.....	5, 199
1,150 tons pumpkins, value.....	1, 150

71, 062

This inconsistency between his report and tables was overlooked by the agent. It is a well-known fact, however, that the Pimos in particular are normally farmers, and do produce ample for their sustenance, and sell largely of corn, beans, and wheat, which find consumption within the Territory. They should be encouraged by presents of agricultural implements of American manufacture, and have the assistance of a resident practical farmer. With such aid there is no doubt but that they would make great and solid progress in this occupation. Upon receipt of funds which can be applied to such purchase, I will place the agent with the necessary articles for distribution. I respectfully recommend your sanction for the employment of one farmer for that agency, at a compensation of a thousand dollars per annum.

As to the agent's suggestion to increasing the area of his reservation, I will state that this office is not furnished with any other information on this point than is contained within the present report, as he states that your office is already possessed of the full reasons to the enlargement. I defer the case without comment to your decision. Agent Ruggles's remarks as to the employment of a teacher for the Pimos and Maricopas, at a salary of \$500 per annum, I regard as pertinent, and indorse his recommendation that he be allowed to expend \$800 in fitting up a building for school purposes, and that he be allowed to expend \$300 for books, stationery, &c. The report of the agent which accompanies this will furnish you with much interesting information concerning the Indians under his charge, and I regard that no tribes will be more appreciative of the beneficence of the government than the friendly tribes of south Arizona. I earnestly urge your special attention to their advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DENT,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 35.

OFFICE COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,

La Paz, Arizona Territory, June 30, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following annual report pertaining to my agency, for the year ending June 30, 1867 :

The tribes of the Colorado river agency are four in number, and extend along the river from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory, a distance of over 300 miles. Scattered as these tribes are over so vast an extent of country, it is impracticable to procure an accurate census of them, but from the most authentic sources of information which I have found accessible in relation to this matter, it is believed that the following is a close approximation to the truth :

Yumas	2, 000
Yavapais or Apache Mohaves	2, 000
Mohaves	4, 000
Hualapais	1, 500
Total	9, 500

This includes men, women, and children of all ages and both sexes.

Yumas.—During the year the Yumas have been peaceable and friendly, and for the most part are well behaved and industrious. In compliance with instruc-

tions from the superintendent's office, in January last, I proceeded with two cases of annuity goods to Fort Yuma. On my arrival at that place I immediately despatched Indian runners or expresses to the rancherias to inform Pasqual, the head chief, and all the captains and warriors of the tribe to assemble near Fort Yuma as soon as possible, as I was prepared to make a distribution to them at that place. They soon assembled, and the distribution was made them on the 25th of January last. The nine chiefs and their people, to whom the distribution was made, greatly manifested their regard and thanks for the interest which the government is taking in them, and looking after their welfare.

After the distribution they immediately returned to their rancherias, where they had an abundance of subsistence, as I was assured by Pasqual and the other chiefs that they have good crops nearly every year, and readily find a market for their surplus produce at the fort, Arizona City, and the steamboats plying on the river. Melons, pumpkins, corn, and beans are the articles of production.

Yavapais.—The Yavapais, or Apache Mohaves, is a mountainous and roving tribe; probably not more than 300 of them constantly live on the river.

About this number appear to be attached to the head chief of the tribe, and can be relied on for pacific intentions and good behavior towards the whites, and who are now in the vicinity of the reservation preparing to plant. The majority of this tribe, however, is scattered through the mountains, particularly in the regions about Castle Dome, and appear to be divided into several independent bands, each choosing its own leader, and ignoring the authority of the head chief, and either from an aversion to agricultural pursuits, lack of confidence occasioned by former failures, or uncertainty of success in raising a crop without high freshets at the proper season, or facilities for irrigating, will not stay on the river. They appear to be determined to dwell in the mountainous regions of the interior and pursue the chase. They bear a very bad character. Settlers and travellers are constantly apprehensive of their treachery, and pray for their extermination. Of those that live in the Castle Dome region some have rancherias, and raise sufficient to subsist on, but most of them are predatory, and complaints of depredations committed by them frequently reach me.

Mohaves—The Mohaves is the most numerous tribe of the agency, and have always lived on the Colorado river; the most of them are inclined to agriculture, and plant more or less every year, but from improvidence, excessive inclination to gambling, and other vices, they soon consume or sell their crops, and invariably become destitute before the winter months have passed. They are much inclined to begging, and on account of their continued friendliness towards the whites, they seldom fail, when they ask, of receiving alms. The distribution of dry goods and provisions made them last winter, and the frequent issues of provisions made them since December last, by the superintendent, has greatly relieved their wants, and prevented any actual suffering among them the past winter and spring. They are now congregating in the reservation preparatory to planting, as the freshet in the river recedes, which has been unusually high this year, flooding all the bottom lands on either side. Corn, beans, pumpkins and melons, are the articles of production. The hostilities which have existed for years between the Mohaves and their neighbors on the California side of the river, Chimihueves, having been removed by a treaty of peace made between them last winter, it is anticipated they will plant extensively this summer.

Hualapais.—The conduct of the Hualapais the past year has been very reprehensible. In September a band of this tribe killed six Americans who were engaged in mining, at the time, near Fort Mohave. A party of citizens from the vicinity of the fort, accompanied by a number of Mohaves, led by a chief named Seck-a-hoot, went in pursuit of the Hualapais, whom they overtook about 30 miles from the fort. Seck-a-hoot, with his party, surprised the Hualapais in their camp, at daylight, and killed the whole party, 21 in number.

I learn from Iriteba, the head chief of the Mohaves, that while most of the Hualapais are disposed to maintain friendly relation with the other river tribes and the whites, a fierce and vindictive band of the same tribe, numbering about 100, and led by a chief named War-e-heech-e-heech-e, are determined to avail themselves of every favorable opportunity to make war on the friendly Mohaves and the whites. The hostile determination of the chief and his followers arises from the killing of the head chief of their tribe, Wau-ba-yuma, in the winter of 1865, by some Americans; and because the Mohaves rejected the overtures made them by the disaffected or aggrieved Hualapais to unite with them in conjunction with the Chimihueves and Piutes to exterminate or drive out of the country all the whites, their hatred of the Mohaves has become as great as it is towards the whites.

There can be no doubt but that the longer the settlement of these Indians upon the reservation is delayed, the more ungovernable and deficient they will become, and the more numerous and frequent will be the depredations and atrocities permitted by them, and the complaints of settlers and travellers in relation thereto.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FENDGE,

Superintendent, U. S. Agent Colorado River Indians.

G. W. DENT, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, A. T.

No. 36.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Pima Villages. A. T., June 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requiring of me a statement of what articles, &c., are required for distribution to the Indians within my special agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and such funds also as may be necessary for the same, which estimates you will please find enclosed herewith. Enclosed, also, I have the honor to transmit an estimate for funds for the payment of past indebtedness of this agency, a large portion of which has been incurred since my appointment. Not having had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Lord (who transacted the business of this agency in the absence of Agent M. O. Davidson) since my arrival in this Territory, I am unable to state the precise amount of this indebtedness. I have as yet been unable to obtain possession of any of the official papers belonging to this office, and have, as a consequence, been left with comparatively little knowledge of its former management; and this circumstance, coupled with the fact that I have not been furnished with one dollar of public money since my appointment, has tended to render my office almost a sinecure. Therefore, my report will not be such as I had anticipated upon my arrival here last October. On the 21st November last I wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs my opinion as to the wishes and necessities of the Indians under my charge, and at the same time respectfully requested that means be furnished me to carry out these objects; to which communication, however, no reply has been received. Being without funds, I have been compelled to remain during most of my time at this place; not being able, for the above reasons, to visit the interior of the Papago country, which I was very anxious to do, and which it is very necessary I should do to enable me to make an intelligible and reliable report concerning these people and their country.

Having been compelled from circumstances to remain almost constantly at this place during the past eight months, I have been enabled to learn the wishes and necessities of the Pimas. And were I to state that their first request, were their wishes consulted, would be to have established at this place a school for the education of their children, I should not be the means of misleading the department nor misrepresenting these Indians. They desire to have a school established here, where a few of their youths can be taught the English language. I think that they fully appreciate the advantages to be gained by education, and would cause a portion of their children to attend school constantly; and there is no doubt of their capacity to learn.

The plan I propose to adopt for this establishment of schools is not that of a manual-labor school, at least for the present, as I think that system impracticable at the commencement, as the children whom I intend to admit into the schools will not be over ten years of age. I think that children of this age or younger can be more easily taught, and will be more liable to retain what they learn, than those of a more advanced age, and consequently would not be of a suitable age for scholars in a manual-labor school.

I propose to select from among the Pima and Maricopa children some twenty-five of their brightest, healthiest and most intellectual children for the school at this place, for whom I propose to provide clothing, lodging and food, and by doing so I will be enabled to secure their whole time and attention; this done, I have no doubt satisfactory progress will be obtained.

There is a building here, that, with a small expenditure of money for repairs, seats, desks, &c., would serve very well for school purposes, and I have estimated for funds for this purpose.

Next in interest to schools with these people is agriculture. You are probably already aware that these people as a means of subsistence depend wholly upon the cultivation of the soil, and anything that can be done for their improvement in this domestic pursuit would be of great and substantial benefit, of the effects of which the department needs no explanation from me. They are all farmers, and under the present rude manner of cultivating the soil they are enabled to provide themselves with abundant food, and enough clothing only to partially supply their present desires, which are increasing as they come more in contact with white people; consequently it will become necessary for them to produce more supplies of grain to enable them to supply this increasing demand for clothing and some other articles not produced by them. The demand for clothing of all kinds is evidently increasing very rapidly, and it is with a view to enable them to supply this increasing demand for these elements of civilization that I have proposed to expend a large proportion of what money there may be set apart for their use in the purchase of agricultural implements.

I have also estimated for funds for the purpose of employing a practical farmer for a portion of the year, whose services are deemed almost indispensable in teaching them how to use and preserve new (to them) agricultural tools, about the use of which they are very desirous to learn.

They very readily acknowledge the great advantages already derived from the use of the American hoe, shovel and axe, over that of rude Mexican manufacture, which was formerly in use among them, and are anxious to make further improvement in this respect. In fact there is a very great desire among them to become thoroughly acquainted with the customs and manners of the Americans, in whom they have much confidence, and for whom they have now, as ever before, unbounded friendship.

The amount of grain, wheat, and corn, and beans, produced and sold in the year 1866, by the Pimas alone, was, as near as could be estimated, one million five hundred thousand pounds, which, at two cents per pound, (about the average price for which it was sold,) would amount to \$300,000, most of which was expended for clothing, blankets, &c., a portion for the purchase of stock, horses,

and cattle, with which they are very well supplied. They number at the present time about six thousand, and are evidently increasing rapidly, as they are enabled to enjoy a far greater degree of peace and quietude than in years past, in consequence of the then frequent fierce battles between them and the hostile Apaches, with whom they have been at war from time immemorial.

Since the occupation of this portion of the Territory by Americans, they have enjoyed a far greater degree of security than ever before, they having sought every opportunity of joining the settlers and troops to make war against the common enemy; and even now outside of towns and fortifications this reservation and its vicinity is considered by settlers as about the only secure portion of the Territory from the encroachments of the hostile and warlike Apaches. They seem to roam at pleasure anywhere in the Territory except on or near the Pima reservation.

A company of nearly one hundred of their best warriors was enlisted into the United States service in the latter part of 1865, which served one year with great credit to themselves, and did much good service in quelling our common enemy. Seventy of them have just been mustered out of the United States service, after having performed six months' duty as spies and scouts, for which service they are invaluable. You will observe that I have estimated for money for salaries for principal chiefs of the several tribes over which my agency extends. Salaries have been promised the chiefs of the Papagos; and I think it a very judicious promise; one which should be complied with. In my letter to you dated June 25 I gave my reasons for asking for the authority to make these expenditures, which it is unnecessary for me to repeat here.

The question of the

EXTENSION OF THE PIMA AND MARICOPA RESERVATION.

This already attracted the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and some time during last year he instructed Mr. Leily, then superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, to inquire into the necessity and practicability of the extension. In pursuance of these instructions he visited this reservation, during the month of November last, and after making a personal inspection of the present boundaries, he arrived at the conclusion that, in order to meet the present and probable future demands of these people, their reservation should, in justice to them, be materially enlarged; and such would have been his report to the department, had his life been spared, but unfortunately he was murdered soon after while *en route* from this place to La Paz. On the receipt of this unwelcome and painful intelligence, I forwarded to the department a copy of his notice, in which was described as nearly as possible by natural objects the boundary lines of the proposed enlarged reservation, and at the same time urged the Commissioner's immediate attention to it, as I then, as now, considered it of much importance, both to the Indians and also to the government.

The Maricopas, who also occupy a portion of this reservation, number about one thousand, and their numbers are evidently decreasing, caused principally by prostitution and its attendant evils, in which vice they indulge to a great extent among themselves.

They raise grain and vegetables sufficient in favorable seasons for their subsistence, and, when these crops are from any cause short, they depend in a measure upon the mesquit, which nature produces in abundance in convenient localities.

They also furnished a company of their best warriors, who served the United States for one year with great credit to themselves and much benefit to the government in 1865-'66.

The Maricopas are a branch of the Mohave tribe, which are located in the vicinity of the Rio Colorado, and have occupied a portion of this reservation

during the past fifty or sixty years; they speak the language of the Mohaves, Yumas and Cocopas. The utmost friendship exists between them and the Pimas, with whom they have lived for so long a time, and the enemy of one is the enemy of both; an attack on one is resisted with as much determination as if made on both. This fact was exemplified some ten years since, when a large party of Yumas warriors made an attack on the Maricopas, near Maricopa Wells, with the power and full intention of annihilating the whole tribe of Maricopas, which they evidently would have consummated had it not been for the timely interference of the Pimas, who, upon hearing of the fierce battle that was being fought, lost no time in rushing to the assistance of their friends. The Yumas were fiercely attacked, and surrounded by the Pimas, who carefully guarded every point of escape. The contest was soon decided; but one Yuma escaped to bear the news of this their last battle with the Maricopas. I mention this circumstance merely to illustrate the degree of friendship which existed between these people. The Pimas and Maricopas are a domestic people, living in Pueblos on their reservation, in which country, according to Pima tradition, they have lived with slight interruptions continuously since their creation, they having been, according to the same tradition, twice nearly all destroyed—once by a flood, and once by an overwhelming force of warriors who came from the east in three columns, and attacked and destroyed nearly all their people and devastated their country. Those who escaped fled to the contiguous mountains, where they remained until their enemy had left, when they returned to occupy their lands again, and from whom sprung the people who now occupy this reservation, and are known as Pimas. They are truly a very interesting people, and in whose improvement and advancement in the arts of civilization I feel a deep interest; and with a comparatively small expenditure of money, I am confident much substantial good can be effected, as I have already stated that they have the utmost confidence in the American people, in their manners, customs, &c. I use the term *American* people, in contradistinction to that of Mexican people, in whom, after long years of close contact and experience, they have but little confidence, and for whom they have but little friendship. With Americans their salutations are, and always have been, that of friends; and suggestions from them have universally elicited from their people their closest attention. The Papagos, who occupy the most fertile valleys in the southern part of the Territory, roam over a large extent of country in pursuit of such game as abounds therein. They are an agricultural people, and depend mostly upon the cultivation of the soil for their means of subsistence. In nearly all of the valleys in which their farming lands are located water is very scarce during a greater portion of the year; in fact, drought is the rule and rain sufficient to produce crops the exception in their country at San Haver del Bec, situated in the valley of the Santa Cruz, in which is located a few families who depend with certainty upon water from that river sufficient to irrigate what lands they now have in cultivation. They are often compelled from the scarcity of water to abandon their homes for months, during which time they seek employment in Sonora, some coming north to assist their more fortunate brothers the Pimas in gathering their grain, for which services they receive a liberal compensation. The Papagos are an industrious people, and are probably rendered more so from necessity, arising from the fact that they are unable to depend with any degree of certainty upon the necessary amount of water to bring their crops to maturity after they have been planted, in consequence of which they are often compelled to seek employment and food in more favored localities. The subject of inducing these people to abandon their present unfavorable locality, and occupy lands which are more suitable to their necessities, has already attracted the attention of the Indian bureau, as will be seen by letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Agent Davidson, dated September 7, 1865. In this letter the Commissioner directed Agent Davidson to convene the Papagos and set before them

the advantages to be gained by them in settlement upon certain defined reservations. What was done in regard to the matter by Agent Davidson I am unable to state.

If they could be induced to locate on one or more reservations, where they would be supplied with more productive lands, it would be very beneficial to them, and would be the means of avoiding many petty difficulties which are continually arising between them and the Mexican settlers, and those who travel through the Papago country *en route* from Sonora to central and northern Arizona. That portion of the Papagos living within the limits of this Territory numbers, as near as can be estimated, about six thousand, and their numbers are probably increasing. They are a branch of the Pima tribe of Indians, who were about two hundred years since converted by Jesuits to Christianity according to the tenets of that church, to which faith they still adhere with more or less tenacity.

They have during the past two years performed valuable military services in connection with the United States troops stationed in this Territory. They are and have been regarded as universally friendly to Americans; but they cannot in truth, as the Pima can, boast of never having seen the color of white man's blood. As I have said, they were some years since induced by Jesuit priests to join them in the worship of God in accordance with the faith of their church. Critics might doubt that great good had been derived from this conversion, but without doubt these people are capable of receiving and are anxious to obtain moral, religious, and scientific authors. A school for the education of a few of these youths in the elementary branches of an English education should be established at the Old Mission church of San Haver del Bec. The church building could be used for school purposes, and I have no doubt that, were such a school established and properly conducted at that place, the result would be highly beneficial and satisfactory. You will observe that I have estimated for a small sum for this purpose.

The tame Apaches, who number less than one hundred, are located at Tucson, and are, so far as is known, quiet and peaceably inclined. They should, as soon as practicable, be placed on a reservation where they could be taught the arts of civilization, thereby forming a nucleus about which their hostile and warlike brothers might be induced to gather.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the fact that the Indians under my charge have never been at war with the whites; therefore, it has not cost the government millions of dollars in money and thousands of valuable lives to conquer and subdue them; but, on the other hand, they have been universally friendly, and have strove, under all circumstances, to advance the interests of the American people, and now, as a just and impartial recognition of their past friendship and valuable services, I would most respectfully urge in their behalf that the estimates that accompany these papers be faithfully and scrupulously filled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI RUGGLES,

United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. G. W. DENT,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.

No. 37.

LA PAZ, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
October 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of my agency, for the month of September, 1866.

The condition of the Yumas is about the same as represented in my last monthly report. No complaints have reached me concerning them, and at present they are subsisting on the corn and melons which they have raised this year.

Many of the Yavapais, as at last report, are with their head chief, Qua-shack-amah, on the reservation, where they are subsisting on corn, melons, and mesquite beans, the products of the present season. A large number of these are scattered through the mountains, particularly in the regions about Castle Dome, 70 miles below La Paz. This tribe appears to be divided into several independent bands, each choosing its own leader, and defying the authority of the head chief. Many of them, either from an aversion to tilling the soil for a subsistence, disgust from former failures, or precariousness of success in raising a crop without high freshets at the proper season, or irrigation, will not stay on the river. They appear to be determined to dwell in the interior and pursue the chase. They bear a very bad character, and travellers dread them, and pray for their extermination.

Of those who live in the Castle Dome region, some have rancherias, and raise sufficient to subsist on; but most of them are predatory, and complaints of depredations committed by them are constantly reaching me. A party of this band visited the ranch of Mr. Roods, about 25 miles below La Paz, on or about the 1st of September, from which they drove away a valuable horse. They returned in a few days, and seeing no men about the house, threatened to kill the women on the premises unless they (the women) gave them meat, flour, and sugar; but seeing men approach the house, they quietly left the place. About the 22d ultimo some of the same band visited the ranch again, and, as the proprietor says, "Killed the proof jack and a valuable horse, the hides and meat of which they carried off in the direction of Castle Dome."

Ranch-men and other citizens are incessantly calling for protection against these Indians depredations, and grossly censure the Indian officers, and denounce the government because protection is not furnished them.

I have used all means in my power to get this tribe together, and have it settle with the Mohaves on the river, and raise their subsistence as far as possible by planting and attending to a crop. But without the establishment of a reservation supplied with an irrigating canal, thereby making the production of a crop certain, and the establishment of these Indians on it, it will be impossible to entirely control them.

All the Mohaves south of Fort Mohave are on the reservation attending to their crops.

This tribe probably numbers about 4,000, and mostly dwell in the vicinity of Fort Mohave. Between 600 and 800 of them are at present on the reservation, where they have been daily expecting during the past month an attack from the Chimehues.

They have many patches or gardens under cultivation, which would make in all about 30 acres, planted in corn, melons, pumpkins, and beans, on which they subsist, and which they consume as fast as matured.

I have heard of no depredations committed by the Hualapais during the month, and therefore infer that they have been quiet.

I respectfully call attention to the items of beef and flour in my estimate of funds for the first quarter of 1867. As the Indians at present consume everything which they raise, by the 1st of January, 1867, there will be fully one-fifth of the 10,000 river Indians who will be, from age, childhood, sickness, and other causes, in a state of destitution and suffering, and as all the river Indians are peremptorily prohibited from marauding, or going into the interior for game, muscal, or any other purpose, such as are not able to procure and perform labor or work along the river will be entirely helpless and dependent upon the agency for subsistence.

If they are to be withdrawn and kept from their hunting grounds, they must be provided for in seasons of distress, or they will, most assuredly, break through all the restraints which have been placed upon them, and irritated by long promising and slow performing, contemptuously defy us, and accuse us of having acted deceitfully towards them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEUDGE,

Special U. S. Indian Agent, Colorado River Indians.

G. W. LEIGHY, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, A. T.

No. 38.

LA PAZ, A. T., December 15, 1866.

SIR: The painful duty devolves on me of informing you of the death of Superintendent George W. Leihy. This I intended to have done by the first mail after the intelligence had reached me, but the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy preyed so violently on my feelings as to induce a severe fit of sickness, from which I have just recovered; and having no clerk—although I asked authority to employ one in my report of June last, but have never received any reply—I was unable to inform you sooner.

Superintendent Leihy, accompanied by his clerk, left this place on the 15th of October, for the purpose of enlarging the reservation or grounds of the Maricopa and Pimo Indians on the Gila river, in compliance with instructions to that effect from Washington. He expected to be absent on such duty about three weeks, but must have been detained longer than he had anticipated, as I heard nothing of him until about a week previous to his death, when I learned that he was to have started from the Maricopa settlement on the 9th ultimo, to return to La Paz via Prescott. I was therefore looking for his return daily, when on the 2d instant two members from the recent territorial legislature arrived here from Prescott, and informed me of Mr. Leihy's death.

Mr. Leihy and his clerk, Mr. H. C. Everts, started from Prescott to come to La Paz about 8 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, the 18th ultimo. They had with them in the wagon a friendly Maricopa for interpreter, and an Apache Mohave Indian. The latter was taken prisoner last July in the fight at Skull valley, and had been kept in confinement since that time at Prescott. The superintendent was bringing him to this place to turn him over to his tribe, which belongs to my agency, to be punished by his chief. When about 12 miles from Prescott, near a place called Bell's ranch, the superintendent and party (clerk and two Indians) were attacked and most fiendishly massacred by hostile Indians. It is believed that Mr. Leihy fell into the hands of the savages while yet alive, as his arms and legs were broken in several places, his heart torn out, and his head mashed with rocks into a jelly. Mr. Everts's head was cut off and carried away by the savages.

The wagon was burned and all the animals were killed.

This is another sad chapter to the many barbarities which are constantly being committed in this Territory, and notwithstanding that there are persons to be found ready to assert that there are but few hostile Indians in the Territory, there is not a week passes without the commission of some horrible atrocity by Indians.

As I have mentioned in former reports, these Indians having been called or driven from their hunting grounds without any provision having been made for their subsistence, or to enable them to procure the necessities of life, they are

mindful of these wrongs, and will avail themselves of every opportunity to break away from all restraints that have been placed upon them; and never having seen or come in contact with a military force sufficiently strong to awe or overpower them, they will be emboldened to treat us with defiance, and become a scourge to the whole country.

Since Mr. Leihy's death I have opened the official letters which had come to hand for him, and learn from one of them that Mr. G. W. Dent has been appointed superintendent in Mr. Leihy's place. I have no knowledge of his whereabouts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEUDGE,

Special U. S. Indian Agent, Colorado River Indians.

Hon. D. V. COOLEY,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Carson City, Nevada, January 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, my first report.

On my arrival here I found my predecessor without an office, office furniture, stationery, &c., and also that no funds were in his hands.

The goods purchased by Superintendent Dent for this superintendency had arrived here, but, of course, could not be distributed, there being no funds for the payment of the transportation to the several localities where the Indians reside at the present time.

The weather and roads have been so bad since my arrival that it has been an impossibility to visit any of the Indians; but I hope to be able to do so in a few days, and then will endeavor to give a more perfect estimate of the number in each band.

The goods for these Indians ought to be distributed, throughout this whole superintendency, as early as the 1st of November, each year; it is much cheaper transporting them, the Indians are much better prepared for the cold weather and rainy season, the detentions and difficulties of getting about the country are avoided, and the Indians will remain much more contentedly on their reservations, fewer of them visiting the cities and towns, where they frequently get into trouble with the whites, and are apt scholars at learning all the vices.

The Pah-Utes, at present on the Truckee River and Pyramid Lake reservation, number about 600 persons, are quiet and peaceable, and a few disposed to work. Their principal employment is fishing, hunting rabbits, gathering pine nuts and roots, which articles constitute their native diet. They are, however, becoming scattered through the towns and settlements, and ought to be collected and placed on some reservation more remote from the whites, and where they can have a permanent home.

The Pah-Utes of Humboldt lake, numbering about 600, ought to be collected and settled on lands adjoining the Truckee River band. Their manner of living is so much the same, and being equally friendly to the government, there is no good reason for not living in harmony.

The Pah-Utes of Carson sink and river, numbering about 1,500, should also be removed and placed on lands adjoining the others.

The Pah-Utes of Walker River and Lake reservation now number about 600.

and occupy the lands surrounding the lake and on either side of the river, a distance of about 40 miles, the reservation being about 60 miles in length.

This reservation is sufficiently large for all these bands, the river and lake affording an ample supply of fish. The similarity of language, habits, and customs will soon lead them to observe the same laws and government without jealousy.

The bands and their chiefs should each be recognized separately, but yet placed on joining lands, and so near that one agent or sub-agent could manage all their affairs, he living on the reservation. No other white should be allowed to reside there.

I would most earnestly recommend that all these Indians should be collected and placed on the Walker River and Lake reservation.

If it is deemed advisable by the department to move these bands, I would recommend that they be furnished with a sufficient number of log houses, cattle and sheep for working and breeding purposes, farming tools and agricultural implements, seeds and grains, and such quantities of flour, meats, and other food as they would require the first year, giving them as usual a few presents, and such articles of clothing as they actually need. It should be the duty of the local agent to teach them when to sow and when to gather their crops, and dispose of for their benefit such excess of their product as they can spare.

I am convinced, if this policy is pursued, the Indians will not only remain on their reservation peaceably and quiet, but in a few years the excess of their product from tilling the ground will nearly or quite pay all the expenses connected with their care.

Another reason for the removal of these bands, besides domesticating them, is, that the lands now occupied by them (and which are producing nothing) are the best farming lands on this portion of the State, and which would at once be settled by whites and cultivated, if an opportunity offered, and the product would find a ready market here, saving the people the necessity of importing many of the necessaries of life from California.

The rapid construction of the Pacific railroad, running as it will directly through these reservations, will necessarily consume the greater portion of the timber, as well as scatter the Indians from their present location.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the necessity of an early removal of these Indians to some place where a permanent home may be provided for them.

The *Washoes* number about 500 persons, and are now scattered over an extent of country beginning at or near Lake Washoe, and running thence south along the western border of the State, a distance of about 50 miles, to the California State line.

They gather around the towns and settlements begging, working a little, and drinking whiskey when they can get it. They hunt rabbits, fish, gather pine nuts and roots, and live without regard to reservation or home.

The same general rules should be adopted as recommended for the *Pah-Utes*, placing them, however, on some reservation more distant from the *Pah-Utes*, and under charge of a separate sub-agent. They are poor and miserable, and need immediate care.

If these remarks and recommendations meet the views of the department, a liberal appropriation be made by Congress, and the plan executed this coming summer, I am fully convinced that in one year the improved condition of the Indian affairs in this State will prevent any future disturbance or trouble with them.

The present appropriation is very small, and when compared with the appropriation for many tribes, is insignificant. Take, for example, the *Omahas* of Nebraska, numbering about 1,000 persons, and appropriations amounting to over \$90,000 were made by the last Congress, while the entire appropriation for at

least 10,000 persons, in this superintendency, is but \$25,000, and this sum in a portion of our country where all expenses are far greater than almost any other.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. T. DWIGHT,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. L. V. BOGAY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Carson City, Nevada, July 15, 1867.

SIR: Agreeably to the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit the following:

The very limited time intervening from the date of my arrival here till that appointed for submitting the annual report to the Indian bureau, will, I trust, be found sufficient excuse for its brevity.

There are now over 10,000 Indians in this superintendency, all of whom are quietly and peaceably disposed, but whose means of subsistence have been greatly restricted from the increasing influx of our white population, who are, step by step, encroaching on the favorite haunts of the Indian tribes in this State.

The streams which formerly afforded them a plentiful supply of fish are now invaded by the miner for milling purposes; the pineries, which formerly afforded them an annual crop of nuts, have been squatted on and are fast giving way before the woodman's axe.

In fact the means of subsistence for this people, which were always scanty, are now almost completely shut off. Indeed, they must either be taught the arts of husbandry to sustain themselves, or the alternative will be forced on them to starve or steal. I need scarcely add they would choose the latter horn of the dilemma with great unanimity.

In my last annual report I had the honor to refer to the necessity of a liberal appropriation for farming purposes. I would again urge the necessity for such action at the earliest moment possible.

Nothing can be done at present for want of funds, although the Indians are willing to work, and can be easily taught. With means to commence on a scale commensurate with the exigencies of the case, the condition of this people would be greatly ameliorated.

The Shoshone tribe, inhabiting the eastern portion of the State, have been severely visited by small-pox this spring. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bigger, at Fort Ruby, was authorized by this office to vaccinate the Indians in his neighborhood.

No report having reached me from Doctor Bigger, I am unable to state the exact number treated by him. I am happy to state, however, that the disease has almost entirely disappeared.

Herewith is forwarded a report of Agent Campbell, to which your attention, is respectfully directed.

There is no doubt but a practical knowledge of agriculture can be easily imparted to the Indians of this State; and the necessity for such instruction is, as I have before hinted, pressing and immediate.

I am clearly of the opinion that the propensity of the Nevada Indians to

steal is superinduced solely by the cravings of hunger. Protect them against this, and the crime will vanish with the cause which produced it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER,

Superintendent Indian Affairs for Nevada.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 41.

CARSON CITY, July 1, 1867.

SIR: Since the date of my last annual report the condition of Indian affairs within this State remains to a great extent unchanged.

From the Bannacks of the north I have no information except common rumor, which represents a far better state of affairs in that region than existed one year ago. Depredations have nearly ceased.

From what I can learn through the Pi-Utes the combination which I spoke of in my last annual report (under the head of Bannacks) are, no doubt, desirous of peace, and willing to accept almost any conditions, provided they could be assured that peace was the object of the government.

Being a very suspicious and superstitious people they believe the government desires their extermination, and that any effort made to bring about a peace is done for the purpose of accomplishing that end.

I believe that a peace can be made with them with the aid of the Pi-Utes. During the past year they have confined their operations mostly to southern Idaho.

The conduct of the Indians generally throughout the State has been commendable and praiseworthy, notwithstanding the gross outrages that have been committed upon them by white men in different parts of the country, one of which I will refer to particularly. It occurred in Mammoth mining district, Nye county, in August last, about which time I received a communication signed by the most influential citizens of the place stating that a desperado named Grayson had knocked down with his pistol several peaceable and inoffensive Pi-Utes, and compelled them to pay him \$30 for an ox which he accused them of killing, and that they (the citizens) were cognizant of the fact that the ox died from some natural cause. They desired that I should see that justice was done.

I regret to say, that not having a single dollar to defray travelling expenses, I was obliged to let the matter pass unnoticed. Such acts by our people are generally the cause of Indian wars; and in no case should they be allowed to pass without the offender being brought to a strict accountability before the law. White men are too apt to act upon the hypothesis that an Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.

Since I discharged the farmer at the Walker River Indian reserve, in November last, no person has been employed there. I have made it my abode during the year past, and when absent have left the property in care of R. A. Washington, the interpreter.

During the year past the Pi-Ute and Washoe Indians have been favored with good health and an abundant supply of food.

There will be a large field of pine nuts this autumn, which will enable these Indians, with the money they earn during the summer, to pass the coming winter comfortably.

There has been no land cultivated this season, on either the Walker River

or Pyramid Lake reserves. At the latter, however, the Indians have been industriously engaged in fencing the arable land, nearly all of which they have enclosed.

They are now waiting anxiously the time when they shall receive assistance from the government, that will enable them to cultivate the soil.

I have no other recommendations to offer than those contained in my last annual report, except in relation to the reduction of the Pyramid and Walker River reserves. At present they contain a large area of mineral land which is of no value to the Indians. Miners will not be debarred from working thereon. Already mines have been discovered, but none of which will pay to work at present. Future discoveries, however, may prove better; if so, then there would be no boundary to warn them "thus far thou shalt come and no further."

I would propose that the reserves be resurveyed in such a manner as to exclude all mineral lands and the greater portion of both Pyramid and Walker lakes, and include within the reserves so much of the lakes as is necessary for fishing purposes, immediately adjacent to the mouths of the Truckee and Walker rivers, together with all of the arable land not contained within the limits of those reserves.

On the 20th of April last I left the Walker River Indian reserve, in company with Mr. H. A. Thomas, for the purpose of visiting the Shoshone Indians in the southeastern part of the State.

Our outfit consisted of a saddle horse apiece and one pack animal loaded with provisions and blankets.

I found a majority of the Indians in that section camped in the vicinity of the mining towns.

At Belmont, which is situated about one hundred miles southeast of Austin, I saw three hundred Shoshone Indians.

They have but a limited knowledge of the Indian Bureau—never having received any presents or promises—and I thought it best as I had nothing to give to hold no official intercourse with them, but confine myself to observing their condition.

Physically and mentally, they are much inferior to the Pi-Utes; and I regret to remark the absence of that rigid morality and virtue which characterize the latter. I found a majority of them working for wages, and that the white men generally concur in giving them a good name for honesty and industry.

At Belmont I fell in company with Mr. H. Butterfield, special Indian agent, who afterwards accompanied me in my travels. From Belmont we pursued an easterly course for a distance of ninety miles, which brought us to the base of what the Indians call in their language "Big Pine Mountains." The name is applied to the mountains from the unusual circumstance of their being covered with pine and fir timber suitable for making lumber.

On the eastern slope of this range we found located upon a fine mountain stream a camp of thirty Indians. We were considerably surprised to find them, many of whom had never seen a white man before, engaged in cultivating the soil.

They had from three to four acres planted with squashes, beans, corn, &c.

The ground was under good cultivation, and the facilities for irrigating were perfect.

They told Mr. Butterfield (who speaks the Shoshone language fluently) that they had planted there for several years; and had obtained the seed from Indians who live in the vicinity of the southern Mormon settlement. I gave them an assortment of garden seed which I fortunately had with me, consisting of carrot, turnip, sweet corn, watermelon, &c., and assisted them to plant some of each of the different kinds.

I also gave them a shovel, with which they were highly pleased, as sharp sticks were their only implements.

They were nearly naked, and appeared to be in a half-starved condition, which I am inclined to believe accounts for their industry. The agricultural land that came under my observation is very limited, and generally in bodies of less than fifty acres. I saw none suitable, either in quality or quantity, for an Indian reserve. The country possesses superior advantages for stock raising, but is almost entirely devoid of wild game.

The chief dependence of the Indians for food is upon the pine nut tree.

They seem to realize the benefits to be derived by the presence of the white man, and encourage in many ways the development of the country.

Nearly all of the rich mines in the southeastern portion of the State were discovered and made known to the whites by them.

An Indian in the camp last mentioned having some quartz that showed indications of silver, offered to take us to the lode, which was about 20 miles distant, for a blanket. The next day, while on our way to examine the mine, our guide pointed out to us the bones of his brother, who had died from starvation three years before. He also gave us further evidence of the poverty of the country by capturing a snake which he cooked and ate with evident relish.

The lode proved worthless. At that place I separated from Mr. Butterfield, he starting for Pahrnagat, 60 miles in a southeasterly direction, and I on my return to the Walker reserve, 230 miles distant, where I arrived on the 14th of June.

I noticed, while travelling among the "pine nut timber," that the prospects for a large yield of nuts this autumn were good.

I estimate the number of miles travelled on the trip at 800, the number of Shoshone Indians seen at 450, none of which have ever received any benefits from the government.

They properly belong to the "Western Shoshone band," but have no knowledge of any treaty obligations existing between them and the government.

I would advise that clothing to the value of \$1,000 and a few garden tools be taken into that country and issued to those Indians.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. G. PARKER,

Supt. Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 42.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, August 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for the past year.

The number of Indians within the superintendency who receive care and aid from the government, as near as from careful estimates can be ascertained, is 21,250. These Indians, with the single exception of a small number of Bannacks, as hereafter noticed, all belong to two nations, the Utahs and the Shoshones. Although divided into a great number of petty tribes, with independent tribal organizations, and often formerly at war with each other, all speak dialects of either the Utah or Shoshone language, thus evidencing their common origin and descent.

The principal tribes speaking the Utah language, with the numbers of each, are as follows :

1. Uintas	1, 000	7. Pah Vants	1, 500
2. Timpanogs	800	8. Pah Edes	5, 000
3. San Pitches	400	9. Pah Utes	1, 600
4. Yam Pah Utes	500	10. Pah Ranagats	700
5. Fish Utes	400		
6. Goshen Utes	400	Total	11, 300

The following are the principal tribes speaking the Shoshone language :

1. Eastern Shoshones	2, 000
2. Northwestern Shoshones	1, 800
3. Western Shoshones	2, 000
	<hr/>
	5, 800

The following tribes speak dialects containing both Utah, Shoshone, and Bannack words :

1. Cum-um-bohs, or Weber Utes : This tribe is formed from members of different Utah and Shoshone bands, the Utah element largely predominating in their language, and numbers about	650
2. Goships, or Gosha Utes : This tribe is similarly formed to that last named, the Shoshone element, however, largely predominating. There are also numerous Bannack words in their language, and many Goships marry Bannack squaws. They number about	1, 100
2 Mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones : About three-fourths of this tribe are Shoshones, and one-fourth Bannacks. This tribe, as its name indicates, is formed from the two tribes last mentioned. Its members speak a language mostly of Shoshone words, although some of the more recent additions to the band speak only the Bannack tongue. This tribe numbers (Shoshones, 1,800; Bannacks, 600)	2, 400
	<hr/>
	4, 150

RECAPITULATION.

Utah tribes	11, 300
Shoshones	5, 800
Mixed tribes	4, 150
	<hr/>
	21, 250

The above classification is believed to be sufficiently in detail for the purposes of this report. There are, in fact, nearly fifty distinct bands, having chiefs and tribal organizations of their own, some bands numbering not over fifty persons. The smaller bands, for purposes of protection, usually form alliances with these more powerful, and with which they are included in the general classification above given.

In addition to the Indians receiving care and aid from the government, there are two powerful bands, the Elk Mountain Utes and the She-be-retches, which range principally within the limits of this superintendency, and which number not far from 4,000 persons. These Indians occupy the southeastern portion of

Utah, south of San Rafael's river and east of the Wasatch mountains. They are wild and savage. Their country supplies them with game sufficient for their maintenance, and they are rarely seen in the settlements in this Territory. They are much visited by Spanish traders from New Mexico, and, whenever they leave their country for the purposes of trade, usually travel in that direction. Their country is but little known, and, unless mines of the precious metals should be there discovered, it seems improbable that it will be required for settlement for many years, and that for some years, at least, it will not be necessary for this government to notice or incur expense relative to these Indians.

The total number of Indians within this superintendency, therefore, probably somewhat exceeds 25,000.

By reference to my last annual report it will be observed that the numbers of the different bands are herein estimated at sometimes less and sometimes more than there stated. This is not owing to their numbers being essentially changed, but to the fact that during the past year I have been enabled to procure more accurate information than was in my possession at the date of my former report. From information derived from conversation with principal Indians in all parts of the Territory, and with other persons familiar with the facts, I am satisfied that the number of Indians in all the different tribes is gradually decreasing. The Indians themselves speak often of the fearful mortality which prevails among their children, nearly one-half of whom die in infancy, and scarcely one-fourth of whom live to mature years. The most common diseases prevalent among them are inherited from their parents, and are of a scrofulous or syphilitic character.

The Uintas.—Sow-i-et, long the principal chief of the Uintas, by reason of mental and bodily infirmity and old age, has abandoned all participation in the government of the tribe. His successor, Tabby, is a man of great intelligence, although not possessing that control over his men which would be desirable. The valley of the Uinta river, set apart in 1861 as an Indian reservation, was always claimed by the tribe as their hunting ground. Many of the Timpanogs, San Pitches, and Goshen Utes, who have since then removed to the reservation, preserve to a certain extent their tribal organization, while recognizing Tabby as chief. The quasi chieftainship of Tabby over these bands has seemingly reduced to a similar standard his control over his own Indians. Some few wild young men of his tribe have several times started on stealing expeditions, despite Tabby's endeavors to the contrary. He does not possess the moral courage, energy and determination of Washakee or Hanosh, who seem to possess the most absolute control over their respective tribes.

The Pah Vants.—These Indians, under the control of chief Hanosh, are principally living near Corn creek, Fillmore, and Deseret, in central Utah. A considerable number are also scattered northwesterly from those points, as far north as the Great Salt Lake. They show much aptitude in agricultural labors, and Hanosh, with suitable encouragement, would make an excellent farmer. In May last I hired ploughed for these Indians 25 or 30 acres of land, and furnished them with seed grain. After the crops were in they performed all the labor in irrigating, &c., and the crop bids fair to be good. Although not yet harvested, I judge they will raise about 500 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn, potatoes, &c. The whole expense of this crop to the government has been about \$100, and it will be of at least ten times that value towards maintaining the Indians. Hanosh is a thoroughly reliable Indian, and is more progressive, less wedded to the usages and traditions of his race, than any Indian I have known. He dresses like a white man, labors industriously about his crops, and endeavors to impress upon his men the idea that by laboring like the whites they can, like them, become independent and wealthy. During the past summer apprehensions were felt in the settlements near Fillmore that an attack might be made upon them by some of Black Hawk's hostile Indians. Hanosh sent

out a considerable number of scouts, who have been on duty for some months, to warn the settlers of the approach of their foes.

The Pah Edes, Pah Utes, and Pah Ranagats.—These Indians occupy all the southern portion of the Territory. The numbers given in this report are designed to represent those bands living the whole or the greater portion of their time in Utah. There are considerable numbers of the same tribes belonging in Arizona and Nevada. These Indians are extremely poor, having no horses and few guns. They show considerable aptitude for agricultural labors. As before stated, they speak the Utah language, but although they can readily make themselves understood by the more northern Utah tribes, the language is in many respects different. Many words are regularly inflected; the terminations vary apparently according to fixed laws, and the language presents far more characteristics of a cultivated or written tongue than is usual among Indian dialects. Their wealth of legend and historical tradition is also far superior to that of any other Indians in the Territory. Many of the legends relative to the origin and early history of their race are extremely curious. It is worthy of note that these, in common with every tribe in the Territory, have a tradition relative to a flood occurring soon after man was created, and which swept off all the inhabitants of the earth except a single family, who were saved by living in a tree upon a very high mountain, or, as it runs among some of the tribes, by living in a canoe.

The Shoshones.—The Eastern Shoshones are attached to the Fort Bridger agency, and are under the immediate supervision of Agent Mann, whose report is herewith transmitted. Washakee, their chief, is a remarkable Indian, possessing all the heroic and noble virtues of the Indian character. From the earliest transit of emigrants and miners across the continent to California and Oregon, he has never been guilty of an unfriendly act. This tribe usually spend the winter in the valley of the Wind river, in Dakota Territory. This valley abounds in game, and has been for generations the favorite hunting grounds of the Shoshones. Washakee is extremely desirous that this valley be at once set apart as a reservation, in order to prevent its occupation by settlers, who would soon cause the game to disappear. This question is intelligently discussed in the accompanying report of Agent Mann, whose views are worthy of consideration. In my opinion the entire valley of the Wind river should be at once set apart as a reservation. Washakee and his Indians, by their uniformly friendly course since the establishment of the overland mail to the Pacific, have greatly aided in its safe transmission for a distance of more than 600 miles, and deserve the kindly recognition and treatment of the government.

The Western Shoshones.—These Indians inhabit western Utah and a part of eastern Nevada, the largest bands being at Deep creek, Utah, and Ruby valley, Nevada. At each of these points are about 600 Indians. They are the only Shoshones showing any inclination for agricultural pursuits. The Indians at Ruby valley raise each year many hundreds of bushels of wheat and potatoes, paying themselves for the ploughing of the land by working for the farmers, and taking the entire care and management of the crop.

Mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones.—In another portion of this report, under the head of treaty stipulations, will be found some remarks relative to these Indians. They inhabit, during about six months in each year, the valleys of the Ogden, Weber, and Bear rivers, in this Territory. A considerable portion of their number remain there also during the whole year, while others accompany the Eastern Shoshones to the Wind River valley to hunt buffalo. They claim as their country also a portion of southern Idaho, and often visit that region, but game being there scarce and the country mostly barren, their favorite haunts are as before stated.

Other tribes.—There has been no change since my last annual report in the condition of the tribes who have not been specifically referred to in this report.

UINTA RESERVATIONS.

Since the 1st of October last the agency at this point has been under the immediate care of Agent D. W. Rhodes, whose annual report is herewith transmitted. This reservation is something over 80 miles square, although it contains but a very small area of land suitable for cultivation. A much greater proportion is suited for the raising of stock. The northern and eastern boundaries of the reservation are elevated from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level, whence the surface descends gradually to the Green river. Climate among the mountains is simply a question of altitude. In the more elevated portions of the reservations frosts occur nearly every night during the year. In the lower portions corn, peaches and grapes could be cultivated to advantage.

The farm which has been opened for the Indians was located at a point which experience has demonstrated is too much elevated for the successful culture of corn and other cereals which should form a portion of the crops. Wheat, turnips and potatoes can be grown to advantage. It will, doubtless, be best to open another farm the coming season at a point some 16 miles down the valley, where the season is nearly two months longer than at the present location.

It has been contemplated by the acts of Congress relative to the subject to locate all the Utah tribes upon this reservation. Funds have not been provided, however, to carry forward this project with rapidity. The reservation is accessible only by crossing high ranges of mountains which cannot be traversed except during three or four months of each year; even then the roads are rough and difficult. The nearest settlement is 100 miles from the agency buildings. The Indians are poor, and game is not sufficiently abundant to afford more than a small proportion of their food. It will not be economical to remove the Indians to the reservation until agricultural operations are sufficiently advanced to insure their principal supply of food from the crops grown upon the reservation; were they removed prior to that time their supplies of food must be transported to them at an average expense of about five cents per pound, which would nearly double the cost of their support. No appropriation was made for the purpose of locating the Indians upon the reservation during the year ending June 30, 1867, and the expenses of the agency have thus been thrown upon the fund for incidental expenses, which fund, even without such burden, was insufficient for the requirements of the service. For the current year an appropriation of \$15,000 was made, which will enable considerable progress to be made towards preparing the reservation for a home for the Indians.

A treaty was made in 1865 by Superintendent Irish with nearly all the bands of Utah Indians, pursuant to instructions from the Indian bureau, contemplating their removal to the reservation at an early day. To carry out the provisions of this treaty would require a specific appropriation of about \$20,000, and an annual appropriation of \$42,600. It was also provided that the government should sell four Indian reservations, containing in all 291,480 acres, for the benefit of the Indians, and that if such lands did not reach an average price of 62½ cents per acre, should appropriate money sufficient to make up the deficiency. This would ultimately require an appropriation of at least \$150,000, as the greater portions of the land are, and ever will be, utterly worthless.

In view of the number of Indians who will be affected by the treaty, its provisions do not seem unnecessarily liberal. The treaty has never been confirmed, nor has any action been had regarding it. Although it has been repeatedly explained to the Indians that the treaty was not binding until ratified by the Senate, they do not seem to comprehend the matter, and are much dissatisfied that it is not in effective operation. It is certainly desirable that a treaty be made with the Utah Indians by which their title to the lands within the Territory be extinguished and they be permanently located upon a suitable

reservation. For this and the reasons above detailed I would urge that either the treaty already made be confirmed, or that a new treaty be made and confirmed as soon as practicable. Pending such action an annual appropriation should be made sufficient to carry forward the project of making upon the reservation a permanent home for all the Utah tribes.

TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Treaties were made in 1863 with the three principal bands of Shoshones, with the Goships, and with the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones. The Eastern Shoshones receive an annuity of \$10,000; the northwestern and western bands an annuity of \$5,000 each. The greater portion of such annuities are expended in the purchase of goods, principally blankets and articles of clothing. The appropriations are sufficient to clothe the Indians comfortably, with the aid of the skins and furs which they procure by hunting.

The Goships receive an annuity of \$1,000, which is entirely insufficient for their wants, and considerable amounts of goods are furnished them in addition from those purchased from the fund of incidental expenses.

The treaty with the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones is somewhat peculiar. Treaties were first made with the three principal bands of Shoshones, by which the government bound itself to pay to them the specified annuities before named. A treaty was then made with the mixed bands, which simply provided that they should share in the annuities of the Shoshones. Were this treaty carried out, it seems difficult to reconcile its provisions with the exercise of good faith towards the Shoshones. A portion of their annuities would be diverted from them without their consent. The mixed bands have observed their treaty with scrupulous fidelity. As the least of two evils, a small proportion of the Shoshone annuity goods were, during the past year, distributed among them, with others purchased from the fund for incidental expenses. This was not, however, just to the Shoshones, and should not be repeated. In my estimate for the coming year will be found an item of \$5,000, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the mixed bands, and which will be sufficient to nearly place them on an equality with the smaller bands of Shoshones. It is impossible to dispute the justice of this appropriation, and I trust it may receive the favorable consideration of the department and of Congress.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

In my last annual report mention was made of a series of depredations by Black Hawk, a hostile Utah chief, who, with a small band of outlaws from the different tribes of Utah Indians, was engaged in active hostilities. He has never had above 100 men; but, by watching opportunities to steal cattle from the weaker settlements, has accomplished much mischief. During the past year his depredations have been continued, but with much less success and frequency than before. Periods of several months elapsed during which he was not heard from. I have sent at many different times Indian runners to Black Hawk, asking him to meet me with a view of establishing peace, but have never been able to meet him until a few days since. On the 12th instant I received a telegram from Agent Rhodes, advising me that he was upon the Uinta reservation. I at once set out to meet him, and returned yesterday, after a very satisfactory interview. Black Hawk was alone, his band being in the southern portion of the Territory. He has pledged himself to immediately return to his band, stop all depredations, and meet me with all the Indians heretofore hostile upon the Uinta reservation. He says that himself and his Indians are tired of fighting, and desirous of a permanent peace. I believe him to be entirely sincere, and am confident no further trouble will be had with him or his band. His depredations since my last report have been inconsiderable, being confined to petty

stealing raids. Several times, however, when cattle have been stolen from the settlers, they have pursued him and conflicts have occurred, in which, in all, 10 or 12 whites and probably an equal number of Indians have been killed.

With the exception of Black Hawk's band, all the Indians within the superintendency during the past year have been entirely friendly. There have been a few instances of petty thieving, nothing of a more serious character. I have no hesitation in making the statement that no white population of equal numbers in any of the newer States or Territories can show so small an aggregate of crime.

EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

There are no schools of any kind kept or established among the Indians within this superintendency. In several instances single Indians have been sent to the schools by settlers and afforded opportunities for acquiring an education, but as yet without satisfactory results.

The wealth of the Indians consists principally of ponies, of which some tribes have considerable numbers. During the year I have endeavored to ascertain the number of ponies among the different bands, and should fix it as follows:

In many instances the number is exact; in others, based on reliable estimates.

Eastern Shoshones.....	675	
Northwestern Shoshones.....	140	
Western Shoshones.....	80	
Weber Utes.....	70	
Goships.....	50	
Pah Vants.....	175	
Uinta Utes	}	1, 100
Yampah Utes		
Fish Utes		
Total number.....		<u>2, 290</u>

The value of these ponies, with their rude saddles and accoutrements, would be about \$68,700; being an average value of \$30 each.

The furs, robes, and skins taken by the different tribes annually are of the value of about \$35,000. Of this amount the Eastern Shoshones and the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones furnish about \$20,000; their buffalo robes being a valuable article of traffic. No other tribes furnish any buffalo robes. The Indians upon the Uinta reservation take annually about \$7,000 in value of buckskins and beaver skins. Nearly all the other tribes of Indians take small numbers of buckskins and beaver skins, the value of which in the aggregate I place at about \$8,000.

From the above statistics it will be observed that the Indians are all extremely poor.

The income of the most wealthy tribes does not average above \$5 for each individual annually. The country occupied by many of the tribes is nearly a desert; a few valleys capable of subsisting game or suitable for agriculture are occupied by settlers, whose presence has caused the game to become extinct. The Indians must be fed by the government, or by the settlers. If this be done, no trouble need be apprehended; if not done, like their superiors in civilization, they will steal before they will starve. This leads to pursuit, recrimination, and war.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The principal agricultural operations are in connection with the Uinta agency. Here, however, owing to want of means, but little has been accomplished. The

Pah Vants and Western Shoshones also cultivate a small area of land. The principal products are as follows :

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	60	1,400	\$2,800
Potatoes	25	800	800
Turnips	20	2,000	2,000
Hay	40	40 tons.	1,000
			6,600

By aid of the appropriation of \$15,000 for the current year, I anticipate that the agricultural products will be at least quadrupled upon the Uinta reservation.

From the foregoing general view it will be observed that the condition of Indian matters within this superintendency is highly satisfactory. I apprehend no difficulty hereafter in preserving with all the tribes the most entire tranquillity. Owing to the general decline in prices consequent upon the restoration of peace, the appropriations go much further toward supplying the wants of the Indians, both as to goods and provisions, than during the war.

A continuance of the liberal and kindly policy heretofore pursued by the government towards its Indian wards cannot fail to be attended with the happiest results; results which, while attained at infinitely less cost, both of money and of life, than those clamored for by the advocates of military extermination, are at the same time far more in accordance with the dictates of enlightened public sentiment and Christian civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

No. 43.

UINTA INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,

July 31, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in conformity with the regulations of the department to submit this, my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within my jurisdiction, and regret that I am unable to give as favorable a report as might otherwise be made had the stipulations in the treaty of 1865 made between the government and the Indians been ratified by the former.

That treaty (a synopsis of which will be found in the Commissioner's report of 1865, page 150) provides that if the Indians will relinquish their right of possession to all the lands within the Territory of Utah occupied by them, they shall not only receive certain annuities, but shall be provided with sums sufficient to establish schools, erect grist and saw mills, procure agricultural implements, build houses for employes, mechanics' shops, &c., &c.

It also provides that for their benefit the United States will sell the present reservations, viz: Spanish Fork, San Pete, Corn Creek, and Deep Creek, in all 291,480 acres, for not less than 62½ cents per acre.

The condition of the treaty, so far as the Indians are concerned, I can safely say have been complied with to the letter. They have removed to the country set apart by the general government, behaving themselves with commendable

propriety and forbearance, looking expectingly and hopefully forward to the time when "Washington" will perform his part of the agreement, which they felt would be readily and promptly complied with.

That treaty still remains before the Senate unconfirmed, and the lands unsold, whilst the Indians are left to depend almost wholly upon what they can obtain from hunting and roots, with the exception of a meagre support from the government, for you will remember that last year no appropriation at all was made for this agency.

"Tabby," the chief, who is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and a firm friend of the white man, seems to think that, his tribes having complied with the provisions of the treaty themselves, their "Great Father" at Washington has either forgotten, or is content to let matters remain in *statu quo*, rather than fulfil his part of the conditions; but should war break out between the whites and Indians, or should they be induced to join Black Hawk's band, (which they have been frequently urged to do,) he would see his folly in not keeping his word. I am quite well convinced that unless more attention is paid to what they term their "grievances," or some satisfactory reason given to them why the stipulations have not been complied with, the Utahs will hereafter prove restive and difficult to manage.

This year I understand Congress made a special appropriation of \$15,000. I have also understood that one-half of this appropriation would be forwarded in goods, and the balance in money. Should a similar appropriation be hereafter made, I think it would be more advantageous were at least two-thirds thereof furnished in cash and one-third in goods.

My reasons for this suggestion are these. The agency being located 90 miles from the nearest settlement, and over an almost impracticable road, it usually requires all our money to pay freights which should be expended in provisions, cattle, &c., for the use of the agency. We need, moreover, more buildings, mechanics' tools, ploughs, wagons, &c., &c.

There are now on the agency six log huts or cabins, all of them single rooms save one. With a single exception these buildings have not cost the department a dollar, as they were erected by the soldiers stationed here in 1865-'6, one only being built by Agent Kinney out of the \$30,000 appropriation, May 5, 1864. There is not a building or room even appropriated to one of the Indians, all being occupied by the employés.

I consider that the present buildings are neither suitable nor appropriate for the wants of the agency. Above all things we need constantly a good blacksmith, with shop and tools, to mend and repair wagons and agricultural implements, which are fast wearing out.

Under the present condition of things, I would respectfully suggest that the Senate either ratify the treaty now before them, or take steps to enter into new covenants with the Indians.

Respecting the present reservation, I would say that the general government having set apart the country drained by the Uinta river and its tributaries, extending from the Wasatch range of mountains to the Green or Colorado rivers, a distance of 150 miles east and west, by 80 miles north and south, as a reservation for the permanent settlement of these Indians, it is more than ample for them all; at present contains considerable game in the eastern portion, and is well supplied with wood, water, and grass.

But even these are not sufficient for the wants of at least 1,200 Indians. Our winters are very severe, usually extending eight or nine months in the year, and as the government does not sufficiently provide for them they are compelled to roam, as they do, through all the settlements, to the annoyance and burdensome taxation of the people.

Many are inclined to petty thefts, and I am sure their intercourse with the whites is not likely to improve their condition.

At the agency they are exemplary and temperate in their habits, and with proper assistance could readily be taught to take great interest in agriculture that, combined with schools, would soon enable them to obtain a living for themselves.

In regard to crops we have put in about 35 acres of wheat, five acres of oats, 20 acres of turnips, and two acres of vegetables. All promise well with the exception of about six acres of wheat, destroyed by the spring freshet. Also dug a ditch a mile in length, capacitated to irrigate 300 acres of land; have sufficient posts on hand, and I am now hauling lumber to fence the present crop. I am convinced the Indian will labor if he can be led to understand that he is not to be made the victim of misdirected energy by laboring in vain. I have abundant evidence that many of them will make good farmers, in order to become which they need only to be encouraged.

I cannot too strongly impress upon the department the necessity of removing the agency and farm some 60 miles further south on the Uinta, where the climate and soil are better adapted to raising everything, especially corn, what the Indians most require for subsistence. Here the season is too short for successfully growing anything but wheat and turnips, the altitude being some 1,600 feet above that of Uinta. The present crops will, however, more clearly demonstrate the fact, as they were put into the ground as soon as ploughing could be done, and before the snow had disappeared from the valley.

I would also urge the necessity of forwarding money and goods earlier than heretofore, because the agency is accessible only about three months in the year, on account of the snows in the Wasatch range.

In conclusion, want of religion and education are their most grievous defects, and without the further aid of government they must long remain in ignorance and superstition; but with its assistance, say the confirmation of the treaty, they can be made a self-sustaining people, and I have but little doubt that from four to five thousand of them could readily be gathered from eastern Utah and permanently settled on the reservation, and a quietus put upon their roving propensities.

The saw-mill is in good running order, but at present no sale for lumber.

Believe me, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. W. RHODES, *Agent*.

Colonel F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 44.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,

July 29, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of the eastern band of the Shoshones, for the year ending June 30, 1867:

Immediately after the distribution of their annuity goods last year, they left this agency for their hunting grounds in the Popeaugie and Wind river valleys, the only portion of the country claimed by them where they can obtain buffalo.

While there they live well, and are generally healthy.

From the buffalo robes and other skins and furs obtained by them during the past hunting season, I estimate, from the best knowledge I can gain, they have realized some \$10,000, and their present comfort has been greatly increased by the addition of a large amount of skins and furs used for their lodges and clothing.

Early last spring the near approach of hostile Sioux and Cheyennes compelled them to leave before they could prepare their usual supply of dried meat

for summer use, and upon their arrival at the agency they were almost destitute of provisions.

I at once commenced issuing to them the flour and beef procured from you by the exchange of goods, and they were so well pleased with the exchange thus made, I would recommend that \$2,000 of their annuity be, in the future, paid in money, to be used in the purchase of beef, cattle, and flour, to feed them during their stay at the agency.

These Indians have faithfully observed the stipulations of the treaty made with them in 1863, and since my last annual report there has been no departure from a uniform line of good conduct.

On the 8th of June, I assembled all of the tribe within reach, and made the annual distribution of goods, which was perfectly satisfactory to them, and they have since gone to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, as is usual with them, preparatory to their return to their hunting grounds in the autumn.

I would call your attention to the fact that the goods distributed this summer were those which arrived last year after the departure of the Indians from the agency, and the goods intended for the distribution of 1867 it is probable will not reach here until too late to be given out before the summer of 1868.

Their sanitary condition remains good, and there has been but little change in their numbers, either from mortality or accessions from other bands.

From careful inquiry among them, I estimate the present number of Washa-kees tribe at about 2,000 souls, being an increase of 100 since my last report.

In former reports I have recommended the setting apart of a reservation for the Shoshones in the valley of Wind river. For various reasons I would still urge the propriety of doing so.

The abundance of nutritious grasses, in connection with the mild winters, would enable them to subsist their stock during the entire year, and situated in the best game region of the mountains, they could furnish themselves with an ample supply of meat.

Their occupancy of the valley, with suitable protection from the government, would prevent the raiding war parties of Sioux from interfering with the development of the mines just discovered and being opened in the vicinity of South Pass, where, within a few days, a large party of miners were driven away by a small band of hostile Indians, after three or more of their number had been inhumanly murdered.

The entire range of country west from the South Pass to the Mormon settlements on Weber river is almost destitute of game, and while these friendly Indians are obliged, during the summer months, to subsist on the small game of this vast area of sage brush, the powerful and hostile Sioux are roaming unmolested over the beautiful valleys east and north of the Wind river chain of mountains, with grass and game at their disposal, which enables them to murder and rob with impunity the soldiers near their garrison, the almost defenceless emigrant crossing the plains in search of a new home, and the hardy miners who are toiling to develop the mineral resources which constitute the base of our national wealth.

I would again call your attention to the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones that range in the northern part of Utah and the southern portion of Montana, to whom I have heretofore referred.

Although holding themselves entirely aloof from the eastern bands of Shoshones in regard to their tribal arrangements, they do, for the purpose of protection, accompany each other to their hunting grounds east of the Rocky range, and the most friendly feeling still exists between them.

It affords me pleasure to say that these Indians have abstained from any act of hostility towards the whites since my last report. They accompanied Washa-kee on his recent visit to the agency, and were present at the distribution of goods to him.

In view of their friendly relations and their great destitution, I would recommend that an appropriation of \$8,000 in goods and \$2,000 in money be made annually to supply their wants while they continue friendly.

Should the appropriation be made, and the department deem it advisable, they could be placed under the protection of this agency.

I strongly recommend that some provision be made for the erection of an agency building at this agency, as soon as practicable, and trust that its importance will be sufficient excuse for urging it upon the attention of the department.

For agency purposes I am now using one of the buildings erected by the military department. It is in a very bad condition and utterly unfit for the protection of the annuity goods, which I am compelled to retain for more than six months after their arrival.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MANN, JR.,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

No. 45.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah, July 10, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of report made by Special Agent Lewis Simmons, on his return from his trip in search of Black Hawk, the hostile Ute chief. By reference thereto you will observe that he was unable to accomplish the end sought for, but I am satisfied from his report and from conversation with him that he did all that could be done, acting in his search upon the best information he could obtain. A person unfamiliar with the country can scarcely form an idea of the great difficulty of getting reliable information of the whereabouts, and of finding (unless the Indians wish it) the roving bands of Indians scattered through the vast mountain region from the Black Hills to the Pacific. This difficulty will doubtless be better and more expansively illustrated by the military operations during the present summer in the department of the Platte than has ever before been done in our history.

At once, on the return of Mr. Simmons, I advised him of the contents of your communication of the 23d of May last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 45½.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
July 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 20th day of April last, pursuant to instructions contained in your letter of April 19, I left this city for the purpose of procuring, if possible, an interview with the hostile chief, Black Hawk, and inducing him to meet you, and refrain from further depredations.

At Corn creek, 160 miles south of this place, I had an interview with Hanosh, chief of the Pah Vants, relative to my proposed business. He gave me every assistance in his power, and informed me that from his latest information he believed Black Hawk to be encamped on the Colorado, near the junction of the

Green and Grand rivers. I then proceeded to Cedar City, about 150 miles south of Corn creek, at which place, and at Parawan, I had interviews with bands of Pi-Ede Indians, all of whom agreed with Hanosh as to the location of Black Hawk. From Cedar City I went easterly along the Kanara river to a large valley, sometimes called Buey's valley, which is east of any settlements, and where I assembled about 200 Indians, about 50 of whom were warriors belonging to the band known as Buckskin Mountain Utes. I remained several days with these Indians, to whom I gave the greater portion of the presents with which you had furnished me. They were, at first, unwilling to accompany me in my search for Black Hawk, stating that owing to some of their number having last year given to the settlers information of an intended raid by Black Hawk, the latter was greatly enraged, and had threatened to kill any of the tribe whom he could find. At length, however, I persuaded three of the best hunters among them to go with me as guides. We crossed the Wasatch mountains without a trail at a point northeasterly of Buey's valley, and came upon the Pired river, a small tributary of the Colorado. We followed this to its junction with the Colorado, and proceeded up the latter stream to its head, it being formed by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers. After leaving Buey's valley we did not see a single Indian, or any sign of their recent presence, although we watched therefor with the greatest care, and also ascended numerous high peaks commanding extensive views of the country around to watch for smoke from their camp fires. We were, therefore, forced to the conclusion that Black Hawk had left the region where I had expected, from the best attainable information, to find him. My guides and other Indians had told me that he was expecting to go south and steal cattle from some of the small settlements on the Rio Virgin, and as I could not get information of his being gone in any other direction, I judged it most probable that he had gone upon that expedition. We therefore travelled back, down the Colorado, until we had reached a point nearly east of St. George, where we crossed the Wasatch mountains by Smith's Pass, and struck the Rio Virgin near a small settlement called Pocketville. Before reaching this point my Indian guides left me, returning to their tribe. On reaching Pocketville I secured some Pi-Ede guides, with whom I travelled a considerable distance, both up and down the Rio Virgin, (probably about 100 miles,) visiting several Indian camps, but being entirely unable to learn anything regarding Black Hawk, all the Indians stating that he had not been seen or heard from in that part of the country, and that they believed him to be east of the Colorado. Taking a few Indians as guides, I again crossed the Wasatch mountains and proceeded to Fish lake, where was a camp of Pi-Edes. I here obtained the first definite intelligence of Black Hawk. Two of the Indians here had recently returned from a hunting expedition, during which they had visited Black Hawk's camp. He is now encamped a short distance east of the eastern terminus of the Elk mountains, and directly south of South Park, in Colorado Territory. He has with him about 60 men, about one-half of whom are Navajoes, and the balance renegades from various bands of Utah Indians. A small scouting party came a short time since to San Pete county, in this Territory, where they killed two men and got a small number of horses. My informants further stated that the Navajoes with Black Hawk were opposed to coming to Utah to steal horses, claiming that they could get them nearer and with less trouble and risk, and that they thought it doubtful whether Black Hawk would return the present summer. In view of this information I did not deem it best, at least without further instructions, in spending more time in searching for Black Hawk's band. To reach his camp would involve a journey of upwards of 500 miles, through a country almost unexplored save by trappers, and unsafe unless with a party of ten or twelve well-armed men. I therefore travelled northwest from Fish lake until striking the east fork of the Sevier river, which I followed until reaching the settlements. My Pocketville Indian guides accompanied me

to Parawan, where I gave them a few bushels of wheat, being unable to buy any flour. In crossing the Wasatch mountains, the last time, we were obliged, upon the summit, to travel several miles over snow probably averaging 10 feet in depth. The sun had softened the snow so that it was entirely impassable, except from about midnight until sunrise, when a crust would be frozen upon which our horses could travel. While thus crossing we encountered a severe storm of snow and hail, and were nearly frozen. I caught a severe cold, which resulted in a slight attack of lung fever, rendering me unable to travel for ten days. On reaching the settlements I came at once to this city, where I arrived on the 30th day of June.

I regret extremely that I was not able to accomplish more towards carrying out your instructions, but at the same time feel sure that nothing more could have been accomplished. I travelled upwards of 1,200 miles, the greater portion of the route over mountains and following Indian trails. The trip was made still more difficult by reason of the high waters, the mountain streams being much swollen and difficult to cross.

Very respectfully, yours,

LEWIS SIMMONS,
Late Special Agent.

F. H. HEAD, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 46.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, July 30, 1867.

SIR: I observed among the telegrams published in our papers here, an exceedingly meagre synopsis of your report, made during the recent special session of Congress, relative to the causes of the present Indian war. Washakee and the other principal chiefs of the Eastern Shoshones visited me a few days since, and I had a conversation with them relative to the same subject. I write you regarding this, thinking the views of Washakee, who is undoubtedly the most sagacious, honorable, and intelligent Indian among the uncivilized tribes, might be of interest to you, especially as they would seem to corroborate your own, in every particular. Washakee said that the country east from the Wind river mountains, to the settled portion of eastern Nebraska and Kansas, had always been claimed by four principal Indian tribes—the Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Crows. That it was a country abounding in game, thus furnishing to the Indians an abundance of food as well as large quantities of surplus robes, skins and furs, by the sale of which they were made comparatively wealthy. That all the tribes inhabiting that region were contented and entertained towards the whites the most friendly feeling until the opening of what is usually known as the Powder river route to Montana, a road leaving the old express route near Fort Laramie and passing by a circuitous course to Virginia City. That all the Indians objected strongly to the opening of this road, knowing by experience that the game would, in consequence, soon disappear, but did not commence hostilities at once, since they were informed by the whites that there was no other way for them to go to the gold mines of Montana. That they soon found this was not true; that but few people passed over the road, but that forts were built, soldiers sent out to protect the road, and trains were often passing, but only to carry supplies to the troops. That the soldiers, too, gave the Indians whiskey, seduced from them numbers of their squaws, and otherwise maltreated them. And after mature deliberation the

Indians were satisfied that the road was only made to afford employment to the soldiers and to destroy their game; that they must starve after a few years with the disappearance of their game, and that it was as well to die fighting as by starvation. They had accordingly all taken up arms, resolved to drive out the whites from their country or perish in the endeavor. I asked Washakee if the white traders had, by their conduct, in any way aided in the present state of affairs. He replied that they had not; that the regular traders, licensed by the government, were nearly always good men, since they were under the control of the Great Father, but that there were great numbers of white men, thieves and murderers, who were outlaws because of their crimes, who had taken up their residences among the Indians, and were always inciting them to outrages; often leading in their stealing raids.

The views of Washakee, although somewhat crude as to the reason for keeping open the road, are in most respects entirely correct, and are the views of all disinterested men familiar with the subject. What is known as the Powder river road is one of the most complete and expensive humbugs of the day.

Attention was first called to this road and its opening secured by certain speculators, owning or expecting to own certain lucrative toll-bridges, roads and ferries thereon. It was claimed to be many hundreds of miles shorter than the road via Fort Bridger. I have however myself conversed with numbers of freighters who have passed over the road, and without an exception they have stated that they would never go by that route again; that although on a map it would appear shorter than the route via this city, yet that, by reason of the numerous *detours*, they believed it actually longer, and that it was a worse road in every respect, especially as it regards wood, water, grass, and streams difficult to cross.

These reasons would of themselves have been sufficient to cause an abandonment of the route, but it was at this time found that the Missouri river, contrary to ancient theories, was navigable for light-draught steamboats. For the last two years all freight for Montana from the States has gone by the Missouri river. Had the Powder river road, therefore, been all that was at first claimed for it, it would have been abandoned by freighters, since freight could be taken by steamboat to Montana, profitably, at six to eight cents per pound, while land transportation would cost about three times such rates. In view of above facts it has at all times seemed to me most singular that the government should persist in keeping troops along a road abandoned by all freighters and emigrants, when the result of such a course, unless the Indians were induced to cede the right of way, could not fail to be an Indian war. I think it would be within bounds to say that every pound of freight taken over the Powder river road for the past two years has cost the government already at least \$1,000, and the expense would seem to be but commenced.

Many of the Indians within the superintendency, in the hunting expeditions, meet and converse with the hostile Indians. From their statements I feel entirely certain that if the troops were withdrawn from the Indian country, and a treaty made with the hostile Indians, guaranteeing them the occupation of the territory cut by the Powder river road, for a certain term of years, peace could be at once restored and kept. It has been the correct theory of our government that since the Indians do not make the highest use of the soil, we may take it from them after reasonable compensation, as fast as the same is needed for settlement. There is not, however, in all the vast region cut by the Powder river road, and now occupied by troops, a single settler or white person, other than the hangers-on of the army. No person, save the pure-minded, patriotic army contractors, would be injured by such abandonment. The many expenses for a single week would be sufficient to perpetually tranquillize the hostile tribes. At the expiration of 10 or 15 years, were it deemed advisable to open the country for settlement, arrangements could be made with the Indians accord-

ingly, either by setting apart certain portions as reservations, or by removing them to some suitable portion of our territory between Montana and Alaska.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 47.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,

Great Salt Lake City, July 25, 1867.

SIR: On the 17th of October last, I received from the commissioner a communication bearing date of September 24, enclosing copy of letter from N. P. Hall to the acting governor of Montana relative to certain bands of Bannacks and Shoshones, and instructing to direct Agent Mann to procure, through Washakee, all accessible information regarding such Indians.

At the time of the reception of such instructions, Washakee and all his principal men had started on their annual buffalo hunt, and could not readily be reached. At once, on their return, about two months since, I transmitted to Agent Mann copies of the correspondence above referred to, and have just received his report, which is herewith transmitted. Washakee and several hundred of his principal men visited me a few days since, and I had a conversation with them relative to the same subject, from which I am satisfied that the Indians in question are the same bands usually known as the "mixed" or "broken bands of Bannacks and Shoshones," with whom the late governor Doty made a treaty at Soda Springs, October 14, 1863.

From the best information I can get, I judge their number to be about 2,500; of whom about 1,500 are Shoshones and the balance Bannacks. They live and wander about together, and intermarry.

The treaty made as above seems scarcely reconcilable with justice to the Shoshones. Treaties were made July 2 and July 30, 1863, with the eastern and northwestern bands of Shoshones, providing for annuities of \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively. By the treaty of October 14, 1863, at Soda Springs, it is provided that the mixed bands shall share in the annuities of the Shoshones, which in effect is a reduction of the Shoshone annuities below the amount agreed to be paid them, without their consent.

The mixed bands have faithfully observed their treaty, and I invited, last fall, a portion of their number to be present and participate in the annuities of the northwestern Shoshones. I have also, during the past quarter, made them presents of goods and provisions to the value of about \$2,000. I suggested to Agent Mann to let a portion of the tribe who were with Washakee participate in the Eastern Shoshones' annuities, but, from the report enclosed, Washakee evidently and sensibly objected to such arrangement.

In my estimate for the coming year I shall include an item of \$5,000 as being justly due the mixed bands, under treaty stipulations, and trust such suggestion may be favorably considered by yourself and by Congress.

These Indians, to the number of nearly 2,500, have been for the past three or four months in northeastern Utah, scattered along the Bear river and through Cache and Bear Lake valleys. They spend about seven or eight months in each year within this superintendency, and the balance of their time in southern Idaho, where game is more abundant during the winter months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 48.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY,
Utah Territory, July 15, 1867.

SIR: Your communication of June 3, in regard to the mixed bands of Indians who range about the head waters of the Yellowstone, Galitan, Madison, Snake, and Green rivers, around Bannack and Boise, frequently, in the Territory of Utah, was duly received. According to your request, I have had conversations with Washakee and other headmen of the eastern bands of Shoshones, also with Tahjee, the chief of the Bannacks, and find that there does exist a very large band of Bannacks, numbering more than 100 lodges; I also find a few lodges of Shoshones with them. There also exists another band of Too-roo-reka, or Sheep-eaters, a branch of the Shoshones, who live almost entirely in the mountains, and very seldom visit the white settlements. The last-named band speak the Shoshone dialect; the former have a dialect of their own. All of these Indians are very poor, and require the fostering hand of the government. They are very friendly, and desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with all whom they meet. Large numbers of Bannacks visit this agency every year. More than fifty of their lodges were present at the distribution, to the eastern band of Shoshones, of their annuities this year. I made a request of Washakee for them to share in the distribution of their goods, but he peremptorily refused.

I also held a long conversation with the chief, Tahjee. He informed me that his Indians feel very much hurt to think that the Great Father had not made them presents, knowing, as they did, that all the Indians by whom they were surrounded were receiving goods every year. They claim that they are good Indians, and that the government ought to, in view of the fact that their country has been settled with the whites, give them a fair compensation for their loss. The settlements of Boise, Beaverhead, Bannack, and Virginia City, have driven them to seek for other hunting grounds, and they are compelled to travel a long distance, and that too, in an enemy's country, where they are liable to lose their horses, the only wealth they possess. They informed me that they lost sixty head last winter.

I would most earnestly recommend that some provision be made for them in the future.

LUTHER MANN, JR.,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, U. T.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 49.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 24, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit this as my second annual report. My last annual report, made up by actual observation and inspection of the various tribes of Indians within my superintendency, and upon which I spent much time and labor, met with such poor favor at the hands of your predecessor, that I feel little encouragement or inclination in my present poor state of health to spend much time and labor upon this, although that report contained my views and those of a great majority of

this people (as evinced by the unanimous indorsement of the legislature of this Territory) with reference to the proper Indian policy to be pursued; yet it was mutilated and published by Ex-Commissioner Cooley in garbled and disjointed extracts, and the views I entertained were utterly ignored, and the policy of Mr. Graves, who never visited but one tribe of Indians in this Territory, substituted in their stead.

Navajos.—With regard to the Navajos the Hon. Ex-Commissioner Cooley recommends "that the Bosque Redondo be decided upon as a permanent reservation by the government for these Indians, and then, after the large expenditure recommended by Mr. J. R. Graves shall have been made for a single year, the amount annually necessary is expected to decrease in a very rapid ratio, and he prophesies that the reservation will be a success. I thought otherwise, and recommended to the contrary, and prophesied that in the end it would prove a failure. It has proved so already. The soil is cold, and the alkali in the water destroys it. The corn crop this year is a total failure. Last year 3,000 bushels only was raised on 3,000 acres, and year before last six thousand bushels; continually growing worse instead of better. The self-sustaining properties of the soil are all gone. The Indians now dig up the muskito root for wood, and carry it upon their galled and lacerated backs for 12 miles. The present agent now asserts that there is a scarcity of fuel, and recommends an estimate for funds to furnish conveyance for wood for 8,000 Indians, to be hauled or packed 12 miles. The wood for the garrison is hauled from 40 to 50 miles, at an expense of about \$75,000 dollars per year. The water is black and brackish, scarcely bearable to the taste, and said by the Indians to be unhealthy, because one-fourth of their population have been swept off by disease, which they attribute mainly to the effects of the water. What a beautiful selection is this for a reservation. It has cost the government millions of dollars, and the sooner it is abandoned and the Indians removed the better. I have heard it suggested that there was a speculation at the bottom of it. To say the least, it was certainly a very unfortunate selection, and an enormous expense upon the government, costing, as I verily believe, from first to last, over \$10,000,000. Think of it. Do you expect an Indian to be satisfied and contented deprived of the common comforts of life, without which a white man would not be contented anywhere? Would any sensible man select a spot for a reservation for 8,000 Indians where the water is scarcely bearable; where the soil is poor and cold, and where the muskito roots, 12 miles distant, are the only wood for the Indians to use. In the selection of a reservation you must have good wood, good soil, and good water; these are three essentials, without all or either of which every reservation must, in the end, prove a failure. This reservation has neither of these qualifications, which alone are calculated to give content and satisfaction to the human heart and mind. Besides all this, I care not what any man may say to the contrary, these Indians are all dissatisfied, and that dissatisfaction is universal. They remain there on that reservation to-day by force. Free them from military control and fear and they would leap therefrom as the bird from its open cage. They will never work there with any heart, and never have done so, and the idea of keeping these wild brutes of the forest, if you call them not human beings, subjected to such torture is a disgrace to the age we live in and to the government we support. No matter how much these Indians may be taught the arts of peace, to cultivate the soil, and to manufacture; no matter how successful they may be in supporting and maintaining themselves; no matter how civilized and Christianized they may become, if they remain on this reservation they must always be held there by force, and not from choice. O! let them go back, or take them to where they can have good cool water to drink, wood plenty to keep them from freezing to death, and where the soil will produce something for them to eat, and place them, at some future day, in an independent and self-sustaining position, honored among men, and an honor to the government we

live under, for having raised them from their present condition to one far better. The removal of these Indians, however, is objected to because so much has already been expended there by the military in buildings, &c.; but let a proper selection be made, where building materials are plenty and convenient, and the amount expended for fuel alone in two years at the Bosque would replace all the buildings. It may also be found desirable to keep up the post and set apart this reservation for some smaller, and not agricultural, band of Indians. As to the cost of removal, these Indians can be removed at a very little extra expense, if any more, than it costs to feed them daily by giving them their entire ration in beef, which would cost no transportation, but be driven along and fed to them as they go. Where shall they be taken, is a question of the greatest importance.

In consideration of which I would most respectfully recommend that either they must be located in their own country on three or four reservations, because there is no sufficient spot of land there to place them all upon one, or the purchase of the Maxwell grant, 40 by 60 miles, at \$250,000, or else take them south of Fort Stanton and east of the Sacramento mountains, between the mountains and the Pecos, but next to the mountains for timber, and on the Rio Feliz or Rio Fenasco for water. These are the only three suitable and desirable locations known to me at present, and it is for your department to decide which is the best and most desirable, or whether they shall be removed at all.

Capote and Webinocche Utahs at Abiquiu.—The condition of the Utahs at the Abiquiu agency is fully represented by the report of Agent Arney, and is in no wise changed from that as represented in my last annual report. They have all been peaceable during the past year, and whilst other Indians have been at war they seem to have put themselves upon their good behavior, which is mainly to be attributed to their great success in the chase and hunt, which, together with what has been supplied them by the government, has given them ample to live upon. I respectfully recommend, as before, that they be placed as soon as possible on a reservation on the San Juan or Rio Los Animas, and that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for that purpose, and for the other purposes enumerated in Agent Arney's report.

Utahs and Apaches of the Cimarron.—The Utahs and Apaches at the Cimarron have also remained quiet and peaceable, committing no depredations whatever that have been reported to their agent, who is the only proper person to whom such reports should be made. These Indians have been fed by the military ever since last September, because ex-Commissioner Cooley forbid their being fed by the Indian department to the extent of \$500 per month, as I had authorized, and upon his disapproval of my action I stopped feeding, and they began to steal. General Carleton saying (which is a fact) "that it was cheaper to feed them than it was to fight them," authorized their being fed over \$3,000 per month, instead of \$500 per month, which gave satisfaction at that time. I would respectfully recommend, in behalf of these Indians, the purchase of the Maxwell grant, and then they could be made in less than one year self-sustaining. There is no use in avoiding the issue. It is useless to talk of removing them elsewhere; they would resist to the last extremity, and four times the cost of the grant, \$250,000, would be spent in less than one year in fighting to remove them. This is a tract of land 40 by 60 miles, and containing about 1,500,000 acres, (about 16 cents per acre.) There are from 3,000 to 5,000 acres now under cultivation, well watered, with a good system of irrigation, good stone water-mill costing \$50,000, a good saw-mill and a barn which cost \$10,000, good dwelling, storehouse, and other out-buildings suitable for agency purposes, good water and abundant, and wood and timber handy and enough to last for years. Colonel Carson says that the improvements alone cost more than half the amount asked, which, if deducted, would reduce the land to less than eight cents per acre, which would make it quite a speculation to the government, independent of getting the most desirable

location for these Indians. It certainly would be preferable, if the consent of the Indians could be obtained, to locate these Jacarilla Apaches south of Fort Stanton with the Mescalero Apaches, and Utahs with the Capote and Webinoche Utahs, on the San Juan or Rio Los Animas; and then, if deemed desirable, this grant could be purchased for the Navajoes. But from repeated recent talks with the chiefs of both bands, I am satisfied that they will never leave the region of country they now inhabit without a most desperate struggle, and a war with them would doubtless also involve the Utahs of the San Juan and those of Colorado in the same contest, and it would cost the government ten times the cost of the grant. This purchase will also save the trouble and expense, and warfare, necessarily incurred in removing these Indians elsewhere. If this grant is not purchased for these Indians they will, if fed by the Indian department, require an appropriation of \$20,000 for provisions, \$8,000 for goods as presents, and in consequence of there being no agency buildings there, as explained in Agent Dennison's report, \$3,000 will be required for agency buildings, if any place can be obtained in that region to place one on. The old agency building was built on land leased from L. B. Maxwell, whose grant covers all the region of country thereabouts. The above estimate for provisions is about one-half of what it is costing to feed these Indians through the military, and I am satisfied if that appropriation is made that I will see that they are fed on it satisfactorily, otherwise the military had better keep feeding them at an expense of not less than \$40,000 per annum.

Mescalero Apaches.—With regard to the Mescalero Apaches there is no change whatever in their status since last year. My views are the same now as then; and what I then reported in my annual report I have only now to reiterate, and respectfully refer you with regard thereto to Commissioner's report for 1866, page 144. My views as to numbers, inclination to make peace, settle down on a reservation, and my recommendations with reference thereto, and as to the appropriations required, are identically the same as last year. And whereas no action was had by the last Congress on the subject, it may not be amiss in me to repeat the same.

Little is known of the Mescalero Apaches since they left the reservation of the Bosque Redondo, where the most of them had been located with the Navajoes. They were unable to agree with the Navajoes, and were therefore dissatisfied and left at night in a body, on the 3d of November, 1865, ever since which time they have been committing depredations upon the settlements, and some murders. When not in the mountains, south of Fort Stanton, (their native country,) they range between that and Los Vegas in search of booty. Their agent, Lorenzo Labadi, says "they number about 525 souls, and that he has no doubt but that he can prevail on them to settle on a reservation which might be selected for them south of Fort Stanton, and to live at peace with the inhabitants, but he does not think they can ever be induced to return to the Bosque Redondo." I would therefore recommend that these Indians be located on a reservation south of Fort Stanton, in the selection of which I would suggest that their wishes be consulted, and that the Jacarilla Apaches, if they can be prevailed upon to leave the Cimarron, be placed on the same reservation; for these two tribes are intermarried, and are in fact one and the same people, in language, character, and habits. Also I would recommend that Fort Stanton be abandoned, and that the garrison be removed to said reservation, and a military post established thereon for the security of the agent, the protection of the public property, and for the control and government of these Indians, for the accomplishment of which object a suitable appropriation will also be required. For the permanent settlement of Mescalero Apaches I recommend an appropriation of \$4,500 worth of goods and presents; \$6,000 for provisions; \$750 for agricultural implements; \$2,750 for removal and location; \$3,500 for agency buildings; total, \$17,500; and I think that in three years they will be self-sustaining

and need no further appropriation, excepting for goods and agricultural implements.

Mimbres and Mogoll Gila Apaches.—The status, condition and wants of the Mimbres and Mogollon bands of Gila Apaches is also the same as at the date of my last annual report, and my recommendation with reference to them the same. As that part of my last report in reference to these Indians was not published, I here reproduce the same, hoping for some action on the subject during the coming session of Congress. These are the same Indians which were formerly under the authority and control of Agent M. Steck. They embrace the Mimbres and Mogollon bands. They have been for the last four years, ever since the Texas invasion, in open hostility against the people and against the government, and have been continually committing depredations and murders throughout the southwestern portion of this Territory. Even now scarcely a week or a day passes but some one is the victim of their savage ferocity. In 1861 or 1862 they commenced their warfare against the whites, and have continued in open hostility ever since. They then broke up the settlements upon the Mimbres, murdered and scalped the settlers who were unable to escape their vengeance by flight to places of safety in densely populated sections of the country. They drove off the miners and farmers from their mines and homes, and all that region of country in the neighborhood of Pinos Altos, where rich and valuable mines were successfully worked, which is one of the richest mineral regions in the known world for copper, silver, and gold, had to be abandoned on account of the savage and unrelenting warfare waged against its inhabitants by these Gila Apache Indians. And now that the miners are again attracted by the richness of these mineral deposits and are rushing thither in great numbers, the military commander of this district has established for their protection a new post in the neighborhood of Pinos Altos, which is called Fort Bayard, and the question again comes up, what shall be done with these Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches, the other of the Gila Apaches being in Arizona? We must either institute and carry on a vigorous campaign against them, punishing them most severely, and make them feel the power and strength of the government, until they are willing to submit to its authority and respect the lives and property of our people, or else we must treat with them and prevail upon them by peaceable means to settle on their old reservation or a new one, cultivate the soil and keep the peace. Which is preferable? I hesitate not to say that even with the untutored savage, "the heart must leap kindly back to kindness." Kindness is better than cruelty, and persuasion is better than force. Let us treat with them, and then if we fail it is time enough to resort to the harsher remedy.

I therefore respectfully recommend that Governor Mitchell, Doctor Steck, (the former agent, who says that he has no doubt but that he can prevail upon them by peaceable means to locate on a reservation and keep the peace,) and myself be authorized and empowered to treat with them, and get them settled down either on their old reservation or a new one, subject to the approval of your department, and that an appropriation suitable be made for the accomplishment of this object. For the permanent settlement of the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches I recommend an appropriation of \$15,000 for provisions, \$7,000 for goods, \$2,000 for agricultural implements, and \$3,000 for agency buildings; and have no doubt that in less than three years they will be enabled to raise all the grain needed for their own bread, and after that only an appropriation for the purchase of goods and agricultural implements would be necessary.

Pueblo Indians.—The Pueblos, I am sorry, are in a far worse condition than last year, owing to the recent decision of Judge Slough that they are citizens, and not Indians, and consequently can vote, hold office, sue and be sued, and that their lands were patented to them and their successors and assigns by the United States government, and that they can sell and alienate them whenever and to whomsoever they please.

In consequence of which decision (that they are citizen Indians; I doubt not it will be reversed) they have become unsettled, their heads have been turned, and they have been moved off from their moorings, and Mexicans, Americans, and land-sharks, supposing that the decision will stand and be confirmed, are trying to barter or buy their lands for little or nothing, and in some instances whole pueblo grants are struck for. If deemed of sufficient importance you may publish herewith my instructions to Agent Ward with regard to the sale of their lands, and also with regard to the holding of peons among themselves. I regret that my recommendations had not been acted upon by the last Congress, and then this decision would probably never have been made. I have nothing further to state with regard to these Indians, but to renew my recommendations of last year, as nothing was done with regard thereto, hoping that some action may be had by Congress in favor of these the best and most civilized of Indians. I recommend respectfully that the law passed by the territorial legislature allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors to Pueblo Indians be repealed by act of Congress, and that such sale be absolutely forbidden. I also recommend that by act of Congress all suits against these Indians shall be brought only in the United States district court instead of being permitted to be brought before the alcaldes, (justices of the peace,) because these Indians are continually imposed upon and harassed by vexatious prosecutions brought before said alcaldes, who always decide in favor of the Mexican and against the Indian, no matter how meritorious may be the case of the latter; also I recommend that by act of Congress the sale of the lands granted to these Pueblo Indians be absolutely forbidden, and that all sales heretofore made be declared null and void; and that all Mexicans or Americans occupying, claiming, or cultivating said lands be required to abandon and give up the same to these Pueblos, the only rightful and legitimate owners thereof, and that some provision be made in said act for reimbursing the amount actually paid by those purchasing said lands under the supposition and impression that the Indians had a legitimate right to sell the same. I make this recommendation because on many of these pueblos they have sold most of their best lands, or they are occupied by those having no shadow of title. The passage of these acts by Congress is absolutely necessary for the protection of the morals and rights of these Indians, and for the preservation of their lands for their own use, benefit, and support. In addition, I respectfully recommend and urge upon your favorable consideration the propriety, humanity, and justice of making an appropriation of at least \$20,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements, and for the establishment of schools for their benefit.

These are the most peaceable, honest, kind-hearted, well-behaved, industrious and christianized Indians upon the continent, and are highly deserving of the fostering care of the government; but notwithstanding they have deserved so much from the government they have had but little less than \$25,000 since the acquirement of this territory.

Comanches.—Last year on my arrival here I found that an unrestrained commerce was being carried on between the Comanches and the Mexicans, and that thousands of cattle stolen by the Comanches from the people of Texas were being traded for by Mexicans having trade permits from General Carleton and from my predecessor; in fact the territory was filled with Texas cattle. Believing it to be very unjust to the citizens of a neighboring State to encourage such a trade, and in order to stop it, I immediately issued an order revoking all trade permits, and forbidding any one to trade with these Indians unless he had a license duly approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. General Carleton acted in concert with me in suppressing this traffic. It was stopped until the ex-commissioner granted licenses to four different citizens, and on those licenses and those granted or sub-let by some of the parties holding them, I am informed that

hundreds of these Mexicans are again trading with the Comanches, and matters are as bad as ever. Texas cattle bartered for from these Indians are being scattered all over the Territory. When no cattle or horses are found in the Comanche camp by the Mexican traders, they lend the Indians their pistols and horses and remain at the camp until the Comanches have time to go to Texas and return, and get the stock they desire. What a disgrace that our government should permit this plundering of the people on the frontiers of Texas by the Comanches to be encouraged by her own citizens giving to the Indians a market for their booty. But how can it be stopped? I would respectfully recommend that no more licenses be issued, and that those already issued be revoked, and that an agency be established at Fort Bascom, with an appropriation of \$10,000 for goods for the Indians, and that one trader only be appointed, that shall be under the control of the agent, who must see, be instructed, and held responsible that stolen Texas cattle and horses are not to be traded for under any circumstances, and that orders be issued to the commandants of the different posts to send out scouts, seize and confiscate the stock of every unlicensed trader caught in that region. The establishment of this agency would exert a salutary and beneficial influence over the Indians, and prevent to a great extent the illicit commerce above alluded to.

Agent Lorenzo Labadi, who was sent, in obedience to your instructions, to demand the return of Rudolph Fisher, and all other white captives held by the Comanches, and without ransom, has not yet returned. He has already been absent over six weeks, and I begin to be solicitous for his safety. When he returns and makes his report I will forward it immediately to your department, as it may contain much valuable information with regard to these Indians.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations asked for, it will be necessary to appropriate \$350,000 for feeding the Navajoes, \$100,000 for the purchase of wool-sheep, goats, agricultural implements, seeds, tools, and goods, and, in case of removal, \$50,000 for removal, putting up the necessary agency buildings, building dams, and digging acequias—making in all \$500,000. If they remain on the reservation, the last \$50,000 asked for, for removal, &c., will be required to purchase for them either oxen and carts or Mexican donkeys to transport their wood, which is now twelve miles off, and getting further off daily, as will be seen by Agent Dodd's report; and finally, in addition to all, I recommend an appropriation of \$15,000 for the general incidental expenses of this superintendency. These appropriations, outside of the Navajoes, amounting in the aggregate to \$170,500, are necessary for the carrying out of the *plans suggested*, and settling these tribes on permanent reservations and subsisting them for one year.

These appropriations are much larger than heretofore made, but are absolutely necessary for the purposes designated.

Hoping that my recommendations may be approved by the honorable Commissioner, and that the necessary action will be taken by Congress,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, N. M.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 50.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 31, 1867.

SIR: In my haste to send off my annual report, I find that some matters of importance were overlooked, to which I respectfully call your attention in this, which I submit as a supplementary report:

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

The territorial legislature, the governors, delegates to Congress, and superintendents have so often heretofore called the attention of your department and that of Congress to the adoption of some plan for the adjustment of Indian depredations in this Territory, that it seems unnecessary that I should urge the subject again upon your consideration. These depredations, as claimed, amount to near \$2,000,000, none of which has been paid since the acquirement of this territory. According to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States bound herself to give protection to the citizens of New Mexico, which protection has not been afforded them, nor has the government paid for any depredations committed. For want of said protection, hundreds of citizens have been reduced from affluence to poverty by these Indian depredations, and many others have suffered severely. Justice demands that they should be reimbursed for the damages actually sustained, and I therefore respectfully recommend that you urge upon Congress the injustice of longer delay, and that they authorize the appointment of a commission to examine into and investigate all of said claims, and that such as are found by said commissioners to be just be allowed and paid, and that as soon as the amount allowed be ascertained an appropriation be made to liquidate the same.

SUPERINTENDENCY BUILDINGS.

What is very much needed here is a superintendency building, which would cost about \$8,000. I therefore respectfully recommend that said amount be appropriated for the erection of said building, corral, &c. The superintendent here is at the mercy of the renters. I have already moved twice on account of the rent being raised, or the reception of notice to vacate. A suitable building probably cannot be rented hereafter for less than \$800 per annum. The mules of the department can be used to advantage in hauling material for the building, except when needed by me for other purposes. The government owns a good site for the building, embracing about one and a half acres of unoccupied ground, being opposite the northwest corner of the plaza, and the opposite corner west of the governor's palace, which grounds will be ample also for corrals, stables, and everything needed and required. The building I would make of stone, especially the outside walls, which will cost very little more than adobes. Thus we would have a better and safer building, and what is paid out in a few years for rent would pay for all the cost of the erection of said building. Enough has already been expended for rent to have built two superintendency buildings; and, what is very desirable, the superintendent would not be obliged to move every year, and would be no longer at the mercy or subject to the whims and caprice of renters. If the appropriation is made, let the same act making the appropriation set apart and appropriate the above specified piece of ground for the use of the superintendency.

SALARY FOR AGENTS AND SUPERINTENDENT.

I would also respectfully recommend that the salary of agents be increased to \$2,500, and that of superintendent to \$3,500 per annum. In this Territory, where the cost of living is double what it is in the States, the salary is entirely

too small and inadequate to a respectable and comfortable support of the agents or superintendent and their families. Formerly the salary of congressmen was only \$8 per day. Then the superintendent received more than the congressman. Latterly, on account of the depreciation of the currency, and the consequent enhanced value of all commodities, the salary of congressmen has been increased to \$5,000 per annum, and so also have the salaries of officers in many of the other departments of the government. Even the assessor and his deputies in this Territory each receive \$2,500 per annum, whilst the superintendent of Indian affairs has only \$2,000, and the agents \$1,500 each, and their duties are less onerous than ours, and involve less responsibility; nor are they required to give any bond whatever for the faithful performance of their duties. More than all, the risk of life, the danger constantly incurred by agents, and especially by the superintendent in travelling around visiting the different agencies, and without an escort, as I am compelled to do, ought to be taken into consideration in the compensation allowed.

You doubtless remember that less than one year ago the superintendent of Arizona and his clerk were brutally murdered and scalped by the Indians of his own superintendency. I hope that these recommendations will meet with your approval, and that you will urge upon Congress the necessary action, and a favorable consideration of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 51.

CIMARRON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
July 1, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Jacarilla, Apache, and Mohanche, Utah Indians, located in the vicinity of Maxwell ranch, and under my care and charge.

Having assumed the duties of agent of these tribes on the 7th of November last, and then, without meeting with my predecessor, or having any books or papers belonging to the agency passed over to me, it is impossible for me to give any correct statement regarding their condition or conduct of them, or of the transactions of the agency previous to my taking charge.

On my arrival I found the goods intended for distribution in store, having just arrived at this point. They were given out without delay to both tribes, who were in great need of them, and highly pleased with receiving them.

It is especially gratifying to me to be able to state, that my association with the tribes has been of a most agreeable character, otherwise than I could have anticipated, considering their wild nature and habits. In fact, nothing has occurred to mar the most amicable relations between them and myself.

It is also with pleasure that I can speak of their good conduct toward their white neighbors and others, whose property would otherwise be at their mercy. In no instance have well authenticated charges of trespass been made against them.

The uniform good conduct of these tribes, the peaceable relation, so long existing between them and the government, (only once in many years interrupted, and then when, as I think, it might have been avoided;) the loyalty of their expressions, the manifestations given of it, in instances, when called upon to assist the government against enemies, the readiness they now hold themselves

in, and the anxiety they express, to take part against the now hostile tribes of the plains, express traits of character in these simple savages, untutored save in the chase and habits of war, which would seem to show, that with proper efforts made in their behalf, with opportunities extended to them, with encouragement and teaching, they might be made a useful class of our population.

The oft-repeated suggestions made by superintendents and agents that placing of Indians on reservations would mutually be of benefit to them and the government, leaves me but little to say on the subject.

I most heartily concur with these gentlemen, and am fully convinced of the fact that until those under their charge, as well as those under my care, are placed in a situation where they may have lands to cultivate and schools to attend with proper teachers to instruct them, they can never become, either farmers or useful in any other respect.

As long as these people are permitted to wander, depending some little on the hunt, and greatly on the government for support, so long as they have traffic with, and are associated with, adventurers and designing men, who seek by every means to defraud them of the little they obtain; so long as licenses are granted to bad and unprincipled men, who for small consideration, will sell or barter to them intoxicating drugs, no matter as to the consequence that may follow; so long as these evils exist, a better state of condition or marked improvement need not be anticipated, as it cannot be realized.

Place them on a reservation, teach them how to labor, give them the opportunity of education and moral teaching, instil into them a pride to work and provide for themselves, shut out from them corrupt influences of evil-disposed persons, then, with kindness, show them that it may not be vain to hope that their character, habits, and future relations with their fellow-men may change.

The fact that they now are deprived of these advantages will appear in the statistical report of education, farming, &c., issued from this agency of the same date, and accompanying this report. To them you are very respectfully referred.

During the period of my official connection with these Indians there has been but little sickness and few deaths, owing in a great measure to the climate and pure water that abounds in this region.

They are also peculiarly favored with peculiarly fine pasture for their stock, and an abundance of good timber for fuel. The season has altogether been favorable for their hunting.

Owing to the locality in which the agency buildings were erected some years since they have been entirely washed down by floods, and the remnants of them that could have been used in erecting others have either been carried away or destroyed. This is unfortunate, as there are no conveniences for an agency at this place. I therefore recommend, if the agency is to be retained at this point, that suitable accommodation for the agent and safe depositories for goods be erected.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. B. DENNISON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 52.

NAVAJO AGENCY, FORT SUMNER, N. M.,

June 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to present this my second annual report as to the condition of the Navajo Indians at the Bosque Redondo reservation.

There are now on the reservation, by actual count of all ages and sexes, seven thousand three hundred, (7,300) Navajoes and eight Apaches, a majority of whom continue to maintain peaceful relations with the citizens.

There are some bad men among the Navajoes, who have committed some depredations upon the settlers by stealing occasionally stock, but a majority are kindly disposed, and there have been comparatively very few complaints made against the Indians at the reservation during the past year.

I will state, however, that the traffic in stock between the Mexican people and the Comanche Indians has caused some trouble between the Navajoes and the Mexicans. Last year the Comanches made a raid upon the reservation and captured a large number of horses from the Navajoes.

It frequently occurs that some of those horses are found in the possession of Mexicans, who are reluctant to deliver them to the Navajoes, as they purchased or traded with the Comanches for them.

I learn that in May last a party of Navajoes visited the settlement near Punta-de-luna, and discovered some horses in the possession of Mexicans that had been stolen from the Navajoes by the Comanches. The Indians stole the horses at night and were pursued by the Mexicans to a cañon, where they were fired upon by the Indians, and one of their number killed.

Trouble of this kind will continue as long as citizens are permitted to trade with the Comanches for stock. The Navajoes are fearful that the Comanches will make another raid upon the reservation during the summer.

Hardly a day passes but they report that Comanche signs have been seen near the reservation. A few days ago they reported that a Navajo man had been killed, and a boy taken prisoner by Comanches, about fifteen miles from the agency. Some of the principal headmen of the tribe inform me that many of the Indians were becoming very much discontented of late in consequence of fears of Comanches and injury of their crops by recent hail storms.

They state that they will continually be annoyed by the Comanches as long as they remain at the Bosque, and expressed a desire to be located in their old country, where they stated they could live in peace, raise good crops, have better grazing for their herds, and where there was plenty of wood.

They wished me to say to their Great Father, if he would locate them upon a good reservation in their old country, and furnish them with sheep, goats, implements, seeds, &c., that they would soon be able to support themselves.

Depredations are frequently committed by Apache Indians and bad Mexicans, and imputed to the Navajoes. In November last, I received instructions from the commanding officer not to grant passes to Navajoes to leave the reservation, as they had stolen stock in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. Upon investigation it was found that the stock had been stolen by Apache Indians.

In April last, horses were stolen near Fort ———, supposed by Navajoes, and troops sent in pursuit and the thieves caught, who were Mexicans, and are now in confinement at Fort Sumner.

Since my last annual report, seven hundred and eighty (780) Navajoes, of all ages and sexes, have arrived at the reservation from their old country, including Mannelita, Barboncita, Navajo chiefs, with their bands. The former refused to come to the reservation in 1863, and the latter ran away from the reservation with his band in 1864.

These chiefs surrendered with their bands to the commanding officer at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and from thence were sent to the Bosque.

These Indians report that there are but few Navajoes remaining in their old country.

BUILDINGS.

Upon entering upon the duties of this agency, I found there were no buildings on the reservation belonging to the Indian department suitable to transact the business of the agency, or to store the goods and implements.

The only home was a small adobe house consisting of two rooms, which was in such condition that it could not be occupied until repaired. I was permitted by the commanding officer to store the goods at Fort Sumner until suitable buildings could be erected.

In August last, I forwarded through your superintendency an application to be authorized to repair this adobe building, and make some addition thereto, and transmitted estimate for lumber, &c., for this purpose, but up to the present time have not heard anything from the application.

Having been notified by the commanding officer at Fort Sumner that the storehouses and buildings that I occupied at the post would be required, and learning that goods and implements would be forwarded to this agency during the fall, I took the responsibility of employing Indians to make and lay up adobe, and started oxen and wagons, with Navajoes as teamsters, to the Capitan mountain, a distance of 100 miles for Vegas, and succeeded in repairing the old building, and built an addition thereby 20 by 60 feet, also a corral 60 feet square, and enclosed about 10 acres of land adjoining the agency for planting locust, fruit, and other seeds.

The only expense attending this building was for carpenter work, lumber-nails, glass, and provisions for the Indians while at work. The Indians perform nearly all the work of making and laying up adobe for the buildings, corral, and fence; receiving for their labor full rations, and occasionally presents of goods.

GOODS.

I received at this agency, on the 15th day of January last, 12 wagon loads of goods and implements, about one-half of which I have issued to the Navajoes; the blankets I do not intend to issue until fall.

There are many light and useless goods sent to this agency for the Navajoes, which is accounted for in consequence of the persons making the purchase not being acquainted with the requirements of these Indians.

The Navajoes are a different people from many of the tribes of New Mexico and the plains; they are naturally an agricultural people and manufacture blankets and other articles, consequently require different goods and implements from other Indians.

If they are furnished with wool, they will make their own blankets and a great deal of their own clothing, and a superior article to those sent from the States. If one-half the amount expended in the States for blankets for the Navajoes was applied for the purchase of wool in New Mexico, the Indians would be better satisfied, and they would clothe themselves with good, durable blankets.

I transmitted to you on the 15th March last a list of goods and implements required by the Navajoes, and recommended that at least 70,000 pounds of wool be procured at once for the Indians, in order that they could make their blankets and clothing during the summer, and before cold weather sets in.

It is now so late in the season that it will be difficult to procure wool in New Mexico, as all surplus is forwarded to the States to market by trains going after goods. If it is possible to procure wool, however, I would suggest that it be purchased, and forwarded at once for distribution.

I have so frequently urged in my reports the necessity and importance of furnishing the Navajoes with sheep and goats, that I deem it necessary to say but little on this subject in this report, as you are thoroughly acquainted with their requirements in this respect.

I will state, however, that if the Navajoes were furnished liberally with sheep and goats they would in a short time be enabled to furnish themselves with meat for their subsistence, milk for their families, and wool to make a good share

of their own clothing. The reservation is well adapted to raising stock, as there is an abundance of excellent grazing and sheep and goats increase rapidly.

If it is the intention of the Indian department to make the Bosque Redondo reservation a permanent reservation for the Navajoes, I would suggest that an application be made to the War Department for the condemned wagons at the different military posts in the Territory, and have them manufactured into carts for the Indians to haul their wood, and that one yoke of cattle and cart be given to every three or four families.

If this is deemed impracticable I would recommend that each family be provided with a Mexican buro, (donkey)

The scarcity of timber and wood is the great objection to the reservation at the Bosque Redondo.

During the severe cold weather last winter the Indians suffered a great deal for want of wood, as they were compelled to go from six to twelve miles to procure mesquit roots and then dig and pack them on their backs to their homes. When the Navajoes were first located on the reservation four years ago, mesquit roots were comparatively plenty near the post of Fort Sumner, but now they have been consumed, and the Indians will be compelled to go further every year to procure them.

If some means is not provided for them to transport their wood, they will suffer severely and become dissatisfied. Cedar wood for the use of the garrison at Fort Sumner is hauled for 20 to 30 miles, and is not very abundant at that distance.

Timber and lumber for building purposes is transported from the Capitan mountains and vicinity of Fort Union, a distance of about 100 miles from Fort Sumner.

The object of the government, as I understand it, is to prepare these Indians to take care of themselves.

In order to enable them to do so, they must be allotted sufficient land to cultivate, to raise their breadstuffs, and provided with farmers to give them practical ideas of agriculture.

They must also be provided with sheep and goats, for their meat and clothing; blacksmiths and carpenters to learn them the use of tools in order that they may be able to repair their agricultural implements, and instruct them in the art of building. Indian boys ought to be learning these trades, and these blacksmiths and carpenters should take apprentices.

Their ideas upon agriculture are few and simple, but in their rude way they manage to raise very fair crops. They understand the principles of irrigation, and are quite skilful in making acequias.

They are an intelligent and industrious people, and if they were once fairly settled upon a good reservation and provided with farmers, blacksmiths, &c., to teach them, and furnished liberally with stock, they would make rapid strides towards civilization, and would soon become self-sustaining.

I would recommend the surveying and allotting to each family a sufficient amount of land to cultivate and build their houses upon. This would encourage them to stay upon the reservation, and make permanent improvements.

Some of the Indians have built very fair adobe houses, and were it not for their superstitious fears of living in a house in which one has died they all would soon have comfortable homes.

They have medicine men among them, who attempt to cure the sick by incantation, and they do a good deal of harm by inducing patients to adopt their mode of treatment.

I would recommend that good and commodious hospitals be erected on the reservation, and that a physician be employed whose duty it shall be to see that the sick are brought to it. They would soon be induced to abandon their mode of treatment, and by proper instructions these superstitious fears would gradually disappear.

There are now under cultivation, as a government farm, about 3,000 acres of land; the whole is under the control of the commanding officer at Fort Sumner.

The land is planted mostly in corn, and the crop looks very unpromising. I am of the opinion it will prove a total failure, which I attribute partly to the inexperience of those selected to manage the farm. Non-commissioned officers and privates are detailed as overseers of the farm, and the Indians perform most of the labor in ploughing, planting, hoeing, making acequias. Many of these soldiers know but little about farming, and those that have some knowledge of agriculture will not take the necessary interest in it, as they were not enlisted for this purpose.

If the control of the Navajoes is to be transferred to the Interior Department, and it is decided to make the Bosque Redondo a permanent reservation, I would suggest that only 1,500 or 2,000 acres of land be cultivated as a government farm, and that all the arable land that can be irrigated be allotted to the Indians to cultivate themselves, except that retained for the government farm.

It is difficult to make the Indians understand that their labor on the government farm is for their own benefit; but give an Indian a piece of land as his own, and implements to work it, and seeds to plant, and he will go to work with a will, and raise good crops.

The land cultivated as a government farm should be divided into 300-acre lots or fields, and a practical farmer should be employed to teach the Indians for each field. A good adobe house should be erected on each of these fields for these farmers to live in, and sheds and corrals for the stock and implements.

Men who have wives should be employed in order that the Indian women and girls may be taught household work, sewing, knitting, &c. These men and their wives should be allowed a fair compensation for their labor, in order that competent persons may be obtained.

I would also suggest, in case the Interior Department decides to take charge of the Navajoes, that all working stock, agricultural implements, &c., also buildings, such as issue house, corn crib, storehouses, corrals, &c., now in use by the military on behalf of the Indians, be turned over to the Indian department, or such portion of them as the agent may deem necessary for carrying on the operations of the reservation, as it would be difficult to build or procure these necessary articles at once in this section of the country.

The agent should be authorized to employ the necessary help for conducting the farm, and for the issue of rations to Indians. The agent should also be authorized to employ a clerk.

If it is decided to make the Bosque a permanent reservation for the Navajos, and in order that all the arable land may be cultivated and irrigated, a good stone dam should be constructed across the Pecos river, about three miles above where the present dam is located; at this point the bluffs on both sides of the river are composed of rock, and a permanent dam can be built. The present dam is built upon soil, (mostly sand,) consequently every time the river rises a portion of the dam and banks are washed away.

Two main acequias, sufficiently large to carry as much of the Pecos river as is required, should be cut from this dam on each side of the river, along the foot of the hills to where the river infringes on the hill below the post of Fort Sumner.

By constructing this dam and acequias we would be enabled to carry the water to a greater altitude, and irrigate all the arable land along the river. The present dam and acequia, when in repair, does not furnish sufficient water to irrigate all the land at present cultivated.

The cost of constructing this dam and acequias would be considerable. I am unable to say at present what amount would be required. A large portion of the work in making the ditches could be done by the Indians; but in building the dam, waste-gates, bulkheads, &c., mechanics would be required, also lumber, timber, and iron would be required.

During the month of March and April I had an acequia cut about three and one-half miles in length with Indian labor, which has enabled the Indians to plant several hundred acres more land. I would have extended it further down the river if there had been sufficient water. The present dam and acequia will not furnish water to irrigate much land far below the post of Fort Sumner.

The patches of land planted exclusively by the Indians this year promise a good yield; but unfortunately during the month of June hail-storms injured their corn, pumpkins, melons, &c. The Indians planted about 1,000 acres of land, and would have planted much more if there had been sufficient water for irrigation.

The amount of produce raised on the government farm in the year 1866, according to the books of the commissary department at Fort Sumner, is as follows: 201,420 pounds of corn; 2,942 pounds of beans; 29,152 pounds of pumpkins.

The number of animals owned by the Navajos on the reservation is as follows: horses, 550; mules, 20; sheep, 940; goats, 1,025.

The Indians state that many of their horses died last winter in consequence of feeding upon poison herbs.

The Navajo Indians on the reservation number, according to enumeration made by Lieutenant McDonald, on the 30th day of June, 1867, as follows: Number of men over 18 years of age, 2,150; number of women over 18 years of age, 2,530; number of children under 18 years of age, 2,620; total, 7,300. There was no doubt many absent from the reservation the day that this enumeration was made, as the count on the 31st day of May, 1867, shows that there was present on that day and received tickets for rations 7,406 Navajoes. The number of Navajoes of all ages and sexes belonging to the reservation is about 7,500.

The cattle and wagons that transported goods and implements for the Navajoes to the agency last year have been used in hauling hay, wood, vergas, and ploughing on the government farm. Many of the cattle died during the winter from effects of eating poison herbs. The agricultural implements are now being used on the government farm.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. H. DODD,

United States Indian Agent for Navajos.

Hon. A. B. NORTON,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

No. 53.

UTAH INDIAN AGENCY,

Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, N. M., June 24, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to forward to you herewith "a statistical return of the farming, &c.," at this agency; also "the statistics of education, &c." And in compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I make the following annual report:

Although I have had charge of this agency less than two months, my former acquaintance with the Utah Indians, and my investigations since I have entered upon the duties of this agency, will enable me to state the condition of the Indians and their wants to some extent; but owing to the high waters in our rivers, and the consequent difficulty of access to them, I cannot give as full statistical infor-

mation as I would desire, and as I can after the streams become passable, so that I can visit the Indians in their camps in the mountains, and have full and free intercourse with them, and ascertain their condition and wants fully.

By the statistical tables herewith, it will be seen that there are in this agency about 1,100 Wemenutche Utahs, 700 Capote Utahs, 132 Icarilla Apaches; total number of Indians 1,932.

These Indians during the past year have given no attention to agricultural, pastoral, or any other self-sustaining pursuits, except about \$300 worth of furs, sold by the Utahs, and about \$200 worth of willow baskets and some pottery, made and sold by the Icarilla Apaches. A considerable amount of furs and skins could be obtained by these Indians under the direction of the agent if they were furnished with traps and ammunition, &c., for the purpose, and the Icarilla Apaches could be induced to manufacture various kinds of pottery from the clay of this country, and baskets from the willows, which would be a considerable item towards their support, if the agent in charge was fully authorized to dispose of the furs and wares, &c., for their benefit, by sending them to a market (which is not to be found here) and making them available for the Indians' support, giving the full proceeds of their labor, after deducting the cost of transportation.

Some years ago, when I was United States Indian agent and had charge of the Utah agency at Cimarron, (Maxwell's ranch,) I received constant applications from the Icarilla Apaches, who were then attached to the Abiquia agency, for provisions, which I frequently furnished to them, and I called the attention of the department to these Indians, and they were attached to my agency at Cimarron, where I kept them until I gave up the agency and removed to Santa Fé as secretary of this Territory.

At that time the Icarilla Apaches numbered as follows, viz :

Men and boys over 18 years old.....	387
Women and girls over 18 years old	365
Children under 18 years old	208
Total number of Icarilla Apaches.....	960

Since that time, from what I can learn, they have increased in numbers, and are now about 1,000 souls, some of whom visit the agency at Cimarron, and receive supplies from the military at that place, but most of them are now scattered over the counties of Mora, Taos, and Rio Arriba, and I am informed by the citizens that they are constantly depredating upon them, killing cattle, sheep, &c.

A short distance from this agency there is now in one locality, near La Quava, 22 lodges of this band, which number about 110 Indians, and a short distance from these there are 12 lodges more, which number about 60.

These two parties have planted corn where they are located, and must depend upon this agency for subsistence till it is grown. These two bands of Icarilla Apaches express a wish to remain in this country, as it is near where they can obtain the best clay for the manufacture of pottery.

This tribe is one of the most advanced of the wild tribes of New Mexico in civilization, as most of them have grown up among our settlements. Most of them speak the Spanish language fluently, and they have given more attention to agricultural pursuits than the other wild tribes. They are divided into 12 bands, commanded by 12 chiefs, who manage and control them according to their customs. Their principal chief, Wolf, died last fall, and they have now no chief that can control them, and are scattered and engaged in depredations, except the two parties I have mentioned above. It is my opinion that if the government would establish the two parties, who are now west of the Rio Grande

river, with my agency, and place the balance of the tribe upon a reservation with the Mescalero Apaches, somewhere south of Fort Stanton, they would be able to raise good crops, and, with the establishment of an industrial school, they could learn to obtain their living honestly, and the citizens where they now roam would be relieved from their depredations.

The statistical tables herewith show that the Wemenutche and Capote Utahs have not any land under cultivation; they are averse to all agricultural, pastoral, and mechanical pursuits. One of the chiefs told me a few days ago that "the Great Spirit created the first man an Indian; that, when the Indian tribes increased, they made a ladder to get to the place where the Great Spirit was, and that the Great Spirit scattered them, and made them speak several languages; and that some of them became white from fear, and that the Great Spirit then said that white men should work for the red men, and that it was now the wish of the Great Spirit to have the white men work and plant for the Indian." They are opposed to being settled on a reservation, feeling no disposition to work, but by proper management might be induced to do so. No effort has yet been made to teach them, and when such effort is made it must be done gradually and by inducements, which will require very careful and judicious management upon the part of the agent.

The first point to be accomplished is to get them to locate in their country at the place determined upon for a reservation; establish the agency there, and issue no presents or provisions to them at any other place; get them thus accustomed to the place, then by presents induce the chiefs to locate with the agent, and gradually give them land in severalty, and thus break up their tribal relations; pay the Indians something for their labor, and introduce machinery, so that the women and children can be employed in the manufacture of their clothing, and give premiums for the best cultivated lands and manufactured articles; establish a nursery to cultivate all kinds of fruits, and furnish each family with fruit trees, &c., &c.

While doing this, gradually establish an industrial school, teach the rudiments of labor and of the English language, and in a few years, by industry and perseverance on the part of the agent, you will have this band of Indians civilized and a credit to those who have charge of them, and to the government of the United States, who has furnished the means to accomplish this end.

These Indians are warlike, and have maintained themselves chiefly by war and the chase; game has become scarce, and cannot be relied upon for their subsistence; they are generally poor, owning no property, except a few horses; hence the time has arrived when the plan I have indicated can be commenced with them, and I only await the appropriation and instructions from the department to begin it. And I am confident of that if a military post of five companies is established somewhere in the San Juan country, and I am authorized thus to get these Indians on a reservation where they can be kept entirely from the settlements, that a country vast in mineral, agricultural and pastoral resources can be opened for settlement, equal in climate, soil and mineral productions to that of any other portion of the world of the same extent.

The Wemenutche and Capote Utahs range over an extent of country covering 40,000 square miles, including within its limits the valley of the San Juan and its tributaries. This valley embraces some of the most fertile lands in New Mexico.

This country is well watered by mountain streams, on the east side of the San Juan by the Rio Navajo, and on the west side of the San Juan river by the Rio Pinos, (Pine river;) Rio Piedra, (Rock river;) Rio Floriedo, (River of Flowers;) Rio Los Animas, (River of Departed Spirits;) Rio Dolores, (River of Pains.)

A rich mining region is at the head waters of these streams, and an agricultural and pastoral region south of the mines, and on the hills abundance of wood

for fuel. The mining and agricultural region north and east of the Rio Los Animas could be occupied by settlers, which would furnish a sufficient home-stand for several thousand families, and sustain a population of from one to two hundred thousand persons. The military post being located upon the San Juan, between the settlements and the Indian reservation, would be a protection till the settlers could protect themselves.

I would recommend the establishment of the reservation somewhere on the San Juan, south and west of the Rio Los Animas. In regard to the definite location I will say more after I have visited the country this summer or fall, which I propose to do in company with the Utah chiefs as soon as possible after the rivers fall, so that I can move my family to the agency at Abiquiu. I should here remark that west and south of the country I have described as occupied by the Utahs, there is a vast country but little explored or known, which was occupied by the Navajo Indians. This country is principally south and west of where the Rio Animas empties into the San Juan river, and Captain Joseph Walker, who spent several months with the Navajoes in that country, told me that it is as good a mineral and pastoral country as he ever saw, and that it cannot be excelled anywhere.

By the establishment of this reservation and military post this whole country can be opened for settlement, and its vast resources developed, and this can be done at a small comparative expense, for it is cheaper to dispose of these Indians in this way than to fight and exterminate them, and it is much more humane.

The Wemenutches and Capotes, if placed on a reservation on the San Juan, as proposed, will require an appropriation for the first year of \$18,000 for provisions; \$7,000 for goods and presents; \$6,000 for farming and manufacturing implements and machinery; \$3,000 for nursery stock, fruit trees, seeds, &c., including transportation; \$3,000 for horses, mules, cattle, &c., to work the reservation farms; \$4,500 for agency buildings, school-house, stables, corrals, &c., at the reservation; \$5,000 to erect houses for the chiefs and Indians to live in on the reservation; and \$3,000 for the removal of the Indians, agents, &c., and their location on the reservation; in all, \$49,500.

I would state that I found Juan Nopomecena Valdy employed as interpreter at this agency, and I have continued to employ him. In my letter dated May 28, 1867, I requested authority to dispense with the services of a special agent, who receives \$1,200 per annum, and to employ two interpreters, one to speak the Spanish and Utah languages, and the other the Spanish and English. The two interpreters can be obtained for \$500 per annum each, and would make the agency efficient without the special agent. The pay of one interpreter and the special agent is now \$1,700 per annum for this agency. By the above arrangement I would have two interpreters, who would perform all the duties devolving upon the special agent, and the English interpreter could act as school teacher in the first establishment of the school and until the scholars increased so as to require a teacher to devote his whole time; and this would be a saving to the government of \$700 per annum, besides the cost of a teacher.

I therefore most respectfully request instructions upon this subject, so that I can employ two interpreters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,

United States Indian Agent for New Mexico.

Col. A. B. NORTON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs,

Santa Fé, New Mexico.



No. 54.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *August 2, 1867.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit herewith the following, as my present annual report:

In regard to the Indians properly under my charge I have but little to say, unless I reiterate everything contained in my last annual report.

This is more particularly the case since no notice seems to be taken by the government respecting the elevation and welfare of these people, notwithstanding the many representations which have been made by the several superintendents and agents on the subject.

In my report of last year, as well as in others, I fully explained everything respecting their lands, condition, wants, &c., and also recommended that ample appropriations should be made for the education of their children and other beneficial purposes; in all of which you fully agreed with me, and even supported my views in your own report; but up to this time no action whatever has been taken in the premises, which is very much to be regretted.

During the present year I have visited 12 of the 19 pueblos, besides having had several interviews with the governors and principal men of the others, and from all that I have been able to learn, the health of the Indians has been generally good during the year.

The abundant crops of last year have also kept them well supplied with the necessary means of subsistence. This, from present indications, I am fearful will not be the case during the next year, owing to the many insects which have made their appearance, and from the overflow of rivers and creeks, which has washed away many of their fields.

In the latter part of June last, (during your absence,) I received a letter from your office enclosing one from the Hon. S. B. Elkins, district attorney for New Mexico, requesting that the department here should furnish him with the names of all persons residing upon and occupying lands belonging to the Pueblo Indians.

Agreeably to said request, on the following day I started for the Pueblos of Tesuque, San Ildefonso, Nambe, and Pojuaque, and succeeded in obtaining a list of over 200 names of persons residing within the grants of these Pueblos, most of whom were indicted and brought before the district court.

Some 30 suits were commenced by United States District Attorney Elkins. The case tried was one against Benino Orliz, to recover the penalty of \$1,000 for settling on Indian lands. This case, it was supposed, would settle and decide all the other cases. In that case a demurrer was entered by the defendant's counsel, (Hon. Kirby Benedict, late chief justice of New Mexico,) to the effect that the republic of Mexico recognized them as citizens, and that the United States had not made any special allusion to the Pueblo Indians upon the acquisition of New Mexico on the subject. The chief justice of New Mexico, Hon. John P. Slough, sustained the demurrer. Now, sir, this decision, however wise and well meant, is bound to have a bad effect.

Up to this time we have had 7,000 honest and industrious Indians, living quietly in their villages, cultivating the soil for their subsistence, with very little aid from the government or any other source whatever, and in every respect self-supporting; and the very fact of throwing open the doors, as it were, for such individuals as may think proper to take advantage of these people, of whom there is no lack, will, in the course of years, reduce them to poverty and ruin. No doubt many of them will be driven to commit acts of hostility, and thus our Indian troubles, instead of diminishing, will naturally increase. This is bound to be the inevitable result unless the decision of the court is overruled and the appeal of the district attorney sustained, thereby allowing these Indians to

retain full possession of their peaceable homes, as they have had from time immemorial.

These Indians, as I have in more than once instance represented to the department, are not prepared, neither do they desire to abandon their old customs and usages. They are willing and anxious to be entirely under the protection and management of the general government, without being molested and interfered with by alcaldes and other local county officers.

Many years of intercourse with these people fully warrant me in making the foregoing statement; and should they be left entirely free (as they should be) to express their own sentiments, without being tampered with, they would readily and most assuredly support my remarks, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding.

Again, one of the worst features in the whole of these proceedings is, that our government, ever since taking possession of this country, has been promising these Indians that they would be protected in their rights; that after their lands were surveyed and patents to cover the same were issued to them, they would be placed in full possession of the same, &c.; and now, to dispossess them of what is legitimately their own, cannot but make them lose faith in the justice, ability, and integrity of the government; and it is bound to have its effect, not only with the Pueblos but also with the wild Indians by whom they are surrounded, and with whom they are in daily intercourse.

Had the government acted upon the useful and timely suggestions and recommendations contained in your last annual report respecting the Pueblo lands, together with those contained in my own report for the same year, in relation to the same subject, this state of affairs would have never come about.

I confidently hope you will use your utmost efforts to represent this grave question to the department as soon as possible, and endeavor to obtain such action as will mitigate the existing evils and will prevent trouble and confusion in the future. Accompanying herewith you will please find two documents, marked A and B respectively, which are intended as part of this report, and which, I trust, after due examination, will prove interesting both to yourself and to the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

Col. A. B. NORTON,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 54½.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *June 10, 1867.*

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing statistical blank returns of education, &c., have been duly received, and, in reply, allow me respectfully to state, that the time left between the receipt of the returns and that at which you require them to reach your office, with the necessary information, (10th July next,) is entirely too short to make anything like a correct report respecting many of the particulars required in said return.

This must be obvious, knowing as you do the location of the pueblos, (villages,) and the great distance between some of them, and the manner in which many of the same are crowded by citizens who have possession of a great portion of the Indians' land, and are cultivating the same as if it were in "common;"

besides the inability of the Indians to give correct information respecting the number of acres cultivated and the quantity of grain raised by them.

The only way that an agent or agents can furnish a near statement of these matters is, by visiting each and every pueblo and ranchos, (farms,) at which many of the Indians usually reside during the summer months. This, as you must be aware, would take even two agents at least two months to accomplish the task properly. However, I have filled out the returns, as far as possible, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

My report of last year, which is now on file in the Indian Office at Washington, contains many important facts relative to the lands of the Pueblo Indians, as well as many other particulars respecting the condition and wants of these people, together with many useful suggestions in regard to the future management of the same; and it also explains fully the impossibility of giving correct statistical information respecting some of the items contained in the returns herewith submitted, or similar ones, unless ample time is had to perform the duty. And as the only reason alleged by the Hon. D. N. Cooley, late Commissioner, was, that the report alluded to "arrived too late to be published in full," (only a few extracts therefrom having been printed,) I would respectfully suggest that you represent these facts, and request that the department, if consistent, will cause the entire report to be published with that of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for this year.

The main reason for my making the foregoing suggestions is the fact that there is nothing within the reach of my memory that I could now add or represent respecting the Pueblo lands, &c., that is not already embraced in that report. Indeed, I did my best, at the time, to make it as full and complete as possible in every particular. Of this fact you are fully aware.

The only paragraph that might be left out of the entire report now, with any degree of propriety, is that which alludes to the appropriation of "\$10,000 for the purchase of farming implements, &c."—that is, providing any action has been taken on the subject; otherwise, the report stands as good and correct as any that could now be made.

This is more particularly the case since no action whatever has been taken upon any of the different matters treated therein, so far as I am informed. Besides, the question of the Pueblo lands is one that greatly concerns the interest of these Indians in general, and that of many of the citizens residing within the limits of these grants or reserves, and the government, sooner or later, will be compelled to take some action in the premises.

I shall endeavor by every possible means to comply with your request, or rather instructions, in regard to my annual report for the present year, and will commence at once to collect all possible information, in addition to that which I already possess, respecting the present condition and wants of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

P. S.—SIR: I confidently hope that neither you nor the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs will think for a moment that the returns herewith accompanying have not been filled up with the information required, either through neglect of duty or for the want of proper energy on my part to furnish the same, for I can assure you that such is not the case. The true and only reasons are fully explained in some of the foregoing paragraphs, which I trust will prove satisfactory.

Respectfully,

J. W.

No. 55.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,

July 10, 1867.

SIR: Herewith you will please find a return, marked A, of the several census of the Pueblo or Village Indians of New Mexico, taken at different periods from 1790 to 1864 inclusive. I am not aware that this will be of any great benefit or interest to the department, but it will, no doubt, serve to prove beyond all speculation that at least the Pueblo Indians in the aggregate are gradually but *surely decreasing* in numbers, and it will also serve to aid in the demonstration that such *must* be the case with the *entire Indian race*.

This will be more apparent when we take into consideration that Pueblos are not so much exposed and are in every way better able to preserve their health, which is usually good. They are subject to no particular disease any more than other people of the country; besides, they seldom, if ever, lose any of their people through conflict either with the whites or Indians. They are entirely free in this respect from the wholesale destruction of lives to which the *wild* Indians are subject at times.

By reference to the return it will be perceived that no enumeration is given of three of the Pueblos, viz: Abiguin, Pecos, and Belue, during our time or since 1809. The first census taken under our government was in 1850. The first and the last of these Pueblos have gone out of existence as Indian communities, although their race can be easily traced among the Mexicans residing at and in the vicinity of those places.

The pueblo of Pecos is now a mass of ruins. The few original inhabitants were compelled to abandon the village about eight years previous to our government taking possession of this country in 1846. They left in consequence of their reduced circumstances and numbers and the encroachment of Mexican citizens in general, although in 1790 the number of the inhabitants of this pueblo does not seem from the census to have been large; yet, agreeable to the tradition of the Pueblo Indians themselves in ancient times, this was considered to be decidedly the greatest of all.

The number of inhabitants given to the pueblo of Santa Domingo in 1860, as per return, is certainly an error. This pueblo is too well known; it has always been considered (and it is without question) one of the largest on the banks of the Rio Grande. The number given to Jeures for the same year is too large; but taking the population of both pueblos together in the aggregate, will be about right. I am unable to account for the discrepancy in the number given to Isleta in 1860, and those given in 1850 and 1864, unless the person or persons taking the census failed to have the Indians properly collected, as many of them for the most part of the time, particularly in summer seasons, live at their ranchos (farms) away from the village. This is certainly the largest pueblo on the banks of the Rio Grande, and is by far the wealthiest of all. I have thought proper to give the census of 1808 and 1809 for the purpose of testing their accuracy, and, as further evidence, to prove that notwithstanding all the discrepancy or errors to be noticed in the several censuses taken during our time, the decrease of the Pueblo Indians in the aggregate is beyond any doubt. If we take the census of 1808, that being 9,391, which is the greatest number given by the Spanish authorities, (exclusive of the four pueblos within El Paso,) and that of 1850, 7,657, this being also the greatest number given during our time, it will be perceived that in a period of 42 years these people are less 1,734 souls. Taking these last figures as an average ratio for every 42 years, and in about a century and a half these fragments of once numerous and powerful tribes will exist no more.

As further explanation and with a view of supporting the foregoing calculations.

let us take the aggregate of 1850 and 1864, which are 7,657 and 7,066, respectively, and the decrease will be found to be 591 in a period of 14 years, the difference between the two dates above given, and by multiplying the 14 years by 3, it will give us another period of 42 years. If we then multiply the decrease during the 14 years above referred to (591) also by 3, it will give us a ratio of 1,773 for the next 42 years commencing in 1850. The difference between the ratios or decrease for the first 42 years and that for the next 42 years, as given above, will be only 39, which difference will also be found on the side of decrease. Again, if we take the decrease of the first 42 years, 1,734, and that of the last 14 years, 591, we will have a total decrease of 2,325 during the period of 56 years, or an annual decrease of 41 and a fraction $\frac{3}{8}$. The foregoing statements and calculations are confined entirely to the first 22 pueblos included in the returns. As their several censuses furnish the best and perhaps the only true data upon which to base the decrease of these Indians, I hope it will not be considered disrespectful in me when I say that most of the estimates given of our Indians are merely based upon guess-work, from the fact that many of the tribes have never been properly counted, and thus it is that many persons, when treating upon this subject, are apt to be guided by hearsay or by their own notions or judgment, in which event they invariably overestimate them. This is more particularly the case with men entirely inexperienced, and who perhaps have never seen 50 Indians collected at any one time in their lives. Notwithstanding my long connection with the Indian department in this Territory, (about sixteen years,) during which time I have been in daily intercourse with the Indians of this country, particularly with the Pueblos, and although I was always satisfied that these people were on the decrease, and I have so stated in my report to the department, yet I had no idea that their decrease was so large and so regular in the aggregate until taking the matter under strict investigation, the result of which is herewith submitted for the consideration of the department.

It will be perceived by reference to the return that no enumeration is given of the inhabitants of the four pueblos "within the jurisdiction of El Paso" after 1790. From the best information it appears that the original inhabitants are so reduced in numbers and so much blended with the Mexicans that it would be impossible to do anything like justice to the subject. One thing is certain, that these Pueblos, to the best of my recollection, have seldom, if ever, had any transaction with this department as Indian communities.

I cannot but call attention to the extraordinary regularity in the number of the inhabitants of the pueblos of "Taos," as given by the several census taken under the Spanish government, as well as those taken during our time. It certainly seems strange that after the lapse of 14 years their number should be precisely the same; and yet I have every reason to believe that the enumeration was accurately taken. The census of 1850 was taken by two gentlemen residents of the plaza (town) of Taos, which is located about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Pueblos, and who were personally acquainted with the Indians. The census of 1864 was taken by me, and I can safely say that I did my best to collect a correct enumeration of its inhabitants, as I did in every other pueblo.

My main motive and desire in furnishing the information contained in these documents (return included) have been with a view to produce such evidence that will establish the decrease of the *Indian race* as a fixed fact, and place it beyond the reach of all further controversy and speculation, and I confidently hope that my labors will not prove in vain, and that the information intended to be imparted, unless already furnished by others, will at least be of some use to the department in settling the mooted question as to whether the Indians are on the increase or on the decrease.

In conclusion, sir, I would further state that I have now in my possession a list of the names of about 40 *ruins* of ancient pueblos (villages) which are to be

found within a circle of about 40 miles from this place. Besides the present pueblos of Picuries Pojuaque Mambe, and Zia, are in a ruinous condition, and the inhabitants thereof are fast decreasing.

Hence they too, like their ancestors, will soon be blotted from the face of the earth. This seems to be the inevitable destiny which awaits the entire Indian race, and, in my humble opinion, is a subject that greatly demands the *serious consideration* of the government, and that of the humane portion of the public, both at home and abroad. It must be borne in mind that the return marked A. herewith accompanying, must be used in connection with this document so as to explain each other, both of which are intended as part of my present annual report.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,

Special Agent for Pueblos.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 56.—*Tabular statement of Indian pueblos (villages) within the Territory of New Mexico, with the number of the inhabitants of each, agreeably to the different censuses taken from 1790 to 1864, inclusive.*

No. of pueblo.	Names of pueblos, with the names of their respective patron saints.	Dates.					Remarks.
		1790.	1808.	1809.	1850.	1860.	
1	Taos, San Gerónimo de.....	518	527	537	361	363	<p>The censuses of 1790, 1808, and 1809, were taken by order of the Spanish authorities. This duty was usually performed by the missionaries, or parish priests, residing among the Indians; hence, there is every reason to believe that they were accurately taken.</p> <p>The censuses of 1850 and 1860 were taken by the deputy marshals, appointed for the purpose by our authorities; and those of 1864 were taken by me, at which time I visited all the pueblos, Zone excepted; but my previous visits to and knowledge of this pueblo warrants me in placing the number of its inhabitants at the figures inserted in this return.</p> <p>To read the names of the pueblos properly, they must be read thus: San Gerónimo de Taos, San Lorenzo de Pecos, and so on, except Nos. 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, and 17, which must be read as they are inserted, and also San Lorenzo del Real.</p> <p>Ciphers indicate no census given during the date under which they are inserted.</p> <p>The dots opposite to the names of the three respective pueblos are simply intended to fill space, those pueblos having been out of existence for many years.</p>
2	Pecurías, San Lorenzo de.....	254	369	313	222	143	
3	Abiquín, San Tomás de.....	216	122	126	.....	.....
4	San Juan de los Caballeros.....	260	201	208	598	341	
5	Santa Clara.....	134	213	220	279	179	
6	San Ildefonso.....	240	272	283	139	154	
7	Fojusque, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de.....	53	83	000	48	37	
8	Nambe, San Francisco de.....	155	186	133	111	103	
9	Tesuque, San Diego de.....	138	156	160	119	97	
10	Pecos, Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de.....	132	132	000	.....	.....
11	Cochiti, San Buenaventura de.....	720	672	637	534	172	
12	Santa Domingo.....	650	701	720	666	261	
13	San Felipe.....	532	384	405	411	360	
14	Sandia, Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de.....	304	358	364	241	217	
15	Isleta, San Agustín de la.....	410	471	497	731	440	
16	Belén, Nuestra Señora de la.....	000	135	.....	.....	.....
17	Santa Ana.....	356	535	530	399	316	
18	Zia, Nuestra Señora de la Asunción de.....	275	278	296	134	117	
19	James, San Diego de.....	463	585	577	745	650	
20	Laguna, San José de la.....	668	1,027	1,024	925	927	
21	Acoma, San Estevan de.....	830	797	797	250	523	
22	Zuni, Nuestra Señora Guadalupe de.....	1,935	1,557	1,586	1,500	1,300	
	Within the jurisdiction of El Paso.	9,275					
1	Sanaca, San Antonio.....	410	<p>JOHN WARD, Special Agent for Pueblos.</p>
2	Isleta, San Antonio de la.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Socorro, Nuestra Señora del.....	680	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	San Lorenzo del Real.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	11,175	9,391	9,345	7,657	6,700	7,068

For full explanation reference must be had to the report, marked B, accompanying this return.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, July 10, 1867.

No. 57.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO.

August 28, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, and those of the department, dated May 1, 1867, I have the honor to inform you that immediately after I received the same, I proceeded without delay to the Camanche country, in company with six men I employed, who were sent by different directions to assemble all the Indians that they might find, and that I would meet them at a place called Qutaque, near the State of Texas, east of New Mexico. After my long and dangerous journey, I accomplished my object. I got together over seven hundred lodges of the Camanches and Kiowas, who responded with pleasure to my call, and met me at the place designated. Unfortunately the principal chiefs were absent at the time; some were in Texas; some were in Old Mexico, and others at Fort Sumner after the Navajoes, so that two-thirds of the Indians were absent; but, in accordance with the circumstances, I ordered the chiefs and principal men that were present to meet me at the place designated, and two hours after my arrival there were there present over 500 of the principal Indians, ready to hear me explain my mission, my instructions, and all the orders of the department. I read them very particularly, word by word, and gave them an explanation of the same, and urged upon them the necessity of keeping at peace with the government.

I demanded of them the delivery of Rudolph Fisher, and all white captives of the United States held by them, and without ransom; also to cease their depredations on all citizens. My claims surprised the Indians; at first they said nothing, but after holding a conference among themselves, they resolved to leave off their depredations and deliver over all the white captives in their possession, and to put an end to all their difficulties with the government.

To accomplish this they explained to me that the principal chiefs were absent, and to come to a conclusive arrangement they needed their co-operation, and according to their judgment, they expect the chiefs, principal men, and bands absent, to return at the full of the moon in October next, and that then they will deliver up all the captives of the United States, and also that they will make a permanent treaty of peace, and that their desire is peace. In speaking with the Indians in relation to the war they had been making against Texas, they replied to me, that they were induced to do so by the military officers of the government, who told them to do all the damage they could against Texas, because Texas was fighting against our government, and that up to the present time they were not aware that peace had been established with our government, and until I informed them of that fact; but hereafter they promised me that they would cease to commit depredations against that State.

In the conference I had with the Comanches and Kiowas, I agreed with them that the troops of the United States would not pass over the line of the Arkansas river south to molest them, and that they would be allowed sufficient time to gather all the captives; and I also told them that all the Comanches and Kiowas that should pass over the line of the Arkansas river north would be considered as enemies to the government.

I agreed with the Indians to meet them at the Cañon del Resgata, or any immediate place, at the first full moon in October next. I found out that it was a fact that their principal chiefs were absent, and that they could not make a treaty without their consent. Cerajipe Mahne and other chiefs, with 300 Comanches and Kiowas, were on an expedition to Fort Sumner against the Navajoes, and also 18 expeditions against Texas.

The Comanches and Kiowas, in my opinion, are good Indians. They look upon the officers of the government with respect. These Indians appear very

rich; they live in a country full of buffaloes and mustang horses. They have about 15,000 horses and 300 or 400 mules. They raise much of their own stock, and they have now more than 1,000 cows. They also have Texas cattle without number, and almost every day bring in more. Their country is large and fruitful; almost all kinds of wild fruit can be found; grass is abundant, but the wood is scarce. These Indians are good of heart, and desire to live at peace with our government. At no time have most of them seen their agent. They know nothing about the government distributing annually presents among the Indians.

I did not call either at Fort Sumner or Bascom for an escort, because I preferred to go with six citizens to going with 40 soldiers. I considered it more safe. At our first meeting I found many of the Indians very drunk, and almost uncontrollable.

I saw the boy Rudolph Fisher, one other boy about 18 years of age, and a negro boy about 13, but I had very little talk with them, as they seemed afraid of the Indians, and the Indians disliked it when they spoke to me. I believe they were in earnest, and that they will deliver up the captives to me at the time and place specified.

My trip has been a very expensive one, and cost about \$1,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABADI,

United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 58.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,

Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 11, 1867.

DEAR SIR: A few months ago, when I was in Washington city, I mentioned the condition of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and called attention to the fact that some of our citizens were despoiling them of their lands which were granted to them by Spain and Old Mexico, and confirmed to them by the government of the United States. I also spoke of their moral and industrious habits, and the importance of doing something to encourage them in the efforts for their mental, moral, and physical improvement, &c. Since my return to New Mexico, the United States district attorney, S. B. Elkins, esq., has brought suit against parties who have trespassed upon the Pueblo lands, and Chief Justice Slough has decided against the Indians. If his opinion is correct, it will open the door for the despoiling of the Pueblo Indians of their property; and if they are now put upon the footing of citizens, they will soon be swindled out of their lands by designing men, and 7,000 pauper Indians will be thrown upon the government to be fed and clothed, who for years have supported themselves upon the lands granted to them, without any appropriations from the government. From my acquaintance with the history of these Indians, and the laws pertaining to them, I cannot believe that the opinion of Judge Slough is correct.

By the 21st and 22d Laws, title 3, book 6, of the recompilement of the laws of the Kingdoms, (Spain and Portugal,) Spaniards, negroes, and mulattoes were forbidden and prohibited to reside in the Indian reserve and pueblos. January 23, 1783, this was reaffirmed and signed by Jailando Navaro, commanding general.

The Congress of the United States has made it a penal offence for any person to settle on Indian lands. See sections 1, 11, 12, and 27 of the Indian intercourse

law, page 729, vol. 4, United States Statutes at Large. In section 7 of the act approved February 27, 1851, page 587, vol. 9, United States Statutes at Large, it is declared that all laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable, shall be and the same are hereby extended over the Indian Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

The pueblo grants (17 in number) were confirmed to the Pueblo Indians by Congress. See United States Statutes at Large, page 374, act approved December 22, 1858. These grants are in extent from five, six to seven miles square each.

These Indians have never claimed citizenship, and, as Judge Slough says in his opinion, the criminal records of the courts of this Territory scarcely contain the name of a Pueblo Indian.

The reason of this is, they have never been recognized as citizens, but have their own laws and customs by which they punish offenders. The intelligent superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory has just called my attention to the fact that the organic act of this Territory defined the persons who should be entitled to vote at the first election in this Territory, and provided that the territorial legislature should determine that question by law for all subsequent elections.

Section 70 of the election law of New Mexico, approved February 16, 1854, compiled laws of New Mexico, page 448, says that the Pueblo Indians of this Territory for the present, and until they shall be declared by the Congress of the United States to have the right, are excluded from the privilege of voting at the popular elections of the Territory, except in the elections for overseers of ditches to which they belong, and in the elections proper to their pueblos, (towns,) to elect their officers according to their own customs.

The Congress of the United States, in the contested election between José M. Gallegos and William Carr Lane, decided that the Pueblo Indians were not citizens, and not entitled to a vote.

The legislature of New Mexico passed an act to incorporate the pueblos of New Mexico, because the Indians could not protect themselves individually. They were not recognized as citizens, but required that their own laws and customs should be sustained; they were too weak individually to protect themselves from the encroachments of our citizens, and hence required legal protection. The effect of this act of incorporation was to enable them to act under the intercourse law as communities, and not as individuals, and to protect them from fraud. In 1816 the then government in Mexico decided that the Pueblo Indians of this Territory could not sell real estate; the decision extended also to personal property, so that they could not sell legally a chair. This decision was made in regard to the same lands now in question—Cochiti Pueblo lands.

Colonel A. B. Norton, our energetic superintendent, in his report last year, called attention to the importance of this subject. He said: "I recommend that by an act of Congress, the sale of the lands granted to these Pueblo Indians be absolutely forbidden, and that all sales heretofore made be declared null and void, and that all Mexicans or Americans occupying, cultivating, or claiming said lands be required to abandon and give up the same to these Pueblos, the only and legitimate owners thereof, and that some provision be made in said act to reimburse the amount actually paid by those purchasing said lands under the supposition and impression that the Indians had a legitimate right to sell the same. I make this recommendation because on many of these pueblos they have sold most of their best lands, or they are occupied by those who have not a shadow of title," &c.

If Mr. Cooley, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had urged the request of Colonel Norton upon the attention of Congress, in my opinion much loss and trouble would have been prevented.

Our energetic and intelligent United States district attorney, S. B. Elkins, esq., has appealed from the decision of the chief justice; and as it will require a considerable time to get a decision from the United States Supreme Court, and in the mean time much injury may accrue, both to our citizens and the Indians, and as the passage of an act of Congress is necessary for the protection of the rights and morals of these Indians, and for the preservation of their lands to them, for their own use, benefit, and support, which, if taken away from them, may produce strife and depredations, which will reduce this tribe of now industrious and self-supporting Indians to a savage state or to pauperism, I therefore trust that you will pardon me for occupying so much of your valuable time, and that you will do all you can to protect these Indians from spoliation and its consequences—a return to a savage state, which would require either their extermination, or large appropriations from the government annually to feed and clothe them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARMY,

United States Indian Agent for New Mexico.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 59.

Chief Justice Slough's opinion respecting the status of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

In the United States court of the first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico.

<p>The UNITED STATES vs. BENIGNO ORTIZ.</p>	}	<p>Debt on statute.</p>
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This action is brought, as is alleged, to recover the statutory penalty for a settlement upon lands belonging to an Indian tribe, in violation of the provisions of section 11 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," and commonly called the "intercourse act;" which section is as follows:

SECTION. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of 1,000 dollars.

The petition filed herein alleges that the defendant, at the time named therein, "did make a settlement on, and now occupies and is settled on lands of the Pueblo tribe of Indians of the pueblo of Cochiti; said lands then and there, and at the time of bringing this suit, belonging to the said Pueblo tribe of Indians of the pueblo of Cochiti aforesaid, and secured to them by patent from the said United States."

To this petition the defendant filed a demurrer, raising questions, not only of form, but of substance. As a question of substance disposes of the cause, the court will not consider those of mere form in this opinion.

The demurrer and the argument of counsel thereon raises the fundamental question as to whether the Pueblo Indians of the Territory of New Mexico are a tribe of Indians such as those contemplated in the "intercourse act" referred to, and in the subsequent act of Congress, that of February 27, 1851, which provides as follows, viz:

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable, shall

be, and the same are hereby, extended over the Indian tribes in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

If the Pueblo Indians are not such an "Indian tribe" as is contemplated in the foregoing sections, which contain all the law upon the subject; or if the laws of the United States do not, without violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution and treaties of the government, recognize them as coming within their provisions, then this action must fail.

The court will not proceed to the consideration of this question. In its discussion, the first question is, what was the intention of the law-making power of the government in enacting these laws? and what is meant by Indian tribes therein? At the time of the passage of the "intercourse act," nearly all of the uncivilized tribes of Indians within the then limits of the United States were within the region described as "the Indian country" in the first section of that law, viz: "all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana or the Territory of Arkansas; and also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished."

The area referred to at that time was, with the exception of Missouri and Louisiana and the Territory of Arkansas, almost entirely uninhabited by the white race, and was in the almost exclusive possession and occupancy of the savage Indian tribes of the whole country; many of which were originally there, and others of which had been removed there by the government. Within the region excluded from the description—"Indian country"—to wit, that part of the United States peopled by the whites and organized as states, civilized Indians were permitted to remain, and were exempt from the operations of this law. That it was the intention of the law-making power to exclude from the operations of the law the Indian tribes within the then settled regions of the country is further evidenced by the fact that the States of Missouri and Louisiana and the Territory of Arkansas, all lying west of the Mississippi river, were excepted, as well as the States lying east of that river. The intention, therefore, was manifestly to legislate with reference to Indian tribes beyond the settlements or on the frontiers, the savage and uncivilized tribes there found, and not with reference to the civilized Indian tribes to be found within the settlements. This view is strengthened by the declaration of the title of the law that one of its purposes was "to preserve peace on the frontiers." With civilized Indians and those within the settled region of the country, no law was necessary for the preservation of peace. It was only upon the frontiers that danger was to be apprehended, and for the protection of which legislation was required.

If this position is correct, was the effect of the law of February 27, 1851, with reference to this region more than to extend the provisions of the law of June 30, 1834, so far as the same were applicable to the wild or savage and uncivilized Indian tribes of the Territory of New Mexico? There is nothing to justify the conclusion that it was intended to extend the "intercourse act" over the civilized Indians—those living within the settlements of that Territory. As to the applicability of these statutes to the Pueblo Indians more hereafter.

Now let us inquire as to the character of the Pueblo Indians. Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, chapter 2, in speaking of things taken notice of by the courts without proof, says that, among other things, "the general laws and customs of their own country, as well ecclesiastical as civil," "matters of public history affecting the whole people," "public matters affecting the government of the country," "of whatever ought to be generally known within the limits of their jurisdiction," &c., &c., the courts judicially take notice of without proof, and, "where the memory of the judge is at fault, he resorts to such documents of reference as may be at hand, and he may deem worthy of confidence." In the case of *United States vs. Turner*, 11th Howards, Rep., 663, it is held, that the Spanish laws which prevailed in Louisiana before its cession to the United States,

the courts take notice of. These rules are as good for the Territory of New Mexico as elsewhere. This court is therefore justified in taking judicial notice of the past history and present condition of the Pueblo Indians as well as their status under the laws of the Mexican republic, and their present status under the laws of the United States and this Territory. The court, for the attainment of the requisite information to decide this question, had consulted other documents and other matters of reference worthy of confidence.

For centuries the Pueblo Indians have lived in villages, in fixed communities, each having its own municipal or local government. As far as their history can be traced, they have been a pastoral and agricultural people, raising flocks and cultivating the soil. Since the introduction of the Spanish Catholic missionary into the country, they have adopted mainly not only the Spanish language, but the religion of a Christian church. In every pueblo is erected a church, dedicated to the worship of God, according to the form of the Roman Catholic church, and in nearly all is to be found a priest of this church who is recognized as their spiritual guide and adviser. They manufacture nearly all of their blankets, clothing, agricultural and culinary implements, &c. Integrity and virtue among them is fostered and encouraged. They are as intelligent as most nations or people deprived of means or facilities for education. Their names, their customs, their habits, are similar to those of the people in whose midst they reside, or in the midst of whom their pueblos are situated. The criminal records of the courts of the Territory scarcely contain the name of a Pueblo Indian. In short, they are a peaceable, industrious, intelligent, honest, and virtuous people. They are Indians only in feature, complexion, and a few of their habits; in all other respects superior to all but a few of the civilized Indian tribes of the country, and the equal of the most civilized thereof. This description of the Pueblo Indians, I think, will be deemed by all who know them, as faithful and true in all respects. Such was their character at the time of the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States; such is their character now.

Looking at the intention of Congress as manifested in the intercourse act, &c., and the character of the Pueblo Indians as thus presented, this court would be justified in declaring that such laws were not applicable to this people, the question of the applicability of those laws being a question addressing itself to the sound judgment and discretion of the courts. The exercise of these necessary judicial qualities impels this court, in view of the law and the facts, to declare the inapplicability of the laws referred to to the Pueblo Indians.

Here the court might stop. Other strong reasons, however, suggest themselves—stronger than logical conclusions, viz: positive law upon the subject and time-honored acquiescence therein.

The Pueblo Indians, having assisted the Mexicans in throwing off the yoke of Spain, were recognized as citizens of Mexico, and, as a further token of the appreciation of the people of that government of the value of their services during the revolution, were granted the lands upon which their pueblos or villages were erected by grants since confirmed by the government of the United States, and for which patents have issued conveying whatever of interest the United States government might have had therein to them as well as to their successors and assigns.

The plan of Iguala, adopted by the revolutionary government of Mexico, February 24, 1821, declares that "all the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction, whether Europeans, Africans, or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy, with a right to be employed in any post according to their merit and virtues," and "that the person and property of every citizen will be respected and protected by the government." The treaty of Cordova, August 24, 1821, and the declaration of independence of September 28, 1821, reaffirmed these principles. Subsequently the first Mexican congress, by two decrees, one adopted 24th of February, 1822, the other 9th of April, 1823. The first, "the sovereign

congress declares the equality of civil rights to all the free inhabitants of the empire, whatever may be their origin in the four quarters of the earth." The other reaffirms the three guarantees of the plan of Iguala: 1, independence; 2, the Catholic religion; and 3, union of all Mexicans of whatever race. By an act of September 17, 1822, to give effect to the plan of Iguala, it was provided that, in the registration of citizens, "classification of them with regard to their origin shall be omitted;" and that "there shall be no distinction of class on the parochial books."

Upon the subject of the citizenship of Mexico of the Indian race in the case in the Supreme Court of the United States of *The United States vs. Ritchie*, Justice Nelson, who delivered the opinion of the court, says: "These solemn declarations of the political power of the government had the effect necessarily to invest the Indians with the privileges of citizenship as effectually as had the Declaration of Independence of the United States of 1776 to invest all those persons with these privileges residing in the country at the time, and who adhered to the interest of the colonies," and refers to 3 Pet. 99, 121.

That the Pueblo Indians were declared at that time "Mexicans" and citizens, that they were recognized as such, no one familiar with the history of the Mexican governments can question. That they are still recognized as citizens of the republic of Mexico is evidenced by the fact that the present President of that republic is a full-blooded Pueblo Indian. Did they retain the character and description of "Mexicans" or citizens at the time of the acquisition of New Mexico? It is true that subsequently qualifications were annexed to the exercise of the right of suffrage; the freedom of many of the citizens of the republic of Mexico was abridged and narrowed, but I cannot find that by any legislative or judicial decisions the character of "Mexicans" or citizens was taken from the Pueblo Indians as a class or people.

The robbery of our territorial library, during the late rebellion, of its Spanish and Mexican authorities, renders it difficult to obtain definite information upon the subject, but this we know: that as late as the year 1851, the Pueblo Indians of this Territory, without question or interruption, not only voted, but held both civil and military offices. In many localities they, by their numerical strength, controlled the political destinies of the same. This period (1851) was more than two years after the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, and the erection of a government under the United States over the people of the Territory. In the absence of law or decision on the subject, are we not at liberty to conclude from these facts that the laws, the decisions of the people all recognized the Pueblo Indians as citizens, as "Mexicans?" We do so conclude.

Now if the Pueblo Indians were "Mexicans" or citizens of the republic of Mexico, what effect has the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo upon their present status? The Federal Constitution declares, "All treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." As such the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of the government are all alike bound by all treaties so made. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made on the 2d of February, 1848, declares that Mexicans "who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories, (including New Mexico,) may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States; but they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States."

Now if the Pueblo Indians were Mexicans or citizens of the United Mexican States at that time, and did not, within the time limited, make their election by declaring their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, they became, by virtue of the said treaty, citizens of the United States. The history of the times

and country shows that they did not so elect, and thereby they became invested by law with the rights and privileges, and entitled to the title of citizens of the United States. They, although still called Indians, have never, since the acquisition of this Territory, been subject to such legislation as that authorized by the Constitution and found in the "intercourse act" of Congress. They should be treated not as under the pupillage of the government, but as citizens, not of a State or Territory, but of the United States of America.

It has been argued that because the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indians Affairs, &c., have considered the Pueblo Indians as tribal Indians, and not citizens, by sending an agent to them, and under the authority of the decision in the case of *United States vs. Holliday*, (3 Wallace's Reports,) it is claimed that this court is estopped by such action of the departments, &c., from the adjudication of the question. This position would be true if the Pueblo Indians were such Indian tribes as is contemplated in the acts of Congress under the constitutional authority to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes.

That agents have been sent to them by the representatives of the government argues nothing, unless it argues ignorance of the status of this people, or an intention on the part of the government simply to become advised with reference to them, and to assist them by the direction of their energies and intelligence to a higher degree of civilization, or, perhaps, enlightenment. As they own their houses, are christianized, and are entirely self-sustaining, an agent for them is little else than what we have described.

It is proper to add that the people of this Territory who are most familiar with the Pueblo Indians have recognized their capacity and character by passing a general act of incorporation of their pueblos, enabling them to sue and be sued in their corporate name, &c., This is the more striking when we consider the fact that none of the other cities, towns, or villages of the Territory have been incorporated.

The Federal Constitution guarantees to all citizens the same privileges and immunities and protection to life, liberty and property. These rights are as much guaranteed to Pueblo Indians as to any other class of citizens of the United States.

The novelty and magnitude of the question involved and the large number of persons interested in its solution, appearing to require the most careful consideration of this cause, the court has endeavored to perform what it believed to be its duty in the premises.

The demurrer is sustained.

No. 60.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 23, 1867.

SIR: Your several communications of the 4th June, 6th August, and 18th October, respecting the Pueblo and Comanche Indians of New Mexico, have been received and considered.

It appears that under the provisions of law regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, and particularly of those of the act of June 30, 1834, (4 Statutes, 729 *et seq.*, you instituted suit on behalf of the United States. The suits were actions of debt upon statute, in conformity to section 27 of said act of Congress. Some of these suits were founded upon alleged unlawful intercourse with the Camanches; others unlawful intercourse with and depredation upon the Pueblos. The defendants demurred in the first-named case, on the ground that the first section of said act of 1834 defined the Indian country, and does not include New Mexico. In the cases of the Pueblos, the demurrer was chiefly on the ground that, by the treaty between the United States and Mexico, the Pueblos are not Indians, but having been, as claimed, citizens of Mexico, are

now citizens of the United States, and consequently not within the purview of the Indian intercourse laws. Both demurrers were sustained by the court. You have appealed a case of each class to the supreme court of the Territory, and you propose in case the decision below be sustained, to carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is perceived that the effect of a final decision corresponding with those of the district court of the Territory, as it is understood, would be to render all laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indians inapplicable to the Territory of New Mexico, not only for the protection of the Pueblos, but for the restraint of the Camanches, notwithstanding the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of February 27, 1851, (9 Statutes 587,) extending generally laws regulating Indian intercourse to the Territory of New Mexico.

The questions thus raised are believed to be sufficiently novel and important to warrant the course you propose to take. I advise that your action should for the present be confined to the particular suits which you have brought before the highest court of the Territory.

Should the decision affirm the ruling below, you will take the proper steps for bringing up the respective cases for adjudication by the Supreme Court of the United States, and report your action to this office.

I am, respectfully, yours. &c.,

HENRY STANBERRY,
Attorney General.

S. B. ELKINS, Esq.,

United States Attorney for New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 61.

TABAQUACHES OF SAN LUIS VALLEY, CONEJOS AGENCY,
Colorado Territory, July 17, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report, of the condition of the Tabaguache Utahs attached to this agency. The prevailing health of the Indians, as heretofore reported, still continues unimpaired, and the attention of physicians unrequired. The Indians of this agency, as per statistics on file in your office, number about 5,800. There are now employed in this agency one smith, one interpreter, and one herder. The management of the Tabaguaches during the past year has given me a great deal of care and anxiety, and I am more than ever impressed with the correctness of my former recommendations, that they should be placed at the earliest date upon the Uncompagre reservation, where they might live in peace and quiet, and isolated from the settlements, where the unprincipled young men of the tribe commit their petty depredations. And better to carry out these views, I would most respectfully recommend that agency buildings be at once erected on said reservation, and a limited amount of United States troops be furnished during the progression of the work. Information has lately reached me, through General C. Carson, commanding officer at Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, that there is an outstanding military order which most positively prohibits any Utah Indian or Indians from roaming on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. The order in itself is just and proper, yet I cannot recommend a rigid enforcement of the same, until at least the Tabaguaches have been removed by the general government upon their new reservation, in compliance with existing treaty stipulations. I fully indorse and most heartily coincide in the removal of the Muache Utahs to the San Juan country, which is in close proximity to the Uncompagre reservation; and as they have not only intermarried with the Tabaguaches, who speak the same language, but have

been almost entirely absorbed by that tribe, and as situated at present, and to visit each other, they have to pass through 200 miles of settlements, to the great annoyance, and frequent loss of the poor settler. The continued want of funds to supply the demands of the Indians and the employés of this agency, has proved a source of great perplexity to me the past year. During the spring, when game is scarce, and supplies of all kinds are generally short, a few dollars judiciously expended goes far to relieve the wants and necessities of these Indians, and frequently proves of greater advantage than their annual annuities, which are issued out to them in the fall season, when game of all kind is in great abundance; and in view of this, I would most respectfully recommend that a portion only of their fall annuities be issued, such as blankets, and other articles of clothing, and that a reasonable portion of the provisions be kept back for an early spring issue, when the Indians are poor and needy. Their fall presents should never be issued out at a later date than the 1st of October of each year, or to enable the Indians to cross the mountain passes to their hunting grounds before the fall of snow.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
LAFAYETTE HEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

A. C. HUNT,
Governor, ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, Denver.

No. 62.

MIDDLE PARK AGENCY,
Denver, October 4, 1867.

SIR. I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report, though I have but little to add not heretofore reported in my communication of June last:

The condition of the Indians under my charge remains the same as was described by me at that time, save the amelioration we have from time to time been obliged to extend to them in the way of food, clothing, and ammunition.

The tribe mostly now, as then, remain in and about the settlements in small detachments, whereby they are the better able to in part support themselves by the chase, and also to exact from the ranchmen occasional donations of food.

I have in former communications explained why these people are here so near and even mingling with the white settlers. The plains Indians having been driven back in consequence of the war which has been going on for three years, the antelope have become unusually plenty on the plains east, but this game is procurable only with the best of guns. The bow and arrow are no longer of any use; for this reason I have had to supply them with some guns and a considerable amount of ammunition. These small bands have also been able to penetrate the buffalo country on one or two occasions, and thereby to add materially to their stock of dry meat and skins. The proximity of the Cheyennes, however, did not admit of their remaining long in that vicinity. The buffalo that once swarmed in these mountain parks, the ancient home of these people, have all disappeared since the settlement of the country by white men; hence the almost starving condition in which we find them to-day. During my late trip through the mountains of 30 days, and I may say during a whole season of travelling through this country, I have not seen game enough to have subsisted one lodge; and although myself much more skilful than the average of hunters, have not for 30 days together been able to kill anything larger than a jack rabbit.

The question is, what is to become of these people? They must have food, or

they will levy contributions on the white settlers, and that, of course, will be war at once.

I have used every form of persuasion and command during the past summer to secure their return, but up to a very recent date have been unable to get more than two small bands to return to the westward of the Snow mountains.

The promises made them last year at the Middle Park treaty also have had their influence in that direction. "Is that treaty to be fulfilled?" has become a stereotyped inquiry with these men. I cannot but wonder that for \$11,000 the Indian bureau would run the risk of a collision with this the most formidable tribe now known, and about the only one of any magnitude strictly at peace with the whites. It would certainly seem as if the authorities, to save this small sum, were inclined to risk a campaign that would cost millions to avenge depredations.

Owing to some neglect of your predecessor, or some other responsible parties, no goods have been forwarded for the Grand Rivers and Uintahs this year. This I consider a great oversight and gross mistake, which may end in trouble not easily repaired. I have spent almost the entire summer among these bands, travelling from one to another, and have the best possible understanding with them, and I am confident of keeping them peaceable. I am importuned, it is true, almost continually for more food and clothing, and animals with which to hunt and travel from one encampment to another.

I have issued to these needy people a much greater amount than the allowance given me, but could not do less, their necessities in every instance demanding it, and their good conduct meriting all and much more than they have received.

I would beg leave to suggest the following plan for disposing of these Indians for all future time. It is true it will involve considerable expenditure at first, but it would do away with all future allowances and appropriations.

I have under my charge about 1,500 souls, say 250 lodges. Twenty sheep to each lodge cost probably \$15,000; two tame American cows to each lodge cost \$20,000; two bulls, \$500; making in all, \$35,500. Add to this \$5,000 paid out in cheap spinning wheels, looms, and wool cards, with a white man capable and willing to instruct the women how to prepare the wool and make cloth and blankets, and my word for it, no more annuities or presents need be sent them after the second year. These herds would give them something to protect and make them fear war rather than desire it, give them a kind of employment very desirable to them, and one which would very soon cause them to adopt the manners and customs of their white neighbors.

There is not one of them now who is not glad to wear any article of clothing similar to that worn by the whites, and sheep, cattle, and horses of a producing sort now owned by them are cared for with the greatest zeal. Not one of these people object to being put upon a reservation if they could be assured of subsistence where their own exertions and vigilance would bring them reward.

Agriculture in any part of the country where they are likely to be settled is out of the question on account of the short seasons peculiar to the climate.

I would give this bearing stock to the women alone, and in case of death the next eldest female child to be the possessor of all bearing animals, giving to the men only a right to the male issues, and restricting butchering to male issues alone.

No difficulty need be apprehended of the squaws preserving and keeping her property; her lord would get but a use of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL C. OAKES,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. C. HUNT,

Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Colorado Territory.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 63.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, YANCTON, D. T.,

September 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report for the superintendency of Dakota Territory. It is but a little over one year since I assumed the responsible duties connected with this office, since which time but little has occurred to change the condition of affairs then existing.

The agents are the same who were in charge of the different reservations when I arrived, and in whose integrity, intelligence, and general good management I then expressed my confidence in my first annual report, after a year of close official intercourse. I am happy to say that my judgment is fully sustained; that they still preserve the appearance of being faithful, devoted, and honest public servants, and that the Indians under their control show marked evidence of improvement in habits of industry and in civilization. That they have accomplished everything that was possible for the improvement of the Indians, according to the means placed within their reach, is my deliberate judgment.

The Indians on reservations, and all those on the upper Missouri who entered into recent treaty stipulations with the government, have remained friendly throughout the past year, and now manifest an unshaken purpose to abandon the chase and learn the art of subsisting themselves by means of agricultural pursuits. This happy result, which our wisest and best statesmen have so much at heart, will, it is confidently believed, be fully accomplished at no distant day, if sufficient fidelity to our engagements with them, and sufficient despatch and liberality are manifested. Promptness and despatch in fulfilling all our promises are indispensable; and if we wish to retain the confidence of these Indians, we must deliver their annuities at the right place and at the right time. For this purpose their goods and provisions should be ready for shipment on the Missouri river at the first opening of navigation. Until railroad improvements are introduced into the region of these reservations, no other means of transportation can supersede the navigation of this river, and the above suggestion is the only one which, in my opinion, is likely to remove the present complaints, or remedy the evils resulting from delay.

I regret to say that no progress has yet been made in this superintendency in prosecuting the cause of education. Various causes have intervened to prevent this result. At the Yankton agency the original fund devoted to that purpose was chiefly diverted to other objects, supposed at that time to be of more immediate value to the Indians, while the Indians themselves failed to take any interest in English schools started for their benefit. But an evident change has taken place at this agency, which, more than to any other cause, may be attributed to the voluntary and unpaid efforts of Mrs. Conger, the amiable and accomplished wife of the agent. The Indians now demand some permanent and more effective efforts in this direction, and to this end it is to be hoped the agent's suggestions in his last annual report may receive your careful consideration. This, or some other plan, must soon be devised for this purpose, to meet the pressing wants of this tribe, unless the needed aid should be obtained from the missionary fund of some enterprising church organization.

Schools would have been in operation at the Ponca agency before this time but for the long delay in ratifying the supplementary treaty of 1865; and now that this measure has fortunately been accomplished, there can be no further necessity for delay, and it is confidently believed another year will witness the foundation and rapid progress of an English school at this agency.

The success of the Santees in acquiring a primary education in the Sioux language induces me to the belief that much might be gained by adopting the same plan with the Yanctons and Poncas, if it were only to create in the minds of the children and their parents a degree of ambition to advance still further by learning the English language. It might be a necessary step on the road to useful knowledge, which, even without further advancement, would not be without valuable benefits.

You have already been apprised of the bountiful crops on the above-mentioned reservations, and of their almost total destruction by the grasshoppers. The calamity which has befallen these poor people, besides depriving them of their winter's supply of food, it is feared will greatly tend to discourage their further efforts at farming, and will create an imperative necessity for prompt aid by the government, for at least four months of the ensuing winter, to prevent actual starvation. The peace commissioners, having been up the Missouri soon after the advent of this great scourge, will fortunately be able to present you with their knowledge also of this heavy loss, as well as its probable consequences.

I am deeply anxious that you will find some means to aid us, either by complying with the requisitions and recommendations of their agents, which I have already forwarded, or by some better plan of your own, in the faith that Congress will not hesitate to sustain you in whatever you may see proper to do in a case of such pressing importance.

Little damage, if any, has been done to the crops at Crow creek; but unfortunately here the crop was light, but little farming having been done. Farming implements, intended for this locality, did not reach their destination till the month of June, when but little could be accomplished, especially as the Indians were out of provisions, and were under the necessity of resorting to the prairies and the chase for subsistence. These causes of failure are greatly to be regretted, as the season was exceedingly propitious, and neither drought nor grasshoppers interfered to blast their labors, while the soil at Crow creek, under such circumstances, is not inferior, in point of fertility, to the rich alluvial bottom lands on the river further south. Considerable fall ploughing will be done for this agency this year, and systematic efforts will be made by the agent to produce more favorable results another season.

The friendly Sioux in this neighborhood are manifesting an increasing desire to cultivate the soil, to learn the arts of husbandry, and to prepare for that rapidly approaching period when the buffalo and other wild game will no longer afford them a livelihood, and when their rapacious and more powerful white neighbors will have absorbed all the valuable portions of their territory, as seems to be their manifest destiny. I respectfully call your attention to Agent Hanson's last annual report on this subject, and to his testimony given before the peace commissioners. He alleges, with great show of plausibility, that the money appropriated for farming purposes, in the treaties recently entered into with these Indians, is not more than one-fourth of the real sum indispensable to commence new reservations; while the Blackfeet and Minneconjous, who manifest an equal anxiety with the other Indians to cultivate the soil, have had no provision made for them for this purpose. These omissions are important, and, I trust, will command your early attention.

Supplementary treaties should, probably, be at once entered into, with a view to provide sufficient agricultural funds, and to place all the Sioux tribes, who are willing to accept our terms, on an equal footing. Liberality toward these Indians, instead of parsimony, is the true and eventually the most economical policy by which we may hope to win them over to habits of industry and to a pastoral or agricultural life.

The Lower Brulés have fully committed themselves to the project of starting a reservation at the mouth of White river, but a mortifying failure must await

them and the government under the present stipulation of \$25 to a lodge for that purpose. If two hundred families can be induced to locate there, not less than \$100 a lodge will be required. If only half that number accept the reservation, and in good faith abandon the chase, double that sum will be no more than sufficient to put them in a condition to live on the productions of the soil, on the assumption that every dollar will be judiciously and faithfully devoted to the objects contemplated in the treaty.

In my opinion extensive fall ploughing should be insisted on by the department, and other grains besides corn should be introduced. This season seems to establish the fact that wheat is a much more reliable crop than corn in Dakota. This year it proved to be a most abundant crop, and was harvested before the arrival of the grasshopper plague, while the corn fell a prey to their ravages. The production of wheat, therefore, I predict must supersede that of corn as a staple, with Indians as well as others, as fast as mills can be introduced to do the necessary grinding. Stock-raising should be carefully encouraged, as the valley of the Missouri is admirably adapted to this purpose; but we should not overlook the fact that stock-raising will not be successful until the Indians are sufficiently supported from other resources to live without the temptation to kill their cattle for food. Sheep and goats might be introduced gradually to advantage. Indians would make the best of shepherds, while the Cashmere or other goat, whose fleece is valuable in market, would, in all probability, thrive on the most barren bluffs, requiring but little care or attention. They would defend themselves, it is believed, against the attacks of wolves or other animals, and the Indians, when tempted by hunger, would be less likely to kill and eat them than they would their cows and work cattle.

My remarks concerning the Sioux are equally applicable to the condition of the Crows, Assinaboines, Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, and Mandans, under the charge of Agent Wilkinson, to whose annual report I refer you respectfully for further information. His humane proposition to remove the Arickarees to a place of probable safety from the continual hostilities of their traditional enemies, the Sioux, should be favorably considered, otherwise they will be doomed to extinction as a tribe. Their long-continued and honest friendship to the whites gives them a claim on our sympathies, and entitles them to our protection. Their removal from their present locality at Fort Berthold is urged on the ground that military restrictions as to ammunition deprive them at once of the means of subsistence and of defence, while the hostile and thieving bands on the plains drive them under the shelter of the fort for protection. Believing that such a change is practicable, and that it would have the happy effect looked for by the agent, I respectfully recommend it to your early attention.

The Yancton Sioux and the Assinaboines claim pay for military services rendered in our behalf during the late military expeditions against the Indians under General Sully. That these claims are just, I am fully satisfied, and justice as well as sound policy dictates that we should liquidate them at an early day, and with reasonable liberality.

Much of the poverty, suspicion of dishonesty, and discontent, on Indian reservations, have been the result of the enormous depreciation of government money during the recent rebellion in the south; the Indians scarcely realizing the benefit of one-third of the annuities to which they were justly entitled from this cause alone. I am firmly convinced that the government is honorably bound to refund to the Indians an equitable amount as an offset to this loss which has been inflicted upon them by the operations of the war. They have been in no way concerned in the political struggles which led to this result, and should not be, in my opinion, held to the same rules, in bearing these great burdens, that we are. The patriotism or love of country which prompts us to make sacrifices to defend and preserve our free institutions, without looking for restitution, is not understood or appreciated by them, and the arguments used against paying us for pecuniary sacrifices are not available in their case. I trust, therefore,

that this claim also will be duly considered, and such action taken on it as to justice and equity would seem to be due.

Too much energy cannot be displayed in enforcing the trade and intercourse laws in their application to the Indian country. That ardent spirits have still too much influence is quite apparent, and though the Indian population may be, in general, directly prevented from its use, yet indirectly they suffer from its corrupting and degrading effects upon the white population who are brought, lawfully or otherwise, in contact with them. This position can easily be comprehended without argument, and if in the power of legislation to reach the evil, justice, humanity and patriotism invoke its aid.

I respectfully refer you, for much that may be of the utmost importance to the Indians of this superintendency, to the report of the peace commissioners, who have recently been authorized by Congress to pay us an official visit. Probably no similar commission, in the history of this country, has heretofore been so distinguished for eminent statesmanship or public services, and to their suggestions and recommendations I confidently look for a wise and patriotic solution of the difficult problems involved in the management of our Indian affairs. I have, in common with them, a hope that peace may be restored; that the condition of the red man may be rapidly improved by means of civilization, education and Christian influence, until he is brought up to the full stature of a man and an American citizen, enjoying not only rest from further encroachment and persecution, but perfect equality with all others before the law.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. J. FAULK,

Governor and ex officio Supt of Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 64.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

August 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of the condition, progress, and prospects of the Indians under my charge. I am gratified to be able to inform you that our farming operations for this year have notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the grasshoppers in the fore part of the season, been crowned with abundant success. By doing a large amount of our ploughing in the fall, we were able to have all our ground in readiness for planting in good season in the spring, which, in this climate, is very necessary if you would expect a good return for your labor. We have cultivated in corn this season over 1,000 acres, which at this date looks as fine as any I ever saw, and which I think may safely be estimated to yield on an average 30 bushels to the acre, should no unforeseen accident happen to it before it is harvested. The men are now engaged in cutting and putting up hay for the support of our stock the coming winter. I have estimated that we shall require about 750 men to provide for our stock on hand, and 300 cows that are expected to be delivered to those Indians some time about the first of next month. I shall use every exertion to secure the requisite amount, and hope to succeed. With the employes on this agency I am well satisfied, each and all have performed their respective duties faithfully and well. For a report of the sanitary condition of these Indians I beg to refer you to the accompanying report of Dr. R. D. Thomas, the able and efficient surgeon and physician in charge.

Our Indians have remained faithful to their obligations to the government,

notwithstanding their natural sympathy for their own race, and close proximity of the hostile bands that have threatened and disturbed the peace of this part of the country all the season. They seem fully to appreciate the difference between their situation and that of the tribes who subsist alone by the precarious chances of the chase. I would respectfully but earnestly call your attention to the subject of schools for these Indians. I had the honor to lay the matter before your predecessor, but with no other result than to be informed that the sum of \$10,000 which was set apart (see article 4, chapter 4. of the treaty between us and the Yancton Sioux, under date of April 19, 1858) for the purpose of building a school-house for them, had been otherwise expended. My Indians have repeatedly asked me to beg their Great Father the President to have them a school-house built and to send them a teacher, as they say they can never be like white men until they have learned to read and write. Now, to the end that the Yancton Indians may have what their treaty stipulated for, and as a reward for their fidelity under the trying circumstances of two Indian wars, (viz., the Minnesota and the present,) I beg to suggest the following plan, viz: I ask the next Congress to appropriate \$50,000 to be devoted to educational purposes for the benefit of this tribe, \$10,000 to be expended, or so much thereof as may be required, to erect suitable buildings and furnish the same, and also to purchase the necessary books, &c., to begin the school; the balance, \$40,000, to be invested in United States bonds, the interest of which only shall be used annually to maintain and keep up the said school.

My wife has taught as an experiment a class of these Indians both last summer and this, and it is very gratifying and encouraging to witness the aptness they manifest, and their eagerness to learn, clearly demonstrating the fact that their race is capable of advancement and civilization.

It may not become me to say anything in defence of Indian agents, (being one myself,) but I cannot suffer even a major general in the United States army to make the wholesale charge that all Indian agents are corrupt, or that as a class they can be thus charged, without entering my protest. I refer in particular to General Pope's report to the General-in-chief, under date Washington, January 25, 1867, in which he says: "Indian agents are careful never to locate their agencies at the military posts, for reasons very well understood." What those reasons are is left to be inferred, and it is but fair to presume that he would have the public believe those reasons not complimentary to the agents. He then goes on to say, "that it would be far better to devolve the whole management of the Indians upon one department or the other. He then charges that in case of any war with the Indians the agents, for manifest reasons, are anxious to negotiate a treaty, thus interfering with the military and preventing the Indians from receiving the punishment their crimes merit. He then informs us that the Indians themselves would much prefer to deal entirely with the military, which I am bound to say, so far as my knowledge extends, is exactly the reverse of true. My Indians say unanimously that, let their agent be as bad as he may, still they would prefer him to the military. He then proceeds to prove, (to his own satisfaction, I presume,) that turning over the Indians to the care of the military will furnish to the government and the Indians a guarantee that their annuities will be honestly and faithfully distributed, plainly indicating that civil officer is not be trusted with such vast responsibilities, and that there is more virtue in a shoulder-strap than in a \$50,000 bond. I might cite examples in my neighborhood of the expenditure of public money by the military and Indian department, that would be no ways flattering to the former, for corn, hay, and other supplies. But enough of this. Commending a careful perusal of the above cited document to members of Congress and all interested, I drop the subject.

I offer as my opinion that one of the chief causes of the frequent Indian outbreaks or wars arises from their education, or sentiment of what constitutes manhood. It may not be generally understood that an Indian never becomes

a man according to their laws and usages until he has struck an enemy, (as they term it,) which means to take a scalp. Until such feat is accomplished by the young brave, he is counted by his tribe as but a woman; he is not allowed to sit in council nor to resent an injury offered him by any man; he is not even allowed to court a maid, as he himself is deemed a woman, which an Indian considers the greatest possible disgrace. Such being the condition and system established by untold years of practice, is it strange that the ambitious young Indian should, even in defiance of the commands of his gray-haired chief, or of the treaty obligations entered into by the old men of his nation, (who had long ago reached the distinction for which he pants,) sometimes break over those slender barriers and snatch the coveted prize, the reward of which is the proud privilege of being counted a man, to sit in council with the most honored of his nation, and to take to his lodge the maiden of his choice for his wife? This, then, is the condition. From a number of years of close observation and study of Indian character and customs, I am of the opinion that nearly all of the old and leading men of all the tribes who have any knowledge of the government or the white man are disposed to peace, well understanding the utter folly of any attempt on their part to make war on the government or the white race; but there will be risings, massacres, and secret murders perpetrated by the class of young men above described, in spite of the authority of the chiefs and headmen, and in spite of all the troops that will be sent to their country, until this sentiment, this standard of what constitutes manhood, shall be changed, and they be taught that peace hath its victories as well as war, and that he only is truly great who is just and good. I think I may safely say that there has been some improvement in these Indians on the subject above referred to since I came among them. I have lost no opportunity to instill into their minds proper sentiments. I have held frequent councils with the old men and the young men and instructed them in what was their duty to themselves, their families, to each other, and to neighboring tribes, as well as to the government that protects and cares for them.

But, sir, you are aware how hard and difficult it is even to civilized communities to change a system or sentiment handed down from father to son for many generations. This being admitted, you will allow that it must be more difficult with the superstitious and unlettered savage. It truly is, and those having the care of them must be content to labor long and patiently before the desired result can be expected or hoped for. Yes; generations must pass away before these wild sons of the plains shall forget their wilder sports, their wars, the dance, the chase, and turn them to the tamer yet better pursuits of civilized life.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,

United States Yancion Agent.

HON. ANDREW J. FAULK,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 65.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

July 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report in relation to Indian matters within the upper Missouri Sioux agency. The Indians under my charge comprise what are termed the Dacotas, or Sioux. They are divided into nine bands, with each of which treaties of amity were negotiated in the autumn of 1865, and reaffirmed the following spring. The Lower Brulé, Two

Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arcs, Blackfeet, Ogallalla, and Uncpapa bands number in the aggregate about 13,500 persons. They are distinguished from the other bands of Sioux by the title "Tetons," and claim all the unceded portion of the Sioux country lying west of the Missouri river, though inhabiting extensively the country east of the Missouri.

The Lower Yancetonai and Upper Yancetonai bands number in the aggregate about 4,800 persons, and are distinguished from the others by the title "Uncpah-te," and claim all the unceded portion of the Sioux country lying east of the Missouri river, though, like the "Tetons," roaming at will on either side of the Missouri.

The larger portion of the hostile Sioux have gone out from the Minneconjou, Sans Arcs, Ogallalla, Uncpapa, and Upper Yancetonai bands.

Very few of the Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, Blackfeet, and Lower Yancetonai bands are gone, with the hostile Indians. It can, I think, be safely asserted that the hostile Indians have gained but slight acquisitions to their cause from the friendly portion of either of these nine bands since existing treaties were negotiated.

The feast of shell and canister which General Sully gave them at White Stone Hills has continued to exercise a powerful influence. From the time of the formation of the new treaties more have deserted the cause of the hostile Indians than have joined it.

Apprehensions have been entertained of a rupture with the friendly Indians located along the Missouri river. I feared it myself at one time the past spring. It then looked very probable. Never before since our present troubles with the Indians began had there been so many hostile Indians roaming through this section, and fears were entertained by the friendly Indians as well as whites that large numbers were coming for the purpose of carrying on a war along the Missouri valley, where there were not soldiers enough to offer an effectual resistance. In this event the condition of the friendly Indians did not warrant them in adhering to a support of the government. Every argument was used that they could comprehend to show them the fallacy of war and wisdom of peace, and every precaution taken to leave no point unguarded that could tempt a plundering proclivity. About the time I entered my protest against the abandonment of this place by the military was the critical period. Up to that time the hostile Indians had played their game well with these Indians. But they failed to play their best trumps at the right time; they lost the trick and the government won the game. I regard the crisis passed, although some danger exists that the hostile Indians may make a raid through this section some time during the coming autumn before going finally into winter quarters. My views relative to the danger which has existed of trouble with those located in this section, together with some of the influences probably at work liable to produce a rupture, having been spoken of in my monthly report for May and June, current, I deem it unnecessary to reproduce them here.

Considering the many disadvantages and disappointments which have attended the farming operations of these Indians, I think the progress they have made very remarkable. A very general desire to plant seems to prevail among the Lower Brulés, Two Kettles, Minneconjous, Sans Arcs, Lower Yancetonais, and Blackfeet; also one of the principal chiefs of the Uncpapa band has expressed to me a desire to locate with about 35 lodges. This is a cheering evidence not only of a desire to maintain terms of friendship with the government, but also to better their own miserable condition and avert some of the suffering which visits them every winter like a terrible scourge entailed upon their existence, carrying many to the grave. Indians have a natural aversion to every kind of manual labor, save alone such as attaches to the pursuits of war and the chase. For a man to perform any other kind of labor is to them an hereditary notion of inferiority; the chase is their natural vocation, and it is not surprising that they are slow to renounce it, for

a certain fascination attends the "surround," the "dash," the "pursuit" of the huge animal, having just enough danger to give the keenest zest to the labor. There is still left in the civilized man enough of the savage to enjoy a buffalo hunt. What, then, should be expected of an Indian. I have endeavored to keep prominently before their minds by repeating at almost every council, that the most important of all matters for their consideration was the one of settling down and engaging in the quiet pursuits of agriculture; that the ground would yield every laborer subsistence when buffalo shall have disappeared from the face of the earth; and that although the men of to-day might not live to see the time when the chase would no longer yield them support, the lesson of the past ten years had taught them that buffalo have disappeared from sections that then abounded with them; that the inroads of the white man through their country would continue, and probably increase, and that no power on earth was strong enough to beat them back; and that it was their duty to educate their children in the profession which their own judgment now told them was the only one upon which they could depend when they too become men, to save their race from perishing and being forgotten.

Last season some of the Lower Brulé band planted on old land belonging to the Yankton reservation. The result of their summer's labor was a yield of about 2,000 bushels of corn. This was their first attempt at farming, and the production surprised the Indians; they seemed to look upon it with perfect wonder; it seemed to them an almost inexhaustible amount, and they held councils and debated how they could best dispose of it. The news of their success soon spread to the neighboring bands, and they very soon found a way to get rid of it. I exerted myself to induce them to permit me to freight it to this place and store it for winter use. This some allowed me to do, but the majority ate and gave away all before winter fully set in. Some of the Lower Yanktonai and Two Kettle bands planted here last season also. It was very late before any work was undertaken by them, and but little was produced. There was then neither a team nor an employé under my charge at this place, and what was done was through the individual generosity of F. J. Dewitt, esq., and cost the government nothing. The Indians were then encouraged by promises that farming operations on a much larger scale should be commenced for them early the following spring. Spring has passed, and the amount of work done for them is not as much as I hoped would have been the result, or as much as the Indians expected. I have done all the very limited means at my disposal would allow. The agricultural implements purchased for them at St. Louis did not reach here until the 9th of June. All ploughing for spring planting should have been completed before that time. The teams were kept at work until about the 1st of the present month, when the Indians' food being exhausted they were compelled to abandon the work and start off on a buffalo hunt. Their corn is growing finely, and if kept clear of weeds promises a good yield. From the time they commenced work until forced to abandon their field from the want of food, they seemed to perform their labor with much more energy and satisfaction than I anticipated. In connection with the future farming interests of these Indians I respectfully draw your attention to their treaties now existing with the government. They are wholly inadequate to meet the actual requirements of the Indians. Take for example the treaty with the Lower Brulé band. They are allowed by this treaty \$25 a year for each lodge or family engaged in agriculture. When 100 lodges locate and so engage they receive the sum of \$2,500. This number of lodges ought to have at least 300 acres of ground broken for planting, being three acres for each lodge, often numbering four and five adult persons. This work alone would probably more than absorb the \$2,500, leaving nothing for the necessary expenses of fencing, building, field labor, and various other incidental expenses. All the other treaties with these bands are similar except two. These two are the ones existing with the Blackfeet and Minneconjou bands.

neither of which bands receive from treaty stipulations a dollar for agricultural purposes. Yet many of both these bands have located and desire to commence farming. They seem to have no idea that their treaties differ in this regard from those with other bands, and expect of course proportionate assistance. It now seems quite probable that the hostile portion of the Minneconjou band will within the year give up the war, when many will desire to locate and engage in agriculture. But by the provisions of their treaty not the slightest aid is contemplated in that direction for either this band or the Blackfeet. In consequence of the probabilities that there may be from 100 to 200 lodges from both of these bands who will within a year desire to undertake farming, I respectfully draw your attention to their treaties, to the end that if possible something may be done for them. My own opinion is that entirely new agricultural treaty stipulations should be entered into with certainly six of these lower bands, giving them a fund more worthy the name of assistance. It is true that what they receive is a gratuity; but I think it the part of wisdom to treat them with liberality. A location and engagement in agriculture is about the only way of committing them, before the eyes of all their nation, to the cause of the government. When they have once taken this step and continued the pursuit for a year with tolerable success, they will hardly retrograde. At all points where Indians locate for farming purposes enough ground should be broken to insure that none who make application to plant need be turned away disappointed. For cases of this kind a surplus of land should be ploughed each year, and everything around the location made as attractive as possible in order to induce others to settle. None of these Indians seem capable of comprehending the fact that one or two thousand dollars will not produce fabulous results. They are now in a planting mood, and their ardor should not be damped by any lack of proper and necessary assistance. They must have small amounts of provisions on hand to be issued to them while they plant and cultivate their crops. This season has demonstrated the truthfulness of my statements in other reports that without such assistance they cannot remain to cultivate their crops, but have only time to plant when want of food drives them to the plains. Unless their crops are cultivated, but little will be harvested, and this result will soon discourage them. They have been working the past spring in the expectation of such assistance. The success of the Lower Brulé band. Last season is mainly due to the generosity of the northwest treaty commission who saw the necessity of such aid being furnished them, and gave them 10 barrels pork, 10 barrels flour, three sacks coffee, and — barrels sugar. With this small amount of provisions sufficient numbers were kept from the hunt to cultivate their corn. With regard to the religious and educational interests of these Indians, as well as my views with regard to the policy of the department generally pursued towards them, I respectfully refer you to my unpublished annual report of last year.

Some of the Sioux Indians having taken up arms against the government, and coalescing with other hostile tribes, continued a savage war for many years, it may not be improper for me to state as briefly as possible some of the causes which in my judgment have impelled them to the course, and the surest policy to adopt to win them back to a support of the government, and secure a reliable and permanent peace with this powerful and naturally warlike tribe. But a few years ago the entire Sioux nation was at peace with all whites; a white man could travel from east to west from north to south, so far as their domain extended, and feel that he was in a land of friends and safe. Now no one ventures a mile from a post without an escort or a fleet horse and a good revolver. To those familiar with the past ten years' history of these Indians this state of affairs is not surprising. It is a very natural result of the causes which have been at work during this time. Mutterings of discontent, fears of the encroachment of the white man have been arising and increasing throughout the Sioux nation since the Yancton cession of 1858, when they saw a large tract of their country,

embracing some of their best hunting grounds, snatched from their possession; and later, when the discovery of gold in the distant west caused a stream of immigration to flow through the Indian country, they became fully aroused to the danger which seemed to menace the destruction of their game, their means of support, and eventually the loss of their entire country. Then it was that the hostile portion of these bands, making common cause with other tribes and bands, began the savage war signalized by the most revolting arts of barbarity. It was not for other wrongs the white man had done them; it was not for revenge, nor yet from any innate desire to spill the blood of whites; but it was to drive back this immigration and save their country. We have had but little trouble in this section of Dakota, because immigration has been in another direction, and it is along those routes they have mustered their forces to keep back the invaders. Had the course of immigration turned in this direction, here would have been the field of war. Could it be done, bring every hostile Sioux to a counsel to day, and ask, What consideration will induce you to give up the war and remain at peace, they would say, Stop the white man from travelling across our lands; give us the country which is ours by right of conquest and inheritance to live in and enjoy unmolested by his encroachments, and we will be at peace with all the world. And this is undoubtedly true; but where gold exists our people will go. Waters, deserts, and mountains cannot stop them, and it is beyond the power of man. Precious minerals are under us here, and all around us. Soon they will attract the eye of the adventurous fortune hunter, and this portion of the Sioux country be pierced with roads from every quarter. The Indian must give way, and the question is how shall he be made to do it, and at the same time establish with him a permanent peace. So long as they have a country which they can call their own they will fight for it. The whole history of our government from its infancy bears record to the many desperate and bloody trials of this people to save their country. It has only been where a tribe or band has been induced for a fair consideration to cede their lands to the government that anything like a reliable peace has been secured with them. The Yanktons and Poncas were, only a few years ago, as wild and warlike as these, but throughout all our recent difficulties they have remained true to the government, and no influence has even tempted them to swerve from their loyalty, save that of common sympathy for their unfortunate race. They have been at peace because they had no country to fight for. Their land had been sold, and every year they were enjoying the income which they could not hope to do if hostile. This policy has been the best ever devised for the benefit of the Indians themselves, and, when unobstructed by the cupidity of civilized men, for the security of peace, this is my plan for effecting a final settlement of difficulties with these Indians.

Send the properly authorized persons up the Missouri river in a council; announce to them plainly and in most emphatic terms the determination of the government to take possession of all the Sioux country, giving the Indians a fair equivalent, and ask them to make new treaties binding themselves to yield up to the United States forever all claim to every acre of land they have on the face of the earth. No matter how few would consent to do this, enough could be obtained to make a beginning. Then *give* them out of the lands so purchased, not *reserve* for them out of their own lands, tracts sufficiently large for their use upon which to locate. Make no treaty stipulations as to the exact amount of the purchase money they shall receive each year, but this should be made to depend upon their good behavior, the numbers located and actually engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Then appoint them an agent for life, or during good behavior, and if it should be thought that he could not be relied upon to furnish the necessary information, appoint or designate three federal officers of the Territory, say the governor, the chief justice, and the surveyor general or secretary of the Territory, to visit their location once each year and report to Congress through

the proper channel recommending what amount of the money due them for their land should be paid that year, and Congress should make the appropriation accordingly. The persons thus sent to look into their affairs should be men familiar with the peculiarities of the identical Indians with whom they are to transact business. Then adopt a strict registration system, and allow no one to receive a dollar of assistance who is not actually located upon this reservation. Then send an army of ten thousand soldiers through the country, and give them an ocular demonstration of the determination and ability of the government to carry out its policy, and make the hostile Indians feel that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Soon the truth will dawn upon their minds that by their hostility they have actually lost forever their country, and that there remains nothing to fight for. They will see that the peaceable Indians are enjoying year after year all the benefits from the government for their lands which can ever be expected, and that each year the amount is being absorbed by the friends of the government, and one after another will come in and register his name until the whole Sioux nation is at peace. This will be a peace that will never be broken, for they will feel an entire dependence upon the government for all they can hope to enjoy. Of one thing I am fully convinced: some of the Sioux will never cease fighting so long as they feel that they have a country to fight for; when they are made to understand that they have none, this, together with the other inducements offered, will influence them to throw down their arms.

I have the honor to attach hereto an annual report of Dr. H. F. Livingston, to which I respectfully draw your attention. The great number of prescriptions which the doctor has issued during the short time he has been with these Indians is an evidence that they need a permanent physician.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. HANSON,

U. S. Indian Agent for Upper Missouri Superintendency.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,

Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancion, D. T.

No. 66.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

August 10, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Interior Department, I have the honor to report the condition of this agency for the third time. In doing so I cannot speak in too high terms of the uniform good conduct of this tribe. While many other Indians have been fighting the government, and murdering the frontier settlers, this tribe and the Yancion Sioux have remained faithful to their treaty stipulations, and stood as a barrier between the hostile Indian and the white settler upon the frontier.

The ratification of the supplementary treaty with this tribe has greatly encouraged them. It not only gives to them their old burying-grounds, but gives to them a tract of land in every respect much better for agricultural purposes than their former location.

I am having the buildings removed from the old agency to the new as fast as possible, and hope to have all the dwelling houses, workshops, and steam saw-mill, erected before cold weather.

At least 300 acres of prairie should be broken at the agency either this fall or early next spring. To perform this work, I would recommend the purchase of fifteen yoke of work-oxen, and have the work done by Indians under the superintendence of their farmer.

In agricultural pursuits the members of this tribe are becoming quite proficient. They have between 500 and 600 acres of corn and other vegetables, which have all been well cultivated, and now bid fair to yield a very heavy harvest. I am satisfied that as soon as this tribe has sufficient breadth of ground broken, and stock and tools enough to cultivate it with, they will entirely abandon the hunt, and turn their attention to agricultural pursuits for their subsistence.

The health of the tribe for the past year has been very good. For particulars in this respect, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of their attending physician.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. POTTER,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,

Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

No. 67.

U. S. AGENCY, FORT BERTHOLD, D. T.,

July 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency this my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I have seen but few of the Crow Indians during the winter. The Prairie Crows are near the mouth of Milk river, waiting for me to come to them with the goods promised in their treaty of last summer; they are with the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, expecting an agency to be built, as promised them. They are in good condition and still very friendly—have plenty of buffalo.

The Mountain Crows wintered on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn. I will see them when I get their goods to Fort Hawley. So far as I can learn, they are in good faith trying to carry out their treaties of last summer. They have plenty to eat and good horses.

The Assinaboines are at Fort Union waiting for my return with their goods. I wintered with them last winter, and that I am alive to-day I owe to their influence and fidelity.

When the Sioux made their demonstration on our fort, and boasted of the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney, telling us they would take our fort and kill us, I made application to Col. Rankin, commanding at Fort Buford, for a guard. He informed me he could not assist me, and feared for the safety of his post. I organized a force of Assinaboines, who remained with me during the winter. I authorized the traders to give them provisions and some presents as a reward for their services, the accounts for which I hope may be paid.

I am fully satisfied with these Indians, and have heard no complaint of them from any source. They have plenty of buffalo and are tolerably well supplied with horses and dogs.

The Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans are at Fort Berthold, in a truly pitiable condition. They cannot raise a crop sufficient for their support unsupplied by the government. They are hemmed in by all bands of Sioux; by those we call friendly, as well as the hostile bands.

I was with them three months last summer and fall—have visited them three times this spring and summer. I have no means of assisting them. These people must have help from the United States or perish. They resist all overtures from the hostile Sioux looking to a confederation. They tell the Sioux that the headmen of their tribes lived and died the friends of the whites, and if they must die from hunger or fight the white man, they will starve.

The Sioux have killed a number of them this spring, and are very vindictive toward them. A short time before I was last at Fort Berthold, a large party of Sioux made an attack on them—fell back, and drew them to the hills, where a very large party of Sioux made a dash at them, drove them to their village, killed and scalped four Arickarees, and took 15 horses. They sent word to them that the whole village should be destroyed this summer. They are in great distress. They cannot defend their village against any attacks, but must go to the prairie for meat.

The order to the commanders of the military posts prohibiting the sale of ammunition to the Indians on the frontier is an outrage on these people, and at this time that order is virtually in force. There is no danger that people as poor and hungry as they will invest in large quantities of ammunition, nor that they will furnish it to their enemies. The hostile Sioux are well supplied with arms and ammunition from traders from the British country, while friendly Indians are not allowed to buy it from their own traders.

I will urge upon your attention the importance of making provision for all the tribes under my charge, as follows:

Build an agency near the mouth of Milk river for the Crows, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Gros Ventres of the Prairie, and the Mandans. Give them a good agency, break prairie land sufficient for cultivation, then partially support them during the season for making their crops—thus showing to them that the Great Father takes an interest in their welfare.

They understand, as well as we do, that their game must soon disappear, and tell me that they wish their young people to learn to raise crops, and live as white men do.

The Arickarees, in my opinion, should, if consistent, be at once removed to the Pawnees. They speak the same language and are very similar in their tastes and habits; but if not taken to the Pawnees, there is no reason why they should not be removed to the mouth of Milk river.

My reasons for selecting the mouth of Milk river for the purpose are—

First. It is already, by treaty, the reservation for the Crows and Gros Ventres of the Prairie.

Second. It is not on any direct nor practicable route to the mining districts of Montana.

Third. It is as far as possible from the country of other tribes, and would interfere as little as possible with the location of the Great Sioux nation.

Fourth. It would give them the best buffalo country in the northwest, and give them strength to maintain it against the incursions of other tribes.

Let the valley of the Yellowstone be the dividing line. Let that be open to travel. Place the Sioux below and on the Missouri; they will act as a check on each other and thus benefit the whites.

In conclusion, I deem it of importance that the superintendent should visit the agencies at least once each year. With good liberal treaties much good would be accomplished by these visits and good advice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAHLON WILKINSON, *U. S. Agent.*

Hon. A. J. FAULK,

Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 68.

YANCTON, D. T., *June 13, 1867.*

SIR: I arrived at the Crow Creek agency 29th of May last. I found, owing to the want of implements and the wet season, very little progress made in ploughing. What was ploughed was very readily planted by the Indians, who

seem anxious to go ahead with their farming. The want of the saw-mill is a great obstacle in the way of their progress, and I would recommend its early repair.

There were at the agency about 150 lodges anxiously waiting for the arrival of the farming implements, and the ground to be ploughed. Owing to this want and the wet season, there will be but little progress made this year in farming at the Crow Creek agency.

I arrived at old Fort Sully June 1st instant. I found there about 220 lodges of the different bands belonging there; they were waiting the coming of the farming implements, and the distribution of the balance of their goods, which was done the following day, satisfactory to them and myself. All were issued as equally as possible. There remained on hand a portion of the Ogallalla goods which I shipped to Fort Rice for Major Hanson, or any other agent, to distribute to the Ogallallas that may be there at the next distribution. This was satisfactory to the 28 lodges that were at Fort Sully (old.)

The Indians are in excellent condition at present, and are satisfied with what has been done for them, except that they have been again disappointed in getting their ground ready in time for planting, and that they have to depend upon hunting for subsistence whilst the crops are growing. Major Hanson, immediately after the arrival of the farming implements, sent them six yoke of cattle and wagons with ploughs sufficient, which have arrived by this time, as I met them going up when on my way to this place.

I urged upon the department in my report of last February, and others previously made, the great necessity of having early in the spring the cattle and implements on the ground ready for work when the season opened; a week longer delay would certainly put an end to farming operations and find the Indians scattered over the prairie.

The visit of the headmen and chiefs of these bands to Washington has had a most extraordinary effect upon them and their bands. They acknowledge their former erroneous opinion with regard to their position and power, and the intentions of the white man and his government; they feel satisfied that what has been done is for their benefit.

I now feel satisfied that if the hostile Indians could be compelled to leave their present haunts and return to their respective bands, they could all be located on the banks of the Missouri, and in a few years be self-sustaining.

The change for the better in these Indians since 1863 is greater than in any civilized or uncivilized people in the same time whose history I am conversant with.

The appearance among them again of Father De Smet has an astonishing influence. They adopt his religion, made plain to them by his peculiar zeal and manner of instruction; they adhere to it and revere with pride the medal of the Holy Cross, as a charm that may lead them to good acts, knowledge, and happiness.

I must again urge the great necessity of making reservations for these Indians immediately. They have now under the treaty, most of them, designated their localities, and are now occupying them. They have selected very judiciously the best lands for planting, with sufficient timber and water. Really, no better soil exists than this. As it is, these lands are subject to destruction by everybody who chooses to use them. It is the constant complaint of the Indians, and vexatious to them to see their timber destroyed and locations made upon what they are guaranteed by the treaties to hold forever. To prevent this it is highly necessary to have positive landmarks here as well as anywhere else for the same purpose.

By making these reservations you would have four Indian reservations nearly joining each other on the Missouri river, upon which there would be ample room for the whole nine bands of Dakota Sioux.

Whilst these Indians are being located and commencing their new pursuits, it will be necessary, beyond any doubt, to enable them to more successfully progress, that part of their annuity be expended in the purchase of subsistence for them during the summer months, (if no further appropriation could be made which I could recommend.) This they wish and ask for; their complaint that they are not able to live without hunting during the planting season, would then cease, and if instructions would be given the agents to issue to none but to those who work, they would soon see the advantage of a little industry.

At the Yanceton agency everything looks prosperous and happy. Their grounds are mostly planted. The prosperity of these Indians and their pride of their possessions, and the reward for their industry, is sufficient to convince any reasonable person that the Indian can, and eventually will, become a good and valuable citizen.

The Indian is susceptible of cultivation; in comparison with the African he is greatly superior, and with the advantages the African now has he would rise far above him in knowledge and usefulness.

On the 5th instant, a *old Fort Sully*, a *Brulé* Indian belonging to the lower *Brulé* band at *Crow Creek* agency, returned from near the *Red Butte*, on the *Platte*. I sent for him and questioned him particularly about the whereabouts and movements of the hostile Indians. He left the *Platte* about the first of *May*; came to the *Bear Butte*, where he saw the first Indians; they were ten lodges of *Ogallalas*. He found no others until he came to the *Low Pines*, upon the headwaters of the *Heart* river, which is about 150 miles northwest of new *Fort Sully*, where he found a large camp of all the different bands of hostile Indians. The camp was so large that he could not enumerate the number of lodges, but it was larger than he had ever seen before. The men were mostly away on the war path; when they returned they were going to the *Missouri* to trade; they were then preparing for it. They were rich in horses and mules, and had been successful in war and hunting. From this camp he came to old *Fort Sully*, where he crossed the river. He gave me this information with a great deal of care, and I have since learned from other Indians that it is true and reliable.

A few days before I arrived at old *Fort Sully*, the headmen and chief of the *Minneconjou* and *Sans Arcs*, hearing that a camp of their bands was about 80 miles distant upon the *Meauro*, sent six of their young men to the camp to urge them to come in and quit the war path. The young men returned on the 6th instant, followed by about 200 or 300 Indians from this camp, with many mules packed with material for trade. This impressed me with the belief that they would in all probability remain with their bands at old *Fort Sully*; but I was mistaken. They seem to have no disposition to do it. General *Sully* and Colonel *Parker*, the commissioners, arrived the same day, and on the 8th instant held a council with all the chiefs present, including those who came from the camp on the *Meauro*, who were invited by the commissioners to come over to the council. They replied to the words of the commissioners with a great deal of earnestness and warmth. Instead of approving of the wishes of their Great Father, they demanded the removal of all the troops and white men from that country, except the traders; the vacating of all roads, and the stopping of all steamboats. It was the only way peace could be had. They wanted no assistance or care, and that it was not their wishes or nature to cultivate the soil; that they were not coming over the river with their lodges, but that they came to trade, and more would come. They came for nothing else.

The locality of these Indians cannot now be known with any certainty. That they are determined to prevent, by every means, the march of civilization in their country, is certain. They are united and feel themselves strong, being successful in war and in the chase of late. They are rich in their estimation, and proud of their condition when compared with those of their tribe who have

remained at peace and taken the advice of the white man. It will not be possible for them to remain long inactive so near the Missouri settlements. The late raid upon Fort Randall, and the shooting of every white man they found on that side of the river, is only a commencement of their marauding and murder. There is nothing to prevent them from their pursuit between the town of Yanceton and the remotest fort on the upper Missouri. They can pass the military posts garrisoned with infantry as a traveller does a hand-board, and return by the same road with their scalps and plunder, as I saw them and heard them sing their war song near Sully, on my way to this place. They may not commit many depredations upon the settlements immediately, as the most of their warriors are now on the war path far westward. I think their intention is to trade and supply themselves with blankets and ammunition wherever they can procure them. They have, no doubt, an arrangement with the Red river traders to meet them this season, as they did last, with a full supply.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the great necessity of preventing this infernal traffic with these Indians, and again say that it is impossible to prevent it, or the expected depredations of the hostile Indians, without a strong force of cavalry, to be used against these offenders whenever they appear, it matters not under what pretence whatever. There can be no mistake made in attacking any Indians between the Missouri and the Yellowstone or the Platte. There are no friendly Indians, there. They are where they have been since the treaties, on the north and east banks of the Missouri.

The influence upon the friendly Indians by these hostile hordes, who are now near and coming among them, is very bad. They ridicule them for their inactivity, and boast of their wealth and power, which induces many of their young men to join the hostile camp, in opposition to their headmen and chiefs.

If the government intends to conquer these hostile Indians, they should do it at once, or at least use every endeavor. The longer the delay, the stronger the enemy grows. They must give up summer campaigns upon travelled roads, and penetrate the heart of the country with active troops, ready to hunt them in the winter, and drive them from the timber to the frozen plain. Occupy their profitable places of resort, and you will soon find them coming crawling back to their respective bands east of the Missouri, and join with them in their pursuits.

I am now convinced that no further treaty should ever be made with these Indians. They belong nearly all of them to the nine bands of Sioux. A nucleus of each band, with their headmen and most of their chiefs, remain at peace, and are satisfied with the treaties and the stipulations thereof already made. They should be either killed or made to join their respective bands.

The Territory of Dakota to-day would be in a most prosperous condition, were it not for the hostile attitude of these Indians. Her citizens are deprived of opening and developing her mineral resources, or improving some of her best agricultural lands. Here, in this vicinity to-day, are 200 men ready to go to the Black Hills to locate and develop that country, said to be rich in gold and pine; but they are suddenly met by thousands of hostile Indians, who say they shall not cross the Missouri. Could these enterprising men be successful in reaching their intended location, they would soon be followed by thousands of others from the east and west, which would give a death blow to the operations of this common enemy. I do hope the department may see the necessity of immediate action being taken, and may urge the War Department to use every means to thwart the ruinous intentions of these roaming savages.

I am, sir, most respectfully, yours,

C. T. CAMPBELL,
United States Special Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 69.

OLD FORT SULLY, *June 1, 1867.*

HONORABLE SIR: In accordance with the instructions received in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 2d of March, 1867, by which I was appointed special commissioner to visit all the Indian tribes on the Missouri river, both on the north and south side of it, &c., and to correspond with the Indian bureau, I have the honor, and take this present opportunity, to address to you the following communication:

I left St. Louis on the 12th of April, via Chicago, and hence by the Northwestern railroad, for Omaha.

At Boonsboro' we were detained three days; the sudden melting of the snow had swollen rivers and creeks, and the spring floods had carried off the bridges and inundated the railroad track in several parts, rendering it impassable.

On the 16th the cars proceeded to Denison, a distance of 90 miles, where I hired a wagon and continued on my way to Sioux City, 100 miles.

On the 30th I took my passage on the steamer Sinclair, in company with the Yancton chiefs, their companions, the Brulés and others. We arrived at the Yancton agency after six days' progress, (260 miles.)

I need not dwell on the good and friendly dispositions of all the chiefs composing the various deputations under the fostering care of their worthy agents. Their trip to Washington has had a most happy result, and bears all the evidence of proving very beneficial and lasting.

The Yanctons, in this upper portion of the country, set the example to the other Sioux tribes. They like agriculture; they go cheerfully to work, in which they are much encouraged by their worthy agent and their farmer, who spare no trouble to assist them in their various avocations of labor.

On the 17th of May the Big Horn, after 33 days' navigation, from St. Louis, arrived at the Yancton agency, and landed my wagon, my three animals, and the little stock of provisions for my trip.

On the 21st I left the agency by land, with an interpreter, well recommended, the son of old Zephyr Rencontre, Mr. Joseph Picotte as assistant, very favorably known among the Indian tribes, and a half-breed horse guard. We met several Indian bands and families, all friendly and well disposed towards the whites.

On the 26th I arrived at Fort Thompson. I found over 100 Indian lodges encamped, chiefly of Brulés, Two Kettles, and Yanctonnais. The next day I held a council with the chiefs and braves. The principle chiefs were the Iron Nation, the Iron Eyes, the Two Lances, White Hawk, the Bone Neckcloth, and the White Bear.

I explained to them in full length the benign views of the government in their regard; the absolute necessity of keeping aloof of the hostile bands, and to continue at peace with the whites, for the security and welfare of their families.

The council lasted several hours, and to all appearances had a happy effect.

In their speeches and replies they made the most solemn promises to listen to the advice of their Great Father, (the President,) and remain at peace with the whites. They declared, at the same time, their critical situation and dread of their own people, now on the war path, from whom they receive, constantly, insulting and threatening menaces.

The above bands express a great desire to imitate the example of their Yancton brethren, and, like them, to "stir up the ground, to nourish their wives and children. They trust their Great Father will take pity on them and assist them in their need."

I remained two days among them. On the 29th I proceeded on my way, and arrived at Old Fort Sully on the 30th. Over 200 lodges were on the spot,

consisting principally of the Two Kettles bands, Blackfeet Sioux, Brulés, Yanc-tonnais, Yanc-tonns, San Arcs, Minneconjous, and Ogallallas.

The next day I held a long council with them, which was attended by over 24 chieftains. The principal chiefs were the Great Mandan, (The man who serves as a shield,) The Fire Heart, (The man who kills the first,) The Iron Horn, Yellow Hawk, and Red Tail Eagle.

Like at Thompson's, I made them acquainted with the object of my visit, in accordance with the instructions I had received. All their answers and speeches were very favorable, expressing a strong determination of peace and friendship towards the whites. All these portions of tribes express the greatest desire to be placed on reserves, for the cultivation of the soil; and until the fields would yield them plenty, they intend to rove peaceably over the prairies, in quest of game, roots, and berries. From all I have observed and learned among the Indians at Thompson and Sully, I entertain no doubt of their good dispositions towards the whites.

Fatherly and kind agents, with proper attendants, will always effect great good among these poor and benighted people. They look to the government for protection and assistance, of which they stand much in need.

The chief Long Man-lan, who was in Washington lately, sent out six young warriors to carry the words of their Great Father to the hostile bands on the plains; at the same time to apprise them of my presence in the country, and my earnest desire to meet them. They may soon bring back the answer of the enemy. I trust it may be favorable, and that I shall be allowed to meet him in his own camp. The return of the six Indians must regulate my immediate and future course. I shall deem it my duty to inform you on the first occasion.

With the highest consideration of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, honorable sir, your humble and obedient servant,

P. J. DE SMET,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

P. S.—Before closing my letter, I am happy to hear that, on the 4th instant, General Sully will be at his old post and hold a conference with the Indians.

The general's experience in the country is great, and he stands high in the opinion of the Indians.

His advice and direction will be of great value to me in carrying out the views of the government.

DE 8.

No. 70.

YANCTON AGENCY, D. T.,
June 15, 1867.

SIR: I take the liberty of writing a few lines to you direct, to give you information of the disposition of the Indians on the upper Missouri, and in this neighborhood. I have already advised you through Governor Faulk of the raid on Fort Randall by hostile Indians. When Generals Sully and Parker passed up from here about the last day of last month, at their request I sent with them as escort four of my best Indians. They accompanied the general as far as Fort Sully, where the general and his party took a steamboat, and my Indians got back last evening. They report that the upper Indians are very hostile, and that they threaten to kill them (the Yanc-tonns) because they were assisting the whites. You will remember the Indian that makes this report to me; it is the

same that gave you a pipe when we were in Washington—Black Eagle. I place great reliance in what he says; he is very intelligent and every way reliable. He says he told them that they were nothing but a set of fools; that they did not know what they were about; that they must not think, because they could kill a few white men that were scattered up and down this river, that they would end the war; he told them that they might strike white men until their arms were tired out and they could kill no more, and then there would be enough left to come and sweep every Indian in this country from the face of the earth, as a mighty riversweeps when the waters break over the banks in a great freshet. Black Eagle tells me that the Indians did not say much to General Sully, but as soon as he left they talked a great deal, and all their talk was *war on the whites*. I heard, also, last evening, that there was seen on the opposite bank of the Missouri, about 30 or 40 miles above us, a large war party, numbering about 500. I presume they are the same that attacked Fort Randall. In view of all the circumstances I have deemed it advisable to put out a night watch of ten trusty Indians to guard against surprise; I have to pay them one dollar each a night. I have made every preparation to repel attack in my power, and if we had a good stockade I think we would be comparatively safe with the help of our Indians. I presume you have received my communication through Governor Faulk, asking for funds and authority to build a stockade. *I will thank you if you will inform me whether I will be allowed to spend money for this night watch*, because if it is necessary to keep it up long it will amount to quite a sum, and it will be necessary for me to make requisition to pay the same. I have nothing further of especial interest to communicate, only that we have recently had an abundance of rain, and our present prospect for a fine crop is very flattering.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,

U. S. Yancton Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 71.

FORT RANDALL, D. T.,

June 1, 1867.

SIR: General Parker and myself reached here yesterday by land from Omaha, passing through the Omaha, Winnebago, and Yancton Indian reservations. We found nothing of special interest to report to you in respect to the Indians. They are busily engaged at present in planting their fields, and will, no doubt, have large crops, if the grasshoppers do not devastate their fields; there is some little fear of this as regards the Yanctons. We stopped here to meet the Santee chiefs, who with their band are located below the Niobraro. We were anxious to meet them, as we heard from several citizens in Dakota that they were badly located, and very much displeased with their present reservation. We were glad to hear from the chiefs that they were all very much pleased with their present locality, and wish the government would allow them to remain where they now are. They had no complaints to make and nothing to ask for. We had not time to visit their village, as we are anxious to hurry up the river for fear it may become too low for steamboat to navigate. We will leave to-morrow by land for Fort Sully, and we will visit the Santee village on our return. There is some anxiety on the part of some of the citizens of Dakota, growing out of the reported threatening attitude of some of the bands of upper Indians. We will be better able to report the truth of this when we reach the upper country. It

is to be feared that the hostilities with the Sioux on the Platte and Powder rivers may incline many of the young men of the upper Missouri bands to go on the war path.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,

Brevet Major General, President of Commission.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 72.

FORT SULLY, June 9, 1867.

SIR: Our last report to you we made from Fort Randall. On the 2d of June we left "Randall," and reached the Crow Creek agency on the 4th. We met the Indians located there, consisting of small bands of the Yanctonais, Two Kettles, and Brulés, in all about 160 lodges, congregated there for the purpose of planting. We found these Indians all friendly inclined; but they complain bitterly that the promises they have received of assistance from the government to plant have not been carried out. Their agent, Mr. Lawson, informed us that the necessary implements to till the soil had not been received, though they had been purchased, and that he expected them daily; but we fear they will not reach them in season to be of service this year. This is greatly to be regretted. For these hitherto wild Indians should receive every encouragement in their present desire to cultivate the soil.

From this point we proceeded to the locality formerly Fort Sully, near Farm Island, and reached there the 6th. Here we found encamped about 220 lodges of Indians, of the Blackfeet, Two Kettles, Yanctonais, a few Uncpapas Brulés, Ogallallas, and Sans Arc Sioux.

We met these Indians in council on the 8th. In the mean time the Indians we had sent messengers out for arrived on the opposite side of the river from the Black Hills. They were portions of the Minneconjous, Brulés, Sans Arc Sioux, and the two Mountain Crows. These Indians also were present at the council.

We also found here a large number of Indians who were anxious to plant, but, we regret to state, there were no means at hand to assist them in so doing. They told us they had been promised implements to till their ground, but had not received them, and asked us to represent this to you. We found amongst those Indians who came from the other side of the river, or from the present hostile country, a feeling of insubordination. They do not wish to cultivate the land. They ask that the soldiers be taken out of their country, and that the great routes through their country to the west be abandoned. But we hope that time and successive planting of other Indians may change their opinion. They, however, express their desire to be at peace with the government. The principal chiefs of these western bands were the Lone Horn and Settling Bear, of Minneconjous, and the Iron Shell, of the Brulés.

From what we hear, we fear very much the Uncpapas are again becoming very hostile. But we will learn more of this when we get higher up the river. We have promised these Indians to visit them again on our return down the river, and will do so. We can then better report as to their condition.

I would beg leave to add that we met the Rev. Father De Smet at Fort Sully, and he was present at our council with the Indians. To-morrow we start, Father De Smet accompanying us to Fort Rice, by steamer.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SULLY,

Bvt. Brig. General, President of Commissioners.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 72½.

LAKE TRAVERSE AGENCY, *November 1, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first report as agent of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, in Dakota Territory. On the 31st July I relieved Captain C. H. Mix, special agent, and on the 24th September, under special instructions from the department, directed to me at St. Paul, forwarded an estimate for the expenses necessary to subsist, and make the contemplated improvements expected by these people under the late treaty made by them and the United States.

I regret that their necessities have been so urgent as to require many of them, residing when they can on this reservation, to absent themselves in pursuit of subsistence; it has, therefore, been impossible for me at an earlier period to obtain a census of them at all reliable, or to ascertain the extent of their efforts the past summer and autumn. A carefully made enumeration, by visiting them at their places of living, made by Charles Crawford, interpreter, aided by Mr. Samuel J. Brown, shows there are residing on this reservation over 1,100 men, women and children; there are, from the latest information, at Fort Ransom and on the Cheyenne river about 300, and probably that number at Devil's lake, making between 1,700 and 1,800 Indians requiring subsistence and clothing from the government, and whose meritorious conduct under the extreme hardships, while so many of the adjoining tribes are hostile, deserves, in my opinion, a consideration that should encourage them in their deserving efforts, and be a tangible acknowledgment from the government that they will be sustained in their well-doing. As evidence of their number, and still better as evidence of their industry, I forward the accompanying table marked A; and to show their disposition, they have from a small amount of potatoes and seed-corn furnished them (for amount see report) by Special Agent Captain C. H. Mix, and a small amount borrowed from their friends, put in and planted, without any implements furnished them by the government, 36 acres of potatoes, 110 acres of corn, and raised 120 bushels of potatoes, and 230 bushels of corn, made 757 yards of fence, cut and put up 476½ tons of hay. This was done with old worn-out hoes and scythes. Their desire to protect their stock is so great, it is stated to me many women made hay with only their knives to cut it. In connection with the statement referred to, it is proper I should inform you of two unusual causes affecting their production. The first and most disastrous was the destructive visitation by grasshoppers to this region, and the extraordinary freshets of July, covering and destroying many crops of potatoes. I desire to state the cattle given to them by Special Agent C. H. Mix have been most of them employed by Major J. R. Brown, and the parties owning them have derived a large portion of their subsistence and clothing from the earnings thereof. Up to this time the only thing I have furnished them, or aided them to live on, has been a limited amount of ammunition. Their disposition to learn and general deportment is attested by a letter (marked B, which I forward) from two gentlemen well known to your department for their enlightened and successful labor with these people, the Rev. Stephen A. Riggs and Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, whose suggestions I cordially indorse, and desire to call your attention to the efforts of these gentlemen and their long and constantly persisted in views of their friend Major Joseph R. Brown, as shown by him in reports to your department for the years of 1859 and 1860, while, to their agent, is to be attributed the cause of their whole conduct at the time of the outbreak of 1862, and to the latter much is due for their uniform protection to the frontier settlements, and earnest support of the government against their deluded brethren. A large number, probably from 2,000 to 2,500, of Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux not participants in the outbreak of 1862, but which since then have been wanderers on our northern line from

fear of vengeance against the guilty being visited on them, is at last being dispelled by the late action of the government, and although difficult to reach are becoming enlightened through our prominent and energetic business men, who, by the general advancement of our age and the country, are brought in connection therewith. As a distinguished man of the class referred to, I desire to call your particular attention to a letter (marked C) from Charles A. Ruffe, esq., the contractor to carry the mail from Fort Abercrombie to Helena, Montana Territory. I regard it not only a noticeable but highly encouraging fact that since these Indians have been informed of the late treaty made with the government no interruption to carrying the mails or interruption to the overland emigration or transportation trains passing this summer has been attempted between Fort Abercrombie or Fort Wadsworth and Fort Stephenson or other posts east of the Missouri river, where it has for several years been necessary to guard trains with a large military force.

In conclusion, I desire to place before you additional estimates to those already forwarded for surveying of this reservation, and for such other expenditures as it may be necessary to make before the bill for the regular appropriations to your department will probably be passed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 73.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, Idaho Territory, August 2, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of the Indian affairs in Idaho. From the best information I have been able to obtain, the number of Indians within the limits of this superintendency approximates to six thousand, and are of the following tribes, and about the numbers set opposite each tribe, viz:

Kootenay tribe	400
Pen d'Oreille	700
Cœur d'Alenes	300
Spokane	400
Nez Percés	3,000
Shoshones (three bands)	400
Bannocks	800
Total	6,000

Of these tribes the Kootenays and Pen d'Oreilles inhabit the extreme northern limits of the Territory. They are a wandering people, and diffuse themselves over portions of Washington and Montana Territories and the British possessions; indeed, can scarcely be said to have a local habitation, but roam over a large district of country north of the 48° parallel of latitude, and east and west of 116° of longitude. The Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes inhabit the country between

the 47° and 48° latitude and 115° and 117° longitude, being near neighbors to the Kootenays at Pen d'Oreilles. South of them, and next on the map of Idaho, is the Nez Percés reservation, in charge of James O'Neil, United States Indian agent. Of these I will speak more at length further along in this report. Towards the centre of the Territory, in the neighborhood of "Warrens," is a small band of about 100 friendly Shoshones. At the junction of the south fork and main Boise river, and about 25 miles east of Boise City, is a district of country unoccupied by whites, to which I have sent the Boise and Bannock Shoshones; they are under the direct care of Special Agent Charles F. Powell, who reports very favorably of the location for a temporary summer camp, but it probably would not be desirable in winter, as it is represented to be very cold. The Indians of the Boise and Bruneau bands number about 300 souls.

In the southeast portion of Idaho is a large district of country inhabited by the tribe of Indians known as "Bannocks," who are an energetic athletic people, with considerable property, principally horses; they follow the chase more or less, and although they claim to reside in that part of this Territory, yet they roam over a large district of country on the head waters of the Yellowstone, Wind river, &c., for the purpose of hunting buffalo and other game. Two small bands of this tribe, numbering about 75 persons, were found by the military at Camas prairie, in the month of June last, brought to Fort Boise and turned over to this superintendency for protection and safe keeping, it being understood that a body of citizens who had heard of them being there had organized for the purpose of destroying them. For particulars I respectfully refer you to the monthly report of the condition of Indians for June, 1867. They are now under the charge of Special Agent Powell, with the Boise and Bruneaus.

Touching the policy of the government in managing the Indian affairs of this superintendency, I have had no reasons for changing my mind since my last annual report. The necessity for two other reservations seems to me obvious—one in the southern and the other in the northern part of the Territory. During last summer James O'Neil, under my direction, made an examination of the northern part of Idaho, with the view of reporting upon the feasibility of establishing a reservation for the Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes, and recommended a suitable place therefor. On the 15th of August, 1866, he reported upon the same, and submitted a plat of the country recommended. Both the letter and the plat were forwarded to your office, to which I respectfully refer you. In my opinion all the Indians within our boundaries, north of the Nez Percés, could be collected there. The Spokanes and Cœur d'Alenes desire it; but my information in regard to the Pen d'Oreilles and Kootenays is not so reliable as I could wish—their remoteness from Boise City, and the difficulties to be encountered from bad trails and rugged country in travelling to see them, would require more time in visiting them than I have ever had at my disposal, having other duties requiring my attention at home; but from the best information I can procure, I think the plan evidently feasible, and hope to see it carried out. The reservation heretofore set apart at Fort Hall, known as the "Shoshone and Bannock reservation," will accommodate all the Indians in middle and southern Idaho, and by reference to my report of the condition of Indians for June, 1867, you will perceive from the conversation there reported between myself and captains of the two little bands of Bannocks now here, that the probabilities are the Bannocks would all consent to be placed upon this reservation. This all accomplished, the Bannocks and the little bands of peaceable Shoshones at Fort Hall, the Kootenays, Pen d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, and Spokanes, at Lah-toh, and the Nez Percés pacified, I think would greatly assist the military in extinguishing the war now being waged throughout this country. It would separate the Indians from the whites, and the friendly from the hostile Indians, as well as be a nucleus around which to gather such of those now hostile as might be induced to lay down their arms and accept protection from the government. I think a rigorous civil

policy, carried out with energy, can be made a powerful engine in connection with the military arm, in ending this harassing and apparently endless war.

On the 25th November, 1866, I transmitted to your office a plat of the reservation at Fort Hall, and have from time to time since then represented the necessity of placing the friendly Indians of southern and middle Idaho thereon, but as yet have received no instructions to do so. I regret that our relations with the Nez Percés is not so friendly as I would desire; their disaffection is great and serious trouble is imminent. It could all be settled by prompt payment by the government of their just dues, but if delayed to long I greatly fear open hostilities; they *have been* patient, but promises and explanations are losing force with them now. A report of the council commenced with them on the 17th of last June having been heretofore forwarded to your office, I deem it unnecessary to repeat it here, but refer you to my monthly report of June, 1867, as well as to that of James O'Neil, United States Indian agent, for the Nez Percés of the same month, for all the material matter of that council.

Their grievances are urged with such earnestness, that even "Lawyer," who has always been our apologist, has in a measure abandoned his pacific policy, and asks boldly that we do them justice. From all the facts obtained, it is apparent that had the government been prompt and just in its dealings with them, it would have given much power and prestige to the treaty party of the Nez Percés, and had a powerful influence in drawing the non-treaty party into the covenant. Even now it may not be too late, but if neglected, war may be reasonably expected. Should the Nez Percés strike a blow, all over our Territory and around our boundaries will blaze the signal fires and gleam the tomahawks of the savages. Kootenays, Pen d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Blackfeet, Flatheads, Spokanes, Pelouses, Bannocks and Shoshones will be involved. Of the hostile Indians that infest our country nothing definite can be stated. They occupy no particular district of country, nor are they organized under any great tribal power; they are found in small parties here and there, wandering from place to place, aiming to avoid collision with military forces, and fall upon defenceless and unprotected communities. The southwestern portion of Idaho suffers most from these predatory bands, but they confine themselves to no particular locality, of course; they are a wild, vicious, wandering and warlike people, sometimes found in Idaho, sometimes in southern Oregon, and sometimes in northern Nevada. I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of Agent O'Neil's report of the condition of the Nez Percés; his statistics of education; statistics of farming; Doctor Stoners' report of the sanitary condition of the Nez Percés; Mr. Thatcher's report of farming; Mr. Thompson's report of milling; and Dr. Wagner's report on the sanitary condition of the Boise and Bruneau Indians. All of which is submitted by,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,

Governor and ex officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 74.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY.

Lapwai, July 10, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the Nez Percés Indians, and the agency under my charge: Since my last report, and up to some two or three months ago, no material changes were made in their usual course of conduct. I regret now to have to say that Nez Percés,

whose boast has ever been that they were the friends of the government and of the whites, begin to show disaffection; it is not confined to the non-treaty side alone, but it is showing itself among some of the leading chiefs and headmen on the "Lawyer's side." The disaffection began to show itself soon after the visit of George C. Hough, esq., special agent, last December, to obtain their assent to the amendments to the treaty of June 9, 1863. The non-ratification of that treaty had gone on so long, and promises made them by Governor Lyon that it would not be ratified, and that he was authorized to make a new treaty with them, by which they would retain all of their country, as given them under the treaty of 1857, except the site of the town of Lewiston; they had also been informed in March, 1866, that Governor Lyon would be here in the June following to pay their back annuities, due under the treaty of 1855. The failure to carry out these promises, and the idea they have that the stipulations of the treaty of 1863 will be carried out in the same manner is one of the causes of their bad feeling. It showed itself plainly at the council lately held, and, I think, is on the increase. If there is the same delay in carrying out the stipulation of the treaty of 1863 that there has been in that of 1855, some of the chiefs with their bands will join the hostile Indians. There are many things that it is impossible to explain to them, they cannot understand why the \$1,185 that was promised to them by Governor Lyon, to the Indian laborers upon the church; is not paid them; that he told them that when the walls were up they should receive their pay. I would respectfully recommend that enough be taken from the annuities that are due them to settle this matter—enough to pay them in coin the amount that is due. These laborers were poor men, and such inducements were held out to them that they commenced the work in good faith, with the full expectation of receiving their pay when their labors ceased. Another cause of complaint with "Lawyer," the head chief, is that he was promised as such head chief \$500 per annum; that for the fourth quarter of 1863 and first and second quarters of 1864, he has received no pay. I wish you would call the attention of this department to this matter also.

I have heard that Governor Wallace's accounts were settled. The liabilities for those three quarters are still unpaid, both for employes and supplies for the agency. I know for my part I cannot afford to lay out of what is due me for these three quarters; neither can the employes; our pay is small enough as it is.

Soon after the first days of January and July the employes are paid off, "Lawyer" among the rest, in currency. During the quarter "Lawyer," as head chief, has had many of his chiefs to visit him; he has subsisted them during such visits; he also has his family (wife and children) to provide for, with clothing and other necessities; he has run up a bill in some of the stores in Lewiston of \$75 or \$80; he takes one quarter's salary, which to him is \$125, to pay that \$80 in coin, he feels, and justly so, that he is not used well. I would respectfully ask that the money due for payments of the liabilities of the fourth quarter 1863, and first and second quarters 1864, be forwarded us—if not what is due for all outstanding accounts, enough to pay "Lawyer," and make it equivalent to coin, and that enough also be paid him to make his whole salary during the last few years equivalent to a coin salary.

In my report to you for the month of June I wrote as follows, in regard to the council that has just closed: "The most of the other leading chiefs declined saying anything, leaving it for 'Lawyer' to do. 'Lawyer,' of course, in obedience to the commands of his chiefs, was compelled to speak in a manner foreign to his feelings; and I can here say truly that had not 'Lawyer' spoken as he did, had he shown in his speech the least inclination towards favoring the government in their non-payment of the annuities due his people, had he urged his people, as in times past, to live up to this treaty as they had former ones, and to keep the laws as the Nez Percés ever had, *he would not have lived forty-*

eight hours after ; I know this to be true ; I know that some of his own people would have killed him. As 'Little Dog,' one of the chiefs of the Blackfeet, was killed for *his* friendship to the whites, so 'Lawyer' would have been sacrificed." Since the above was written I can see the disaffection growing. In getting up my plans and estimates for carrying out the stipulations of the treaty of 1863 I was compelled to get all the information I could about the water-power on the Kamia, and the best locations for the mills and other buildings at that point. Some of the chiefs came to me and asked my authority for so doing, and if we were going to make them the same promises for two or three years, in regard to this last treaty, as had been done in that of the treaty stipulations of 1855. They had been told by Agent Hutchins in 1861, by Agent Anderson in 1862, by Governor Wallace and Messrs. Hale, Howe, and Hutchins, in 1863, and by myself and Major Truax, commanding Fort Lapwai, in 1864 and 1865, that the government had a big war on its hands ; that as so onas that was closed the stipulations made in the treaties with them would be faithfully carried out. They want to know if some "big war will not be again commenced to put off matters for a few years." I can truthfully say that these Indians will not be put off with promises any longer ; some of the leading chiefs ("Lawyer's" chiefs too) will fight if they do not see something done for them soon. The non-treaty side use these arguments (these promises and non-payments) to urge them on to committing some act, which when commenced will be hard for them to back out of.

The condition of the people in farming, in stock, and wealth, is good, and should they remain peaceable their prospects are bright ; their crops of wheat raised amounted to about 15,000 bushels. The report of Mr. Thompson, grist miller, shows 11,250 bushels ground at his mill up to 1st of July. Many of the Indians living on the Elpowawai carried their wheat to be ground to the mills on the Touchet, while many again sold the grain to packers for feed, while much of it is boiled whole for food. Some few of the better class have had their wheat ground, and sold the flour in the mining camps at lower prices than packers and others could lay it down in the same camps at. Some have small pack trains running through the summer ; one in particular, Cru-cru-lu-ye, runs some 15 animals ; he sometimes packs for whites, and again runs on his own account. A Clearwater station merchant a short time ago informed me of his buying some oats of Cru-cru-lu-ye last fall of his own raising. After the grain had been weighed and emptied out of the sacks, the Indians brought the empty sacks to the scales to have weighed and the tare deducted, saying he only wanted pay for the oats. Their sales of melons, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, squashes, green peas, &c., during the summer, in the different towns and mining camps, bring into the nation \$2,000 or \$3,000 ; their stock of horses and cattle is increasing fast, and with the benefits to be derived from good American stallions and good bulls and cows, to be distributed to them under the stipulations of the treaty of 1863, they will rapidly increase in wealth. Their crops this season will exceed that of last, although on some parts of the reservation the crickets have devoured everything. I had on the agency farms the following crops in, but not a particle of it will be saved : 25 acres of oats, 15 of wheat, 13 of barley, besides our melons, squashes, beans, &c. The only things left by the crickets for our use has been the corn, peas, and potatoes ; the crop of wheat of last season, however, being so large, we shall have enough of that crop to carry us through this season. There was raised on the agency farm last year by the employes, on 18 acres of land, from 18 bushels of club wheat, 712 bushels.

A fair improvement can be seen each year in the farms of the Indians, (the cultivation of the land and increased size of the farms ;) it is hard work, though, to get them to improve their fences ; that is a piece of work too laborious for the men to attend to, and the women have enough to do to get the crops in and cultivate through the summer.

In whiskey-drinking I cannot see any diminution ; when it becomes too strong and the chiefs do not get their share, they will then report the offender ; such cases, however, are not frequent.

With the annual appropriations for the expenses of the agency, I try to keep things in as good order as possible, but the appropriations have not been enough for the purpose intended ; but under the provisions of the treaty of 1863, the additional appropriations called for will be sufficient. In consequence of the destruction of the grain crops I shall have to purchase some eight or ten tons of hay for feed for stock through the winter.

Accompanying this you will find reports of physicians, superintendent of farming, and miller ; also statistics of education, of farming, and estimate of funds required for third and fourth quarters 1867, under treaty stipulations of June, 1855.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency D. W. BALLARD,
Gov. and ex officio Sup. Indian Affairs, Boise City, Idaho.

A true copy :

D. W. BALLARD,
Governor, ex officio, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 75.

RATTLESNAKE CAMP,
Boise County, I. T., July 31, 1867.

SIR : On the 26th June, 1867, in obedience to instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 9, 1867, I reported to D. W. Ballard, governor of Idaho, at Boise City, and on the 1st July, 1867, received a letter assigning me to duty, and instructing me as follows :

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, I. T., July 1, 1867.

SIR : You are hereby assigned to duty with the Boise Bruneau and Bannock Indians, now in camp near this city. You will take charge of them immediately, and from time to time notify this office of their wants and necessities, that subsistence may be furnished in such quantities as may be deemed best, always bearing in mind that the strictest economy consistent with the good of the service and comfort of the Indians is necessary. You will also please report at the end of each month, the condition of the Indians, &c., together with the aggregate of issues made during the month. I have reliable information that about 20 miles above Boise City, on the north side of Boise river, there is a suitable camping ground ; you will please examine it, and if so, remove the Bannocks thereto at once, the Boise Bruneau to follow so soon as it may be deemed best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

CHARLES F. POWELL,
Special Indian Agent.

Also, on the 6th July, 1867, I received the following letter of instructions :

SIR : In making issues to the Indians under your charge, I desire that you give your personal attention thereto, as well as to observe their manner of consumption, to the end that you may be able to report to this office the amount of subsistence absolutely required for their use, although in removing them to the new camp, they are deprived of the pittance they were able to procure by menial service about the city of Boise, yet it is hoped the supe-

rior advantages for hunting and fishing at their new camp will fully compensate therefor, but of this you will be able to judge in a short time. Please report upon this subject at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

CHARLES F. POWELL, Esq.,
U. S. Special Indian Agent.

Pursuant to the above instructions, I made the following special report to Governor Ballard, on the 15th July, 1867 :

INDIAN CAMP, FORKS BOISE RIVER,

July 15, 1867.

SIR : In obedience to your instructions in letters of 1st and 6th instant, in which I am assigned to duty with the Boise Bruneau and Bannock Indians encamped near Boise City, and instructed to select a camping ground about 20 miles above Boise City and remove the Indians thereto, and report their condition and the quantity of subsistence requisite for their comfort, I have the honor to report that on the 8th instant I arrived and pitched the Indian tents at the forks of the Boise river, about 30 miles from Boise City. The grass is very good, with some game in the hills and fish in the streams, though the waters are too high for successful fishing. At present the Indians kill some game, but perhaps not enough to compensate for the scraps they were able to pick up by doing jobs, &c., at Boise City. When the waters recede their fishing will be more successful. In issuing subsistence, I have endeavored to impress them with an idea of economy, and induce them to husband their supplies, but it is impossible to accomplish much in that way. An Indian will be an Indian ; give him a day's ration and he will try and eat it and waste it at a meal. Supply him for a week and he will endeavor to get rid of it in a day. Up to the present time I have made no issues except of flour and bacon, no other articles of subsistence having been turned over to me. I have issued to them at the rate of 120 pounds of bacon and 225 pounds of flour per day, which I think is sufficient for the present, but they should have a small supply of sugar, coffee, tea and rice, mainly for the sick ones, and as you do not allow a regular physician, I respectfully request that you furnish me a small supply of drugs and patent medicines, such as I can administer safely, for clearly defined ailments, such as diarrhoea, chills and fever, colds, coughs, &c. ; there are undoubtedly some cases of consumption too. The Boise and Bruneau seem to be very insolent indeed, not caring to exert themselves, except when moved by hunger. The Bannocks are more enterprising and restless, given to athletic exercises and to the chase. They seem very anxious to get away from the present restraint, and indulge the wild freedom they have hereto enjoyed ; they are given to martial displays, dancing, beating drums, &c. My opinion is that there are many bad, vicious young men among them, but they all seem to respect their chief, Bannock John, and I think will obey his directions. These Indians should all be placed upon a reservation at once, and their habits corrected and mode of living changed as soon as possible. The camp now occupied will answer for them for the summer, but I think they and their stock would perish here in winter. Even now the days are quite cool and the nights frosty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. POWELL,

Special Indian Agent, I. T.

Hon. D. W. BALLARD,

Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, Boise City, I. T.

And on the 31st July, 1867, I reported as follows to Governor Ballard, ex officio superintendent Indian affairs :

RATTLESNAKE CAMP,

Boise County, July 31, 1867.

SIR : Since my last report I found it necessary to remove the Boise Bruneau and Bannock Indians one mile from their former camp up the Boise river. The location is much better, with abundance of good grass, and streams from the mountains of pure water.

I find many of the Indians have that fatal disease, consumption, and the small supply of medicines which was furnished me for their use, of great value in relieving their suffering. I have also to mention many cases of chills and fevers.

Salmon they have caught many, and my endeavor is to have them prepared for winter use. The Indians, however, have no care, and are slow to learn or to be instructed ; they have their own peculiar way of doing things, and think theirs the best and most judicious.

Bannock Jim, who had permission to visit Camas prairie, with a small number of his tribe, (Bunnocks,) returned on the 26th of July, with a small supply of camas and other roots, &c.

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a note from a Mr. Cox, stating the killing of a white man, on Lost river, by three Snake Indians. I do not know who Mr. Cox is:

"LONG TOM VALLEY,
Alturas County, July 26, 1867.

"Bannock Jim desires me to inform you that an Irishman who stole a wagon and set of harness from Big Camas prairie, and was making his way to Lemhi, was killed by three Snake Indians, and destroyed the wagon and what property they could not carry off. He wishes me to assure you that they were not any of his tribe.

"H. P. COX.

"To INDIAN AGENT, Boise City."

The Bannocks insist that they must be allowed to go on their buffalo hunt this fall, and assign reasonable grounds for the same, and say there is no certainty as to what the government will do for them, and that they must look out for themselves. By the chase they can procure meats and roots for winter; if deprived of the privilege of doing so, they may starve or freeze, &c. I think if no definite instructions be received from the department at Washington within a month, it will be necessary to let them go. They say they will be friendly and true to the whites, and will meet me or any other United States Indian agent, at any time hereafter, or any place named, and talk as to a settlement upon a reservation.

I submit this, my first monthly report for July, 1867.

CHARLES F. POWELL,
Special Indian Agent, Idaho Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 76.

BENTON, M. T., July 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report as agent for the Blackfeet nation of Indians.

I arrived at this place on the 30th day of August, 1866, and should have been here earlier had it not been for the following circumstances:

I left Cincinnati (my late residence) on the 16th day of May, 1866, and overtook the steamer Ben Jonson, (then in government employ,) at Omaha, Nebraska, having on board the Indian commissioners, composed of Messrs. O. E. Guernsey, Rev. H. W. Reed, General Curtis, and Governor Newton Edmonds, who were then on their way to form treaties with the various Indian tribes on the upper Missouri river, as well as those tribes composing my agency, which were expected to meet them for a new treaty, at Fort Benton, Montana Territory.

After the commission made their treaties with the various tribes along the said Missouri river, as far as Fort Union, in Dakota Territory, and while the steamer Ben Jonson, having the annuity goods for the Blackfeet Indians, was lying at Fort Union, I received the following letter from the Interior Department, dated Washington, D. C., May 12, 1866, extract as follows:

As the boat of the commissioners will be delayed from point to point and will be late in arriving at Fort Union, it is deemed advisable that you do not wait its movements, but proceed to your destination upon any boat which shall be on the way direct to Fort Benton, or to such point as you may meet the Gros Ventres, and deliver their goods as above stated; and stipulation should, if possible, be made that the steamer will wait at such point a reasonable time for such delivery.

By the aid of the duplicate invoices which have been sent to you, you will probably be able to select from the goods in your possession the fair proportion of the Gros Ventres.

Acting upon the above letter, and by the advice given me through consultation with the Indian commissioners, I endeavored to secure the services of the steamer Tom Stevens, then lying at Fort Union, on its return to the States from Fort Benton, to carry the annuity goods to Fort Benton.

After consultation with the captain of the boat and the commissioners, it was decided by the commissioners that, as the captain of the steamer Tom Stevens charged \$7,000 to transfer the Indian goods to Fort Benton, they, the commissioners, did not feel authorized to make, on the part of the government, that contract; so that, after remaining a few days at Fort Union, the commissioners hailed the steamer Amanda, which was then in military employ, on its way to meet Colonel Reeve, commanding the 13th infantry, who was then expected down the river, on the steamer Mary McDonald, after having established the last military post on the Missouri river, (since named Camp Cook.)

The commissioners at that time had just concluded a treaty with the chiefs of the Crow tribes and some few chiefs of the Gros Ventres, and they being desirous of returning them to their camp at Muscle Shell river, according to an agreement made with them by their agent Major Wilkinson, (they having been brought down to Fort Union for treaty purposes on the steamer Miner,) it was considered advisable to hail the steamer Amanda for this purpose—which was done. After placing on the boat and under my charge these Indians, as well as the presents given them by the commissioners, consisting of the following: Four boxes merchandise, four barrels pork, one sack coffee, 23 barrels flour, four barrels bread, two barrels sugar, and also those given them by their agent, Major Wilkinson, as follows: two boxes merchandise, one barrel pork, one barrel sugar, one box tobacco, one sack coffee; also the annuity goods belonging to my agency, the following letter was given to the captain of the boat, Vincent Yore, should he meet Colonel Reeve and be questioned as to the boat's delay in meeting him:

FORT UNION, July 14, 1866.

CAPTAIN: The undersigned, commissioners to make treaties with the Indians of the upper Missouri, duly appointed by the President, and in the execution of their reasonable duties, require so much of the service of your boat as may be necessary to transfer some 64 Crows and Gros Ventres Indians, with their goods, amounting to some five or six tons, to their own country, the vicinity of the mouth of the Muscle Shell, on the Missouri. We therefore demand of you, as representatives of the United States, the use of your boat to this extent. This is not to interfere with your due execution of your military orders, and the Interior Department for the fair proportion of compensation which the government through the quartermasters' department under your present orders may have to pay for the services of your boat, the Amanda.

We have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servants,

NEWTON EDMONDS.
S. R. CURTIS.
O. E. GUERNSEY.
HENRY W. REED.

Captain VINCENT W. YORE,
Commanding the Steamboat Amanda.

STEAMER BEN JONSON, N. W. INDIAN COMMISSION,
Missouri River, July 18, 1866.

I hereby certify that the steamer Amanda has been detained at the request of the north-west Indian commissioners three days, in accordance with the within order.

NEWTON EDMONDS,
President Indian Commission.

After proceeding to within a few miles of Milk river, the steamer Mary McDonald, having Colonel Ree aboard, was hailed. After I had presented to Colonel Ree the above letter from the commission, as well as the promises held out to the Indians, that they would be returned to their camp after effecting a treaty at Union, as also the condition the Indians were in, (they, laboring under the promise, had taken their squaws, children, lame and the blind members of the tribe with them to the treaty, it would be unjust not to return them towards their camp nearer than at that point, Milk river,) the colonel not deeming, as he said, "there was a sufficiency of freight on the boat necessary for its procedure beyond Milk river."

He very generously, however, allowed the boat to proceed to Fort Copland.

above Milk river, where it could get wood from the abandoned fort, and, while wooding, could then discharge the Indians, that they might foot it overland to their camping-ground, a distance of 150 miles. I intended going overland from Muscle Shell, had the boat arrived there, to my destination at Fort Benton. For that purpose I had placed on the steamer *Amandaa* horse, with a guide named A. P. Fox, and was determined to soon inform the government of affairs connected with my agency. After arriving at Milk river, and while the Indians were being discharged from the boat, they exhibited the most intense excitement. They claimed that their agent, Major Wilkinson, had lied to them in not returning them to the Muscle Shell river as promised. They refused taking with them—they having no means of conveyance—the presents given them by the commissioners. They tore up, with the exception of six, their credentials given them by the commissioners at Fort Union, which six were given me as an evidence of their contempt for the treaty they had signed, and which I delivered over to the Rev. H. W. Reed, one of the commissioners, and which are now probably on file in the department in Washington. They stated that his excellency the President should send no more boats up the river, or they would be fired into. They threatened my life if I proceeded from that point overland to Fort Benton. They stole a horse from the boat belonging to a Mr. Gorman, a claim for which loss is now on file at Washington, certified to by witnesses, including the captain and clerk of said boat *Amanda*.

Under this unfortunate feeling of the Indians, and deeming it necessary, I returned to Fort Union, leaving all the Indian goods belonging to the Crow and Gros Ventres Indians as presents, as well as the goods from my command, in storage, for which I took receipts from the agent of the Northwestern Fur Company, Mr. Gaben, and I then proceeded down the river to Omaha, from which place I proceeded overland to Fort Benton. I have recently learned that that commission, with one exception, did jointly sign in their report a protest against my position as Indian agent, owing to my having returned down the Missouri river as first stated, and proceeded overland to Fort Benton. I therefore take this opportunity to state that the commissioners individually expressed themselves to me after I met them at Fort Berthold, on their return down the river, as being in every way satisfied with my change of travel to the overland route.

When I read them the first and original letter I had written the Interior Department regarding the feelings of the Indians in having to go overland from Milk river to their encampment, as herein explained, the commissioners then *distinctly* stated to me, and asked of me as an *especial* favor, that I would modify my letter regarding the anger of the Indians, as they had forwarded to the Interior Department the treaty stipulations signed by these same Indians, and my report would therefore seem in opposition to their own. They further stated, as I had last seen the Indians, the department would therefore consider my report first, and they did not desire to enter into a controversy with me.

At their urgent solicitation, I modified the tenor of my original letter, since which time they have contemptuously censured me *in writing* what they have praised me for doing to my face. I shall therefore ask, Was it not better, under the circumstances, to bring that large amount of goods back to Fort Union for storage than to leave them in the open air at Milk river to rot, as there was no place for their storage, nor was there any roadway open by which they could be carried away?

After being left there, I deemed the course I took to be the best, and caused by it a saving to the government, not only in the waste of goods, but, as I have since shown, in the preservation of peace with the tribes composing the Black-foot agency.

Soon after my arrival at Fort Benton, and on the 18th day of September, 1866, there was seen on the opposite bank of the Missouri river a party of eleven Paiegan Indians, desirous of crossing over to the Benton side, whereupon

a body of some twenty whites, residents of Fort Benton, and returning miners to the States, ran up to the bend of the river, and as the Indians touched the shore, these men fired into them, wounding some three of them and killing one. The balance of the Indians, with the wounded, ran back to the opposite shore, leaving the dead one in the hands of the whites, who immediately scalped him. It seemed impossible to remonstrate against such conduct. It was claimed for defence that, under the treaty of 1865, entered into on the part of the government by the late lamented Governor T. F. Meagher, Judge Munson, and my predecessor, the honorable deceased Gad E. Upson, there was a verbal agreement between themselves and the chiefs that no war party, either going to or coming from the war, should come near Fort Benton.

These Indians were returning from a war with the Crow and Snake Indians; hence this was, in my opinion, an uncalled-for attack, for two reasons: the first of which reason was, the Indians were not informed of the opposition to their crossing the river; the second reason that it was the wreaking of personal hatred toward the Indians in the loss of horses stolen from the whites by some persons who were *supposed* to be Indians.

On the following day, the 19th of September, 1866, another party of Indians were seen some six miles above Fort Benton, on that side of the river, whereupon the same class of persons who killed the above-mentioned Indians started on horseback after them. They overtook the Indians and fired into them, killing six, bringing their scalps into the town. I endeavored to secure the scalps, but was refused. In the afternoon of the same day an Indian was seen and captured near Fort Benton. I had him brought to the agency office and kept in confinement until the excitement against him was passed. I then discharged him with the admonition to go immediately to his camp. It seems that, in this case, the Indian had been out, with a party of four others, on a horse-stealing expedition against the Crow and Snake Indians, and failing in that, he started for his camp, when, being overtaken with hunger, he started for Fort Benton for provisions, when he was there taken.

Soon after my arrival at Fort Benton, I arranged with the Northwestern Fur Company for the transportation of the Indian goods left at Fort Union to Fort Benton, when, after their arrival, which was late in November, I commenced their distribution first to the Paiegan tribe, they being numerically represented to receive them. The Gros Ventres tribe could not receive theirs owing to their fears of meeting with the Paiegans at Fort Benton, who had but recently fought and badly whipped them near the Cypress mountains, killing some three hundred, capturing some three of their squaws and two children, besides taking from them nearly all their horses.

I, after the distribution to the Paiegans, placed those belonging to the Gros Ventres, with the above prisoners, on a mackinac and proceeded to their camp on the Muscle Shell river. I went to that point overland, and taking with me a guide, stopped at Camp Cook, where I received a military escort of twenty-five soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Coddington, an officer and gentleman every way worthy of his position. After my arrival at the Muscle Shell river, there was found a few Indians under "White Eagle," the second in command of the tribe; the main camp, under Farneasse, being then on their winter hunt. As cold weather was then setting in, there being no prospect of distributing the goods to each of the tribes at that time, and fearing the effect of the weather on the soldiers, I distributed a few of the annuity goods to the Indians that were then there, while the remainder I placed on storage—which were afterwards distributed to the entire camp—and started for Fort Benton.

Lieutenant Coddington, on returning to Camp Cook with his command, having a surplus of rations, on learning of the starving condition of that tribe, as well as having ocular demonstration of the condition of the Indians, generously sold them, through me on behalf of the government, for the use of the Indians, the

rations, to the amount of \$200, the payment for which has not as yet been made. After accompanying the lieutenant to Fort Cook, I then returned to Fort Benton.

After my arrival at the agency I was waited upon by members from the Blood and Blackfoot tribes, to learn if their tribes could call upon me with safety to receive their annuities, as they were afraid of the whites. I told them, in answer, that they need have no fears, as I was there to protect them. After giving them rations to feed them on their return to their camps, they did not afterwards return last winter to see me.

Owing to the scarcity of annuity goods given the Paiegan, as well as the other tribe of Indians, owing to the treaty of 1865 not having been ratified by Congress, and as the goods received by me seemed to be mere presents for them until the new treaty could be ratified, I delivered the goods for the Blackfoot tribe to them quite early in the spring, as they had been, during the winter, in a starving condition. They had very few horses for their hunt; they had been almost naked; they had been peaceable under the death of their relatives by the whites, as I have previously stated; as well as having been deprived, in a great measure, of ammunition by an order which was issued from General P. St. George Cook, from Omaha, in the fall of the year, and which became subject to enforcement in Montana or wherever the military were distributed. I also assisted in their comfort in allowing their traders, as they requested me, to trade in their camps.

Although the newspaper press frequently mentioned this tribe as having smoked the "pipe of peace" with the Sioux, intending to go with them last spring on the war path against the whites, I have yet to be positively informed as to that fact.

The annuities designed for the Blood tribe I have in my possession for final distribution.

A few of the chiefs of the Blood and Blackfoot tribes called recently to see me, and expressed a strong desire to remain in peace with their own nation and the white race. They are, however, strongly opposed to visiting Benton to see their agent, owing to the heavy white settlement around the town; and as there has been no provision made by the late Congress for a new treaty on the part of the government with them, by reason of the treaty of the Judith river of 1855 expiring by limitation, and the non-satisfaction of the treaty of 1865, I am apprehensive of not seeing any of the Indians until next spring.

As I have frequently stated my reasons for a change of agency from this place, I respectfully again urge its necessity upon the government, and herewith transmit my reasons therefor.

It is well known that in thickly settled countries the citizens thereof carry with them more or less hostility towards the Indians, and spare no efforts, when success seems certain, in obliterating them from existence. This seeming dislike is found most generally where the Indian does his trading, and where, also, by long-established posts, opposition receives but little of their patronage. In addition to these things, relying, as many do, for prosperity in their business, being conducted under a territorial and United States revenue license, they forget the position of local matters, and by reason of these licenses, trade in direct opposition to the laws of the Interior Department. They therefore feel aggrieved in finding their dividing line between local and federal authority. The question then arises as to how a territorial tax can be assessed upon parties resident on Indian lands when they are prevented from carrying on the sale of certain contraband articles under the prohibition of the Indian agent. If, for instance, a large class of persons receive (as many do) this territorial license to carry on business indiscriminately, (for upon its face it exacts nothing and mentions only his business locality,) it therefore gives the trader the blissful anticipation of earning at least a living if not a fortune. The Indian agent, acting upon the instructions given

him, refuses the license to operate upon his reservation, and limits his own authority in the granting of his own licenses. Then thereby becomes an informal attempt to question this right, for it is known that many of those who, in keeping dram-shops for the retailing of liquors, are mostly an ignorant class whom it is impossible to teach the laws of the country; and with their associates or customers, who are of a wild, reckless nature, and being numerous also in strength, would not only attempt to trade against the agent's authority, but drive from the agency the various Indians going there for trading or other purposes. Then, again, the authority of the agent is questioned regarding the sale of liquors at open bar on the various steamboats which arrive at certain portions of the year at Fort Benton, it having become a port of entry for steamboats of the heaviest tonnage, and who bring with them contraband articles for the various merchants throughout the Territory, thereby again operating against that clause which reads as follows: "Or shall introduce or attempt to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of the United States, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars." Now, if this clause should be put to a practical demonstration, it would no doubt be apparent that the white race would gain, for it is conceded that in questions of this character the great preponderating strength of the merchants and miners, who are so generously contributing to our national prosperity and greatness, would prevent the association of the races together, for neither by birth nor education could there exist the least friendly relations. Therefore is it not better that by the removal of this agency further back into the interior, there could be effected a more permanent peace to the country and more general safety to both races? It might be argued that if there should be a repetition of Indian wars, the race would then be, not only in name but in fact, exterminated, and there would be no further use for agents or agency buildings. This theory may be, in contemplation, pleasant, yet practically it would meet with embarrassments, for experience has thus far proven, unless there be a general uprising of the people, sanctioned by the United States Congress, the Indian would maintain his existence, and the tradition of his death in Montana Territory would seem an absurdity.

This government is too humane to annihilate those who, from wrongs inflicted upon them, justly punished the white aggressor, and the Old World has yet to be taught that the United States, having purchased land by treaty, would possess and occupy other lands through force and power. The genius of our institutions, although differing with many minds regarding territorial occupancy, agree in the main that the Indian should be removed from the encroachments of the white race and honestly compensated for the relinquishment of their lands. By their removal there would be no occasion for hostility; each party could attend to their own business, for history and experience in this Territory have proven that the introduction of so many emigrants, having such a diversity of character and hatred towards the Indian, have rendered travel unsafe, and the highways of to-day are attractively different from those of yesterday. In this separation that I so earnestly urge (between the white and the Indian races), the government would be benefited, and all mankind could move on without meeting with any danger.

The government, some few years since, appropriated funds for the establishment of what was once known as the Sun River farm, lying some 60 miles due south from Fort Benton, and being near the direct road of travel between that place and Helena. Through mismanagement or other causes the outlay on its improvements was a dead letter, so far as any good was established for the Indian in the science of agriculture or of profit arising therefrom to the government. It to-day is barren; there are no furrows to show the impress of the ploughshare, and no house upon it to mark the residence of an inhabitant. I

incidentally heard that on last spring some north Piegan Indians, under "Bull's Head," made a descent upon it, uprooting everything that had been planted on it, and burning its buildings. I have never yet learned positively the truth of the statement. The re-establishment of that farm would be highly impolitic, for a highway has been converted near it, and the military, always distasteful to them, being equally as close.

There are many of the Indians who are anxious to become the rivals of the white race, and will, as soon as suitable grounds are established for them, adopt the order of civilization, and will equalize their ability for their own interest as well as that of the government.

Hoping that our official as well as personal relations may continue of the most amicable nature,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency Gov. G. C. SMITH,
Ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Virginia City, M. T.

No. 77.

CHARLESTOWN, ILLINOIS,
July 5, 1867.

SIR: I have just arrived at home from the Flathead agency, Montana Territory. While on my trip I was in the camps of the Kootenay, Pen d'Oreille, Flathead, Piegan, Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, Ree and Crow, Mandan and Arickaree tribes of Indians. I packed across the country from Hell Gate to Fort Benton, and thence took steamer for St. Louis, and did not see a hostile Indian during the entire trip.

I saw and conversed with many persons who have been among the above-named tribes during the last six months, and know their feeling toward the government and the whites, and am satisfied beyond a doubt that the Indians of Montana generally, and those residing along the Missouri river, were never behaving better than at present, than they have been for some time past, (say seven to nine months,) and that they are as a general thing peaceably disposed toward our government.

Acting Governor Meagher's Indian war in Montana is the biggest humbug of the age, got up to advance his political interest, and to enable a lot of bummers who surround and hang on to him to make a big raid on the United States treasury.

Parties (and hundreds of them) were travelling from Helena to Fort Benton, some mounted, some on foot, and some in wagons, in squads of two, four, six, and eight persons—some armed, and some unarmed. None appeared to apprehend any more danger from hostile Indians than they would in Washington city.

The boat I came down the river on (the Yorktown) did not even load the guns furnished them by the War Department during the round trip, but allowed Indians to come on board the boat when they wished to do so, (that is, when we were lying-to.) Neither did I hear of a single boat that had been disturbed by Indians on the Missouri river, the many statements made in newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am satisfied no trouble need be apprehended from the above-named tribes, unless the same is brought on by the acts of * * * * General Meagher and the troops under his orders; but when volunteers are sent out

and told by their commander, as General Meagher told those under his command in a general order, *that they shall have all the property they capture, such as robes, horses, &c., it would be strange indeed if they did not create unnecessary trouble with the Indians.*

The Indians of the plains are very hostile—full as much, if not more so than represented; yet I am fully satisfied that a commission consisting of good, sensible, practical men, that know the Indians, their habits, the wrongs and grievances they complain of, and their wants, could make a treaty of peace with them, which would end all our troubles in that quarter.

I felt it my duty, having been connected with the Indian department in Montana, to give you the above information. Time will show that I am not mistaken in what I write.

AUG. H. CHAPMAN,
Late United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 78.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Omaha, Nebraska, November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the department to submit my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in the northern superintendency, together with the accompanying reports of the agents and employés of the different agencies embraced within the superintendency.

I am gratified that it is in my power to report that the condition of all the tribes in this superintendency who live on reservations is in a high degree satisfactory. A large majority of the Indians of the Upper Platte agency, consisting of the Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who are known as Prairie or Blanket Indians, have been engaged for nearly two years past in a most determined and relentless war against the whites. From information gathered from the reports of those specially commissioned and authorized by the President to visit the Indian country, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this most bloody and formidable war, I am warranted in saying that it had its origin in the intense dissatisfaction created among the Indians by the endeavor of the government, without their consent, to open a new route leading from Fort Laramie northward to the gold districts of Montana and Idaho, and the location of military posts along the proposed route, to protect travel and emigration. This road passes through what is termed the Powder River country, and owing to the vast herds of wild game, such as buffalo, antelope, and deer, which range in this region, it is regarded by the Sioux Indians who live north of the Platte river as their best hunting ground, and the last one yet free from the encroachments of the white man.

THE WINNEBAGOES.

This tribe of Indians, I am pleased to report, are now fast emerging from the sad and most unfortunate condition to which they were reduced by their removal from their homes in Minnesota.

Their present reservation, comprising 97,496.90 acres, (ceded to the United States by the Omahas, and by the United States to the Winnebagoes, under

treaty of March 8, 1865,) is well adapted in all respects for the future and permanent home of these Indians. Much of the land is of the very best quality, and no part of it is of an inferior grade. There are considerable bodies of timber, especially along the breaks of the Missouri river, and in the ravines which mark the reserve. The timber consists of oak, elm, walnut, soft maple, and cottonwood. The surface of the land is in general high rolling prairie, and particularly well adapted to raising cereals. The abundant crops of corn, wheat, and vegetables produced on the reservation the present year establish the fact that the land, for agricultural purposes, is not surpassed by any portion of the State of Nebraska.

The reservation is traversed by several creeks of pure living water, the valleys of which are remarkably fertile. I regard it as especially fortunate that these Indians have at last, after three years of wandering and tribulation, during which their number was greatly reduced by death, caused by privation and suffering, found so beautiful and fertile a resting-place. The fertility of the soil, the abundance of timber and pasturage, and the eligible location of the reservation, give them ample opportunity to fully develop the decided taste and strong inclination they manifest for agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock.

The lands of their reservation have just been surveyed in the same manner as public lands, and the field-notes of the survey approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The agent this year has cultivated 500 acres of wheat, which he thinks will yield about 10,000 bushels, and about 330 acres of corn, which he thinks will yield 15,000 bushels. Aside from the land cultivated by the agent, the Indians have numerous patches of corn and vegetables scattered over the reservation.

The following buildings have been constructed this year on the reservation, under the supervision of the agent: an agency house, a storehouse for farming tools and the issue of rations, a building containing a council-room, an office, and storeroom for annuity goods, a carpenter's shop, a barn, and an interpreter's house.

There are now being constructed two dwelling-houses for employés of the agency, also a house for each one of the 14 chiefs of the tribe, as per article fourth of treaty of March 8, 1865. The two houses for employés, and the 14 houses for the chiefs are being built under a contract made with the Messrs. Fuller & Puffer, of Nebraska, dated August 7, 1867, and will all be completed and ready for occupation by the 1st of December next.

Under instructions from the department, I purchased a saw-mill early in May last for the use of this tribe, and nearly all of the lumber used in building the above-named houses by the agent, and the houses for the employés and chiefs, was sawed by this mill from logs cut on the reservation, thus making the cost of these houses much less than if the lumber necessary for their construction had been purchased in the market.

I have also, in compliance with instructions, purchased the necessary machinery and gearing for a grist-mill, which is now being attached to the saw-mill, and will be ready to grind flour and meal by the 1st of January next. When this mill is ready for use, all the grain raised by the Winnebagoes can be made into flour and meal by their own mill, and while the mill is not employed in grinding grain belonging to the Indians, it can be used in grinding for the citizens of the surrounding country, they paying to the Indians the usual grain-toll.

Under an advertisement of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, dated April 25, 1867, "for stock cattle for Indian service," by the terms of which I was authorized and instructed to receive the bids and let the contract, I made a contract with Mr. James P. Williams, of Kansas, dated June 1, 1867, to supply the Indian department with 1,000 head of milch cows and 30 head of bulls. Of this lot of cattle the Winnebagoes have received 300 head of milch cows and 10 head

of bulls, at a cost of \$33 33 per head; add to this number the cattle they had on hand, and it gives them a total herd of 444 head of cattle, nearly all of which are milch cows. With proper care and attention on the part of the agent, it is believed that this number of cattle will provide the Winnebagoes with a basis for raising all their work-cattle, and in a few years all the beef they will need.

I have instructed the agent to take charge of the cattle, and not to distribute them among the Indians until so ordered. This, in my judgment, is the best course to pursue until the Winnebagoes receive their lands in severalty. If distributed among them now, while they retain their tribal organization, and hold their lands and property in common, they will soon either kill or lose them, or trade them off to the whites. When each family is cast on its own resources by receiving its share in severalty of all the property now held in common, they will readily realize the importance and necessity of keeping it and properly caring for it, but not until then.

Under an advertisement dated April 23, 1867, made by me in compliance with instructions, I let a contract, dated June 5, 1867, to Mr. N. C. Howard, of St. Louis, Missouri, to furnish the Winnebagoes with 200 head of horses, at \$49 80 per head. These horses have just been delivered at the agency, and are in all respects satisfactory to the Indians. Add the number delivered on this contract to those on hand, and it gives them a total of 480 head of horses.

Under an advertisement made by me, in compliance with instructions, I let a contract, dated June 10, 1867, to Mr. John A. Smiley, of Nebraska, to furnish subsistence to the Winnebagoes until the 1st day of June, 1868.

The abundant crops of wheat, corn, and vegetables raised on the reservation this year enabled me, in the month of September, to stop issuing to them rations of flour, and the only supplies now furnished by the contractor are, one-half pound of fresh beef to each individual per day, and 15 pounds of salt per month to the whole tribe. It will be necessary for the government to supply these Indians with a small ration of fresh beef until they raise meat enough for their own use.

It will be seen from the above recital that a great deal has been done by the government in the past year to comply with the stipulations of the treaty of March 8, 1865, and to ameliorate the condition and advance the interests of this tribe, and I feel confident that by judicious management on the part of the superintendent and agent they will soon not only maintain and support themselves from the products of their own industry, but be so far advanced in the chief elements of civilization as to entitle them to all the privileges of citizenship.

In order to accomplish so desirable an end at the earliest possible day, I would earnestly recommend that the government pursue the following course: First, allot to each head of a family in severalty 160 acres of good tillable land, and to each unmarried male or female 18 years of age 80 acres, embracing in every instance a sufficient quantity of timber to maintain each a homestead.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is no treaty provision authorizing an allotment in severalty of the lands belonging to the Winnebagoes. The only authority for such allotment is found in the fourth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit," approved February 21, 1863. This law restricts the quantity of land to be allotted to each head of a family to 80 acres, and makes no provision whatever for the unmarried males and females 18 years of age. You are aware that it has been the universal custom of the government in providing by treaty for an allotment of land in severalty to Indian tribes, to give to each head of a family at least 160 acres, and to each unmarried male and female 18 years of age at least 80 acres. In some cases a larger quantity is given to heads of families. (See treaty with Otoes and Missourias, of March 15, 1854.)

Assuming that the Winnebagoes have in all 300 families, and their entire

reservation divided amongst them equally, each family would have over 320 acres of land. By allotting to each family 160 acres, and to each unmarried male and female 18 years of age 80 acres, more than one-half the reservation would still be held in common. I can see no reason why the Winnebagoes should be limited to 80 acres of land to each family, while all other tribes have been allowed 160 acres or more. I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to so amend the law referred to as to authorize the allotment to each family of 160 acres of land, and to each unmarried male and female 18 years of age 80 acres.

Many of this tribe while living in Minnesota held their lands in severalty and lived in good houses, and from their thrift and industry, and taste for agricultural pursuits and stock raising, had become independent and prosperous. They are all well pleased with their present reservation, and desire to make it their permanent home, and are exceedingly anxious to have a portion of it set aside in severalty, so that those among them who are disposed to be industrious, sober, and economical, may again have an opportunity of surrounding themselves with the comforts they once enjoyed, while the idle and vicious will be forced into habits of industry and self reliance.

Second, that Congress appropriates at its next session the sum of \$70,000, to be expended in the purchase of work cattle, stock cattle, hogs and sheep, and the sum of \$20,000 be expended in the purchase of wagons and farming utensils.

The Indian, in my opinion, can never, in any considerable degree be civilized, or educated to that condition of independence and enlightenment which will fit him for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, until he can with his own hands and through his own individual resources feed and clothe himself.

The Winnebagoes have entirely abandoned the chase as a means of subsistence, and from long residence and intimate associations with the whites of Minnesota, have gained a practical knowledge of farming and stock raising. They have raised a sufficient quantity of grain and vegetables on their reservation this year, to answer their purposes for the coming year, and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to raise their own breadstuff and vegetables in the future.

All that is wanting to make them independent of the government as regards subsistence is a sufficiency of meat. As they no longer procure meat by hunting for it, they must either go out among the whites and work for it, depend on the government for it, or raise it themselves. By furnishing them an abundance of stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, to breed from, I will venture the prediction that within two years from the day the stock reaches the reservation, they will raise meat enough to supply their own wants, and have a surplus for sale.

By sending one man among them familiar with the use of the loom, they will soon acquire a knowledge of the art of weaving, and in a very short time manufacture nearly all of their clothing from the wool of their own sheep.

After they have received their lands in severalty, each family should have their own work cattle, wagons, ploughs, and other necessary farming utensils; and I would therefore suggest that Congress at its next session appropriate not less than \$20,000, to be expended, as I have before suggested, in the purchase of wagons and farming utensils.

The Winnebagoes have an abundance of money in the hands of the government, from which the appropriations I have named can be made. I would mention their "trust fund," amounting to \$1,000,000, growing out of the treaty of November 1st, 1837, upon which they receive an annual interest of five per centum. In addition to this there is now, or soon will be, a surplus fund arising from the sale of their lands in Minnesota, after paying their indebtedness, as provided in the act of February 21, 1863.

It is also well known to the department that the entire expense of moving the Winnebagoes from Minnesota to Crow Creek, and from there to their present

location in Nebraska, was paid out of their own money. The data by which the exact amount of this expenditure can be ascertained is in the possession of the department, and I would respectfully suggest that the government is honorably bound to return every dollar of it.

3. That the sum of six thousand dollars be appropriated by Congress, at its next session, for the purpose of paying the salaries of school teachers, purchasing furniture for school-house, school-books, and stationery.

In all of my councils with these Indians, they express an earnest desire to have schools established among them. They have had the benefit of schools for many years, but have been deprived of them since their departure from Minnesota. Their means are abundant, and a portion of them cannot be expended more judiciously than by inaugurating and maintaining one or two daily schools. These Indians seem to fully appreciate the importance of so far educating their children as to qualify them to read and write the English language. An ample appropriation was made for the construction of a large and commodious school-house in "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," approved July 26, 1866, but no steps have yet been taken to construct the building, because there was no appropriation made for the pay of teachers, purchase of school-house furniture, school books, &c.

I would respectfully call your attention to the following appropriations made for the Winnebagoes by act of Congress approved July 26, 1866:

1. For the purchase of 400 horses, 100 cows, 20 yoke of oxen 20 wagons, and 40 chains, as per third article treaty of March 8, 1865, \$60,300.

All of the above-named articles have been purchased for the Indians, and I presume the stock cattle, numbering 310 head, delivered to them under the contract of Mr. James P. Williams, were paid for out of this appropriation. Assuming this to be true, you will ascertain by estimating the cost of all of the horses, cattle, wagons &c., including the 310 head of stock cattle referred to, that there is now on hand unexpended of this appropriation, not less than \$24,000.

2. For the erection of a house for each chief, as per fourth article treaty of March 8, 1865, \$22,500.

Under the contract of Messrs. Fuller and Puffer, dated August 7, 1867, they agree to construct 14 houses for the chiefs of the tribe, and two houses for use of employes, and to furnish all of the material, except lumber, necessary to their construction, for the sum of \$5,127. All of the lumber used in building the chiefs' houses, except that used in ceiling them on the inside, was sawed by their own mill from logs cut on the reservation. The exact cost of the chiefs' houses I cannot determine until the bills for painting, hauling lumber, &c., come in, but I know it will not exceed the sum of \$5,500, thus leaving a balance of this appropriation unexpended of about \$17,000.

There will be on hand of these two appropriations, after complying with the stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty of March 8, 1865, not less than \$41,000.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress authorize the diversion of the surplus of these two appropriations to the purchase of stock cattle, work cattle, hogs and sheep. If this is done the appropriations for these purposes, as herein suggested, can be reduced from \$70,000 to about \$29,000.

SANTEE SIOUX.

There is little to report in the way of progress among these Indians in the last year. In April, 1866, they were removed from Crow creek, Dakota, to their present location, near the mouth of Niobrara river, in Nebraska, and the hope was held out to them that the land selected for them at this point would become their permanent home. A delegation of their chiefs visited Washington

last year, at the wish of the government, for the avowed purpose of negotiating a treaty and providing them with permanent homes. The chiefs made known their earnest wishes to the government, and begged that a treaty might be made with them and a permanent reservation set apart for their use. Councils were held, but the winter was allowed to pass, and the Indians, after remaining in Washington from the middle of February to the 1st of May, returned to Nebraska without having accomplished anything for their good. This apparent indifference to their welfare has had the most demoralizing and depressing influence upon the whole tribe. They have now lost all hope of ever being restored to the favor of the government, and attribute the indifference of the government to a determination to make them suffer still longer for their crimes committed by their nation in Minnesota in the fall of 1862.

It is a well-known fact that those of the tribe, who were most prominent and influential in causing the outbreak in Minnesota and perpetrating outrages upon whites are still wandering or have become identified with the hostile Indians west of the Missouri.

It is also well known that the principal chiefs of the band now at the Niobrara reservation were active in not only trying to prevent the outbreak in Minnesota, but in saving the lives of the whites by giving them timely notice of the bloody purpose of that portion of the tribe who committed the outrages.

Hon. D. N. Cooley, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for the year 1865, (see page 27,) uses the following language in relation to these Indians. The only offence of which many of them appear to have been guilty is that of being Sioux Indians, and of having, when a part of their people committed the terrible outrages in Minnesota, taken part with them so far as to fly when pursued by troops. At all events, as soon as the troops came near enough to give them protection, they came in and brought with them, rescued from the horrors of Indian captivity, a large number of white women and children."

Agent Galbraith, in his report dated January 27, 1863, giving a full history of the outbreak, says: "Many of the chiefs, old men, and farmer Indians, remonstrated and even protested, but all was in vain; the die was cast, madness ruled the hour."

Of the eighteen hundred Indians who gave themselves up to Colonel Sibley after the outbreak, there is no evidence that any considerable number of them participated in the outbreak, but there is abundant evidence that many of them aided materially in saving the lives of the whites.

All treaties with these Indians have been abrogated, their annuities forfeited, their splendid reservation of valuable land in Minnesota confiscated by the government, their numbers sadly reduced by starvation and disease; they have been humiliated to the dust, and in all of these terrible penalties the innocent have suffered with the guilty. The good that can result from this course of retribution has been realized ere this or it never will be. The loss of power, utter and complete humiliation and broken spirit of this tribe affords ample evidence that they have fully expiated their crime and will never again repeat it. Wisdom and humanity alike demand that the government should now adopt a different policy.

Take them once more by the hand, give them a permanent reservation, enter into treaty relations with them, restore enough of their former annuities to enable them to buy some of the necessaries of life, restore their school fund, purchase for them stock, cattle, hogs, and sheep, give them farming utensils, and provide for an allotment of whatever lands may be assigned them severally.

It must be borne in mind that these Indians are as far advanced in a knowledge of farming and stock raising as the Winnebagoes, and like them have abandoned the chase as a means of subsistence. They are considered the most intelligent and best educated Indians of the west, and take great pride in their schools and religious missions.

There is every reason to believe that if the government will pursue towards the Santee Sioux the policy I have indicated, they will, in a very few years, become good citizens and be entirely self-sustaining.

By reference to the accompanying annual report of Agent Stone and the reports of Rev. S. D. Hinman and Rev. John B. Williamson, resident missionaries among them, you will observe that they attribute the general demoralization and disinclination to labor which now exists in this tribe, to the fact that they feel and realize keenly that they have no fixed home, nothing they call their own; that they are wanderers, with the shadow of the displeasure of the government resting upon them, and may at any time, without their consent, be removed to some new locality. The agent and missionaries unite in the opinion that these evils cannot be corrected until the Indians are located on a permanent reservation guaranteed to them by treaty.

In order that a suitable reservation might be selected for the Santee Sioux, the President, by proclamations, dated respectively, February 27, 1866, and July 20, 1866, withdrew from market the following described territory situated in the northeastern corner of Nebraska:

Townships 31, 32, and 33, range No. 5.

Townships 31 and 32, range No. 6.

Townships 31 and 32, range No. 7.

Townships 31 and 32, range No. 8.

Containing in all 148,606.17 acres.

Last winter, in compliance with instructions, I visited the Santee Sioux agency, and carefully examined the above described territory, with a view of ascertaining whether in my opinion it was suitable for a permanent reservation.

I found the location a desirable one, bounded on the north and west by the Missouri and Niobrara rivers, embracing a large quantity of tillable land, and an unlimited range of pasturage, the only drawback being the scarcity of timber. With a view of adding to the amount of timber, I recommended that township No. 32, range No. 4, together with sections Nos. 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, in township No. 33, range No. 4, be withdrawn from market, and the boundaries of the proposed reservation be readjusted so as to include the above. (See report dated January 8, 1867.)

I also recommended that township No. 32, range No. 6, be stricken from the proposed reservation, for the reason that the title to about 4,000 acres of this township is held by individuals, some of whom live on the land.

The majority of the Indians are well pleased with this location, and only ask that it be set apart to them as a permanent reservation guaranteed by treaty.

The Santee Sioux reached their present location too late in the spring of 1866 to enable them to plant and raise crops of corn and vegetables; therefore they have been subsisted by the government during the past year, under a contract with F. I. Dewitt, dated October 16, 1866.

Last spring the agent planted 195 acres of corn and five acres of potatoes and other vegetables. The crop of corn was most promising, and the agent estimated the prospective yield at 5,700 bushels, but late in the month of August the crop was almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers, and the agent, in his report for the month of August, says that "there will not be to exceed 200 bushels of sound corn, and the potatoes will not make good the seed planted."

The destruction of their crops will make it necessary for the government to continue to subsist these Indians as heretofore, and I would respectfully ask that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made by Congress for that purpose.

There are two schools maintained among these Indians by religious missions, one under the charge of Rev. John P. Williamson, who represents the Methodist board of missions, the other under the charge of Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, representative of the Episcopal board of missions. Their reports, which are

herewith transmitted, will show the condition and progress of the respective schools. Mr. Williamson is teaching 80 scholars, and Mr. Hinman 221 scholars.

Mr. Williamson, for the want of a suitable building, is obliged to teach the children in tents. Mr. Hinman, in behalf of his mission, is now building a school-house which he thinks will be large enough for his school. The government has contributed \$3,000 to the mission to aid in building this school-house.

In order that every encouragement may be given the cause of education, and that the religious missions may not be disheartened in their laudable work, I would respectfully recommend that the sum of \$7,000 be appropriated by Congress to construct school-houses for this tribe.

Under instructions, I have purchased for the Santee Sioux 140 head of fine horses, at a cost of \$68 57 per head. The horses were purchased at Leavenworth City, Kansas, and driven to the agency. In driving them up three head were lost. Agent Stone, in his report for the month of August, says, "The Indians were very much pleased with the horses and expressed their regret that there were not more of them. I think they should be furnished with 150 or 200 more, so as to give one horse to each lodge." I approve of the recommendation of Agent Stone, and would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress would appropriate the sum of \$9,000 to purchase horses for them.

Under the contract of James P. Williams, dated June 1, 1867, the Santee Sioux received about 300 head of stock cattle. The exact number delivered to them I will not know until the receipts of the agent are received. Nearly all of these cattle are young cows of good stock, well calculated to breed from, and, under judicious management on the part of the agent, will rapidly accumulate.

In order that these Indians may, at the earliest possible day, become self-supporting, I would respectfully recommend that the following appropriation be made by Congress for the purchase of stock: \$3,000 for the purchase of stock cattle; \$2,500 for the purchase of stock hogs; \$6,000 for the purchase of stock sheep. Add the stock purchased with this money to that which they have on hand, and in two years they will raise more meat than they can consume. The money expended in the past year for meat alone to subsist these Indians, if properly invested in stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, would have furnished them with a basis from which they could, in one year from the receipt of the stock, raise meat in abundance for their own use.

In addition to the appropriations hereinbefore recommended, I would respectfully recommend the following:

Clothing and cooking utensils	\$12, 000
Erecting agency buildings	12, 000
Ploughing and fencing land	5, 000
Pay of employés	6, 000
Fifty sets of single harness for Indians	900
Agricultural implements	2, 000
Seed wheat and potatoes	200
For iron and steel	1, 200
Blacksmith's tools	300
Two span of horses for use of agency	800
Two sets of double harness for use of agency	100
For the purchase and erection of a steam saw mill on reservation	6, 000

The total appropriation asked for in this report is \$129,000. This may seem extravagant, but when it is considered that it contemplates not only the feeding and clothing of these Indians for one year, but the erection of agency building, saw-mill, school-house, the breaking and fencing of land, purchase of farming utensils, including the purchase of stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, I do not think the sum asked for will be considered too large.

If it is the wish of the government to give to the Santee Sioux a permanent

reservation and place them on a footing which will in a few years render them entirely independent of the government, I cannot see how the work can be successfully inaugurated for a less sum.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY.

Prior to the existing war, the Indians of this agency numbered 1,000 lodges, averaging six souls to the lodge, namely : 350 Ogallallas, and 350 Brulé Sioux, 150 Northern Cheyennes, and 150 Northern Arapahoes, and were divided into ten or twelve different bands, but since this war they have united their forces and remain more together. The Sioux remain, at this date, about the same in number, say 700 lodges, while there are but 100 lodges of Cheyennes and 60 of Arapahoes ; they may be classified as follows :

O-yoke-peh.—Chiefs, the Flying Feather, Red Fox, the Shaker, and Red Dog ; number, 100 lodges.

Bad Faces.—Chiefs, Brave Bear, Trunk, Red Cloud, and Black Twin ; number 45 lodges.

Honc-pah-te-lah.—Chiefs, Man Afraid of his Horses, Fool Horse, and Yellow Eagle ; number, 35 lodges.

The above are the Northern O'Gallallas and range on Powder river and vicinity, now hostile.

The Cut-Off bands and numerous small bands.—Chiefs, Big Head, The One who Walks under the Ground, Little Dog, Pawnee Killer, Standing Cloud, Big Mouth, Blue Horse, and Black Water Bonnet ; number, 170 lodges.

These bands range south on the Republican and vicinity, and are known as the Cut-Off band. A few others, however, are mixed in with them.

The Orphan's band.—Chiefs, Iron Shell and Dog Hawk ; number, 50 lodges.

Wah-ja-geh Brulés.—Chiefs, Red Leaf, Black Horn, Lancer, and Pretty Voice Orow ; number, 100 lodges.

These two Brulé bands generally range north, but recently Dog Hawk joined Spotted Tail, and Iron Shell remains with the northern Indians on Powder river.

Those who form the Ring and Corn bands united ; the former chiefs were Little Thunder and Grand Partisan, but now their authority has reverted to Chiefs Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Two Strike, Standing Elk, and Fire Thunder ; number, 200 lodges.

This band of Brulés, the largest in the agency, range on the Republican and vicinity, are friendly, and known as the Southern Brulés.

Northern Cheyennes.—Chiefs, Little Wolf and Fire Dog ; number, 100 lodges.

Northern Arapahoes.—Chief, Black Bear ; number, 60 lodges.

These two small bands are allied to the Powder river Sioux, and have lived in that country for many years.

These Indians, as classified, are to some extent mixed up. A few Brulés and Ogallallas of the north are now south, and about the same number of the southern Indians are north. The band known as the Laramie Loafers (and included in the above estimate) are fragments from all the different bands. Big Mouth, Blue Horse, and several others, who are now at North Platte, are Indians belonging to the Bad Face band, but since this war have broken off from their people.

The foregoing statement, giving the number of Indians belonging to this agency, the names of principal chiefs and their bands, and the country in which they range, was furnished me by Colonel G. P. Beauvais, (special Indian commissioner.) His thorough knowledge of these Indians, derived from a residence of many years among them as trader, warrants the belief that this information is obtained from the most reliable authority.

Nearly all of the Indians of this agency have been engaged in active hostility against the government for the last two years.

In the spring of 1866, a commission was appointed by the President to negotiate a treaty of peace with them. In the report made by the commission after concluding their labors, they say, "It will be seen that the results of the commissioners' labors are, a treaty entirely concluded with the Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, one negotiated and partly perfected with the Cheyennes, and a favorable prospect of making a treaty with the Arapahoes."

The council at which these treaties were negotiated was held at Fort Laramie in July, 1866. The main object sought to be accomplished by the commissioners was the opening of a new route from Fort Laramie to Montana, via Bridger's ferry, and the head-waters of the Powder, Tongue, and Big Horn rivers. This region of country is highly prized by the Indians who occupy it, as it abounds in buffalo, antelope, and deer. Those of them who did not live in this region willingly signed a treaty granting the right of way, but those who did absolutely refused to allow a road to be made or military posts established.

While the commissioners were negotiating a treaty at Laramie, Colonel H. B. Carrington, 18th United States infantry, arrived with a force of about 700 men, with instructions from military headquarters to establish and occupy military posts on the proposed route to Montana. When Red Cloud, The Man Afraid of his Horses, and other principal chiefs of the bands occupying the Powder river country, learned that it was the determination of the government to establish military posts in their country, whether they consented or not, they at once withdrew from the council, and, with their followers, returned to their country and commenced a vigorous war upon all who came into it or travelled the proposed route to Montana.

A small portion only of the Indians who, it is claimed, were represented at the Laramie treaty, have remained true and peaceful. Some Ogallallas under Big Mouth remained in the vicinity of Laramie, and about 1,200 Brulés and Ogallallas, under the chiefs Spotted Tail and Swift Bear, went to the waters of the Republican river, south of the Platte. It is estimated that the Indians occupying the country north of Laramie, from the 1st of July, 1866, to the 21st of December, 1866, (the day Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman, with his command of 80 officers and men, were massacred,) killed 91 enlisted men and five officers of the army, killed 58 citizens and wounded 20 more, besides capturing and driving away large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle.

In February, 1867, the President appointed a commission, composed of two officers of the army and four civilians, to visit the Indian country in the vicinity of Fort Phil. Kearney, and learn all the facts relative to the massacre of Colonel Fetterman and his command, and to do all in their power to separate the friendly from the hostile Indians.

On the 19th of April they met a large delegation headed by Spotted Tail and Swift Bear. These Indians had faithfully adhered to the stipulations of the treaty signed by the chiefs at Laramie in July, 1866, and had not molested or disturbed the whites. After a satisfactory council, they distributed among them \$4,000 worth of presents, and assigned to them as a hunting ground the country lying between the Platte and the Smoky Hill rivers.

On the 12th of June, 1867, two of the commissioners, General Sanborn and Colonel Beaufort, held a council at Laramie with chiefs and headmen claiming to represent 200 lodges of the hostile Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, among whom was The Man Afraid of his Horses, (a brave and influential chief.) They told the commissioners that the northern Indians had abandoned war, and that they would come in and join the friendly Indians under Spotted Tail.

They, however, expressed great anxiety to get powder from the commissioners, but it was refused. From all that has transpired since this council, it is believed

the only object the Indians had in meeting the commissioners was to obtain powder and lead with which to continue and wage a more vigorous war.

On the 2d of August, 1867, a large force of Sioux Indians, numbering, it is believed, full 3,000 warriors, made a desperate assault on Major Powell and a small command, while they were guarding a wood camp in the vicinity of Fort Phil. Kearney. Fortunately Major Powell was protected partly by a corral formed of wagon beds, and had it not been for a timely re-enforcement of troops from the fort, few, if any, of his party would have been left to tell the tale. His loss was one officer (Lieutenant Jenness) and five men killed.

From the fierce and determined spirit manifested by the Indians in their effort to drive the white man from the region north of Laramie, known as the Powder river country, it is plain that the government will be compelled to adopt one of two alternatives: either make a treaty, giving up to them the exclusive occupation of the country referred to, and remove the military posts established there, or send troops enough into the field next spring and summer to scour the whole country, and either exterminate the greater part of the hostile Indians or drive them from it.

The commission appointed by the President under the act of July 20, 1867, have sent out messengers, inviting the chiefs and headmen of these hostile bands to meet them at Laramie during the present month. There is little doubt that a treaty, satisfactory in its terms to the government and the Indians, will result from their councils. Unless the proposed treaty is in all respects satisfactory to the Indians, we will witness with the coming of the spring grass a renewal of the horrors of the past year.

It gives me great pleasure to report that Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Standing Elk, Big Mouth, Blue Horse, and the Indians under them, have remained faithful to their pledges of peace made at Laramie in July, 1866, and that they have exerted their influence with their brethren who are at war to induce them to meet the commission, enter into a treaty, and abandon the war path.

As the commission referred to is fully authorized to supply all the wants of these Indians, and to make every necessary arrangement for the future, I deem it unnecessary to make any recommendation.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas are the most thrifty, independent, and self-reliant tribe of Indians in the northern superintendency. Their reservation contains 205,304 acres. The surface of the land is, in general, high rolling prairie, the soil of the first quality. It is watered by numerous small creeks and branches, tributaries of the Missouri river. The timber is abundant, standing in detached bodies, and consists of cotton-wood, oak, elm, walnut, and soft maple, affording ample material for building purposes, fencing, and firewood.

The lands embraced in the reservation reserved by the Omahas, under the first article of the treaty of March 16, 1854, cover an area of about 302,800 acres. Under the first article of the treaty of March 6, 1865, the Omahas sold to the United States, of this land, about 97,496.90 acres, for the purpose of locating the Winnebagoes, which leaves them now with a reservation containing about 205,304 acres. It would be difficult to find in the whole west a tract of country, of the same area, embracing a larger quantity of tillable land, good timber, and pasturage. The survey of their reservation has just been completed and the returns approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Provision is made in the fourth article of the treaty of March 6, 1865, for an assignment of a limited quantity of their lands in severalty to the members of the tribe, including their half or mixed blood relatives residing with them, and instructions have been given to their agents to proceed and make the allotment without delay.

In consideration of the cession of land upon which to locate the Winnebagoes the United States agreed to pay the Omahas the sum of \$50,000, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for goods, provisions, cattle, horses, construction of buildings, farming implements, breaking of land, and other improvements on the reservation.

Under instructions bearing date of July 22, 1867, about one-half of this sum was expended by me in the purchase of the following articles, all of which have been delivered to the agent: 50 wagons, 50 sets of double harness, 60 yoke of oxen, 40 two-horse ploughs, 40 one-horse ploughs, 2 mowers, 1 mower and reaper combined, 60 ox yokes with bows, 100 ox chains, 2 breaking ploughs, 10 large cook stoves, 30 Lancaster percussion rifles, 20 Lancaster flint lock rifles, 10 Colt's revolvers with accoutrements, 60,000 pounds of flour, 5,000 pounds of bacon, 2,000 pounds of coffee, and 3,000 pounds of sugar.

I cannot now state the exact cost of these articles, but I feel confident it will not exceed the sum of \$25,000.

I have instructed the agents not to distribute the wagons, cattle, harness, and farming implements, until the allotment of land in severalty is consummated.

Under article third of the treaty of March 6, 1865, the United States agreed to pay the Omahas the sum of \$7,000 as damages, in consequence of the occupation of a portion of the Omaha reservation (not ceded) and use and destruction of timber by the Winnebagoes while residing thereon. This gives them a total of about \$32,000 cash unexpended under the treaty of March 6, 1865. This sum will go far in purchasing for this tribe any additional farming implements, wagons, and work cattle they may need after receiving their land in severalty.

The total population of the Omahas is 995. After making the allotment of lands in severalty as provided by the treaty of March 6, 1865, it will leave a very large portion of their rich reservation untouched. From its desirable location and fertility of soil, this land will at any time sell for a good price, giving the Omahas an abundance of means with which to surround themselves with all the comforts of life and elements of civilization.

Of the stock cattle delivered under the contract of James P. Williams, dated June 1, 1867, the Omahas received 103 head, to which add the cattle on hand before delivery of the above, and the 60 yoke of work cattle purchased for them by me during the fall, and it gives them a total head of 130 head of work cattle and 183 head of stock cattle.

The self-reliance, industrious habits, and abundant resources of the Omahas, warrants the belief that at an early day they will voluntarily abandon the chase as a means of subsistence and be prepared to assume the duties of citizenship.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The condition of the Ottoes and Missourias is such as to call for the immediate attention of the government. They number in all 487 souls, and are the possessors of one of the largest, most beautiful, and fertile reservations of all the Indian tribes. It is watered by the Big Blue river and its numerous small branches, and contains a great variety of timber of the best quality. Its total area is 153,600 acres.

I regret to report that various causes are now operating to produce among these Indians great discontent, demoralization, and some suffering.

For the last ten years, under the provisions of the treaty of March 15, 1854, they have received an annuity of \$13,000, but now, by the terms of the said treaty, their annuity is reduced to \$9,000. It was evidently contemplated by the government, when this treaty was made, that the Ottoes and Missourias would gradually acquire habits of industry, and rapidly improve in a knowledge of agriculture, and at the end of thirteen years, when, under the treaty, this great reduction of their annuities would occur, they would in a great degree be self sustaining, and that the products of their own industry would take the

place of money in supplying their wants. This reasonable expectation of the government has not been realized. The Ottoes and Missourias are now even more dependent on their annuity money and the government for the means of subsistence that they were thirteen years ago, when the said treaty was signed. This result, I presume, may be attributed in a great measure to the want of a judicious policy on the part of the government. Had appropriations been made to purchase for them stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, and their agents been required to give their attention to the care and raising of this stock, the Ottoes and Missourias would now be self sustaining. Until the means are furnished the Indian from which he can raise his own meat, he is compelled to hunt for it; and so long as he follows the chase as a means of subsistence his progress in agriculture, stock raising, and all the arts of civilization, will be slow indeed.

Until the last two years, the Ottoes have as a rule succeeded in procuring buffalo meat enough to answer their wants; but owing to the fact that the Sioux have endeavored to drive all the friendly tribes, including the Ottoes and Missourias, from their old and favorite hunting grounds in the region of the Republican Fork of the Kansas river, they have failed to get a sufficiency of meat to last through the winter. This has caused great suffering among them, especially in the last winter, compelling them to anticipate and draw upon their annuity money in order to live.

Article sixth of the treaty of March 15, 1854, affords the remedy for all the evils under which this tribe are now suffering. It provides that the President, in his discretion, may cause the whole of the Ottoe and Missouri reservation to be surveyed into lots, and assign to such of the tribe as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and who will locate on the same as a permanent home, a liberal quantity of land, and after such allotment in severalty, the residue of the land may be sold for the benefit of the tribe, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by Congress, or by the President of the United States.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to make an appropriation, at its next session, for the survey of the Ottoe and Missouri reservation. If the appropriation is made, I would recommend that the department at once take the necessary steps to consummate the survey and make the allotments in severalty. The number of the tribe being so small, it will leave, after making the allotment, a large residue of their lands to be sold as provided by treaty.

After the survey is made, I would suggest that an area of not to exceed 25,000 acres be set apart for the tribe as a diminished reservation, to include all the allotments in severalty, and that the residue of the lands, amounting to about 128,600 acres, be placed in market as soon as possible.

I am inclined to believe, from a personal knowledge of the character of the reservation, and from information derived from reliable sources, that their land will sell at an average of not less than \$1½ per acre. If I am right in this conjecture, the sale of the surplus lands belonging to these Indians will yield to them nearly \$200,000 in money.

If \$50,000 of this sum, when realized, is judiciously invested in stock cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils, the Ottoes and Missourias will, under proper management, soon become self sustaining. The rest of the money can be invested by the government for their benefit, thereby greatly increasing their annuities.

Even if Congress should make an appropriation this winter for the survey of their reservation, it will take at least one year to make the survey, allot the lands, and bring them into market.

In order that the Ottoes and Missourias may not suffer for the necessities of life during the next year, as they did the last, I would earnestly recommend that Congress, at its next session, appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to purchase provisions for them.

GREAT NEMAH Agency.

The Indians of this agency consist of the Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes, of the Missouri. They number respectively as follows: Iowas, 254 souls; Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 77 souls; total 331; all under the charge of Agent C. H. Norris.

On the 19th day of February, 1867, a treaty was concluded at Washington with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, whereby they ceded their lands, amounting to 1,600 acres, to the United States, to be sold for their benefit; and they agreed to remove to a new reservation to be selected for them in the Indian country south of Kansas. This treaty was not ratified by Congress. The Indians supposed as a matter of course that the treaty would be ratified and that their removal would take place during the past summer, and consequently paid little attention to their crops, showing no inclination to work. I would respectfully recommend that Congress be urged to ratify the treaty, and the Indians removed as provided.

The probable removal of the Sacs and Foxes has induced a desire on the part of the Iowas to change their homes. Agent Norris in his annual report for the year 1867, says:

There seems to be a good deal of anxiety among the Iowas in regard to making a treaty to sell their lands and remove further south. Some of the tribe are very strongly in favor of it, arguing that inasmuch as nearly all the tribes around them, including the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, have done so, they will soon be left alone, surrounded by whites.

In view of the anxiety of the tribe to dispose of their lands and remove further south, and the rapidly growing settlements surrounding their reservation, I would respectfully recommend that a treaty be made with them providing for the disposition of their reservation and their removal to the Indian country south of Kansas.

PAWNEES.

Agent Whaley's report will furnish all necessary information in regard to the condition and progress of this tribe. They number about 2,900 souls, and occupy a beautiful reservation on the Loup fork of the Platte river, covering an area of 450 square miles. They are devoted to the chase, and rely upon it exclusively for a supply of meat. They have in cultivation this year about 1,000 acres of corn, which will yield a fair crop, besides small patches of vegetables.

The manual-labor schools provided for in the treaty of September 24, 1857, are now in a thriving condition and under the present efficient management will continue to do well. In the past year the average number of scholars in attendance numbered from 60 to 80, while during the year previous the average number in attendance did not exceed 25.

Although ample provision is made in the treaty of September, 1857, for an allotment of their land in severalty, they have not as yet manifested any desire for the division. Until the buffalo disappears from the plains little hope can be entertained of the Pawnees making much progress in the arts of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. DENMAN,

Supt. of Indian Affairs, Northern Superintendency.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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No. 79.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY, *July 12, 1867.*

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Department of the Interior, I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report, together with such recommendations for the improvement of the condition of the Indians under my charge as have been suggested by practical experience, and an honest, earnest desire to elevate and christianize this degraded portion of the human family, the common brotherhood of mankind.

Since my report in September, A. D. 1866, the general condition of affairs in this agency has not materially changed. The tribe now numbers 139 men, 150 women, 100 boys, and 98 girls, making a total of 487—being 26 less than reported last year.

I have made great improvement in the condition of the buildings belonging to the agency by the application of the appropriation made for that purpose, and am now waiting for lime with which to complete the work.

The number of buildings belonging to the agency is the same as last year, except the addition of a corn-crib.

The grist-mill is very much out of repair, and another run of stones is imperatively needed, as those now in use are too small to meet the wants of the agency, or even to be profitable. The mill, however, even in its inferior condition, has been of great benefit to the Indians during the past year, besides nearly paying the expenses of running, except for engineer.

Considerable corn-meal and flour has been distributed to the Indians, say about 27,000 pounds of flour, out of toll wheat, and 25,000 pounds of corn-meal.

Practical observation has firmly convinced me that it would be economy for the government to erect here a small water-mill, at a cost of from six to eight thousand dollars, instead of expending a sum necessary to put the old mill in good condition and keep it so.

Before any permanent improvements are made, however, let me suggest that it is of the utmost importance that a more harmonious feeling should exist on the part of the Indians toward the government. They are embittered and frequently complain that the United States has not kept its word with them in the treaty of 1854, whereby, at the expiration of 10 years, all the property belonging to the agency was to become theirs and be placed under their control. They so understand the treaty, and now not experiencing what they deem to be due them, they are irritated and discontented, and I find it impossible, even with their utmost confidence in my word, to disabuse their minds and to bring them into a full belief as to the real intention of the government toward them.

With their present understanding of this matter I believe it would conduce to the benefit and permanent contentment of the tribes if their chiefs could visit Washington and learn from the heads of government what they may with assurance expect to have done for them. They are willing to accept any terms which government may offer, provided they will be really benefited and permanently located.

I would, with a view to this desirable object, submit for your consideration the plan of purchasing by the United States of a part of the lands belonging to those tribes, and then substantially improving the remainder, so as to make them a comfortable and permanent abiding place, or of removing them to some other location. Until something of this kind is done their improvement and advancement toward civilization will be very slow.

Much difficulty was experienced early in the spring from the failure and complete exhaustion of the stock of winter supplies. An early effort was made by me to anticipate the difficulty and supply the necessities of the tribe, but the long delay of relief which should have been afforded, and for which I am in no

wise responsible, was the cause of much suffering and the loss of several lives.

From like cause, also, I was prevented from planting from 75 to 80 acres of corn. The farm implements, also, did not arrive until the season was passed for getting the seed into the ground. In consequence of this, provision will have to be made the coming winter for the sustenance of these tribes, or suffering will ensue. It is a matter of great regret with me that I was thus forced to forego the pleasure of adding these acres and their products to the storehouse of these needy people.

Allow me also to say that another and great source of trouble with these people is the quality of goods sent to them. It is quite too often, I may say invariably, of bad quality, and far below what I conceive the government expects them to receive. These impositions are fully realized by these people, and it creates trouble. There should be some way provided for remedying this evil. It seems to me the agent might with safety be clothed with power to guard against such things, for the protection of the Indian, by rejecting such goods as did not come up to the standard.

As to the survey of the reservation and schools, I refer you to my report of last year.

I would also submit for your consideration the salary of Indian agent for this locality at least. It is entirely insufficient for a man who really and honestly labors for the welfare of the Indian, and who honestly represents the government as guardian and protector of them, not a power to rob and deceive them. I am aware men enough are ready to accept agencies at any price, but is it for the benefit of the Indian or the government? The salary of the agent should be not less than \$2,000 or \$2,500, and that of farmer \$700 or \$800.

In conclusion allow me to say that never before have these tribes shown greater desire to progress in agriculture than this year, and never did they give more labor to the cultivation of the crops they now have in the ground than this spring. Their crops are in remarkably fine condition, thus evidencing that, with proper protection and guidance on the part of the government and its agents, these people may be vastly improved in their condition, if not fully civilized, all of which must be a source of satisfaction to the department, as it is gratifying to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. SMITH,

United States Indian Agent, Ottoto Agency.

H. B. DENMAN, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 80.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, *July 25, 1867,*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency, viz: the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. The Iowas number, according to a late census, 254 persons, viz:

Men	69
Women	78
Children	107
Total	254

Showing a decrease during the year last past of 49 persons. This decrease has not been caused by any particular disease; some have died of old age, some from

the effects of liquor, and others from various diseases. They have made no improvement in the way of farming over last year, owing in some measure to their not having teams sufficient to do their spring ploughing. They have, however, managed to get their fields broken up and planted in good time by hiring about 40 acres ploughed. Their corn crops at present promise an abundant yield. Their crops of beans, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., will be almost a failure, on account of the ravages of grasshoppers during the early part of the season. They will probably, however, save enough to furnish seed to plant next year. I have purchased for them, within the present month, eight yoke of work cattle, two breaking ploughs, five sets double harness, and one mowing machine, which will be a great help to them in preparing feed for their stock the coming winter, and in their improvements and farming operations next year. The wealth in individual property among the Iowas, consisting of stock, is, according to the most reliable information to be obtained, as follows:

	Value.
Horses and ponies, 110	\$3, 300
Cattle, 150	4, 600
Swine, 100	500
Total	8, 400

They are at present pretty well supplied with wagons and farming utensils. It requires, however, a great deal of attention to keep them in repair and to prevent the Indians from wasting them or trading them off. They have in cultivation this year about their usual amount of ground, and will, according to the best estimate which can be made now, raise of—

	Bushels.
Corn	7, 500
Potatoes	300
Beans	200
Turnips	50

Of pumpkins, melons, and squashes, about 20 acres. They are now engaged in cutting and putting up their hay, which, when they are done, will amount to 100 tons. There seems to be a good deal of anxiety among the Iowas now in regard to making a treaty to sell their lands and remove further south. Some of the tribe are very strongly in favor of it, agreeing that inasmuch as nearly all the tribes around them, including the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, have done so, they will soon be left alone surrounded by whites. J. M. Washburn, carpenter for the Iowas, has during the present season built three houses for the Indians, put new roofs on the agency house and barn, done a great amount of repairing on other houses for Indians, beside doing the work in the wagon shop since April 1. The Iowa Indian school is in a very prosperous condition, the attendance being large and the progress of the scholars being nearly, if not quite, equal to a like number of whites. I am very much encouraged with the prospects of the school, and cannot but believe if it continues as it now is, and is kept supplied with everything which is necessary to enable the children to learn and to encourage them to attend promptly and regularly, it will prove a credit to this agency and a lasting benefit to the tribe. The report of Miss Celia Kaucher, bearing date March 30, and that of S. A. Gere, dated July 25, herewith enclosed, will furnish further information in regard to the school.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri are a small tribe, their last census showing—

Men	34
Women	43
Total	77

Making a decrease of 25 persons within the past year, which decrease is occasioned in part by death, but more particularly by persons having left the tribe and gone to join the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. The health of this tribe is, at present, very good. They have wealth in individual property, being mostly horses and ponies, amounting to \$1,800. Their farming operations have been very limited the present year, owing to the fact that they have entered into a treaty to sell their lands and remove; they felt insulted and unusually indisposed to make any improvements. Neither have they put in as large a crop as they otherwise would have done. Their delegation, while in Washington last winter, were told that a delegation of their tribe would go down into the Indian territory some time during the spring or summer for the purpose of selecting their new homes preparatory to removing their tribe. The expectation of this trip has served as an excuse to prevent some of them from planting their fields. Indeed, it is really impossible to induce a tribe to make any improvements, or even to do anything which would conduce to their own comfort, when they are expecting to move at some time not far distant. They seem to have such a natural distaste for work as to be afraid, under such circumstances, to perform any labor for fear they will not stay long enough to reap the benefits arising from it. Their farming is confined to small patches, and will amount to about 40 acres, planted principally in corn, which promises a good yield. Their potatoes, beans, &c., will be almost an entire failure on account of damages done by grasshoppers. This tribe employs no mechanics, and has no school. They seem rather inclined to adhere to the customs of their fathers than to become civilized and live as whites, at the same time they are remarkably quiet, orderly, and peaceable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 81.

IOWA INDIAN SCHOOL, *March 30 1867.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith transmit to you the following report for the part of the year I have been in charge of the Iowa Indian school.

The attendance during the first quarter was very large and highly flattering, having 62 pupils enrolled—32 males and 30 females. The average in daily attendance, 24 males and 21 females, making a total of 45.

I found my pupils orderly and obedient, apt and intelligent, and progressing with astonishing rapidity in their studies. In regard to clothing they were indeed in a pitiable condition, but, thanks to the interest ever exhibited by yourself for their promotion and comfort, I was enabled to issue, after a few weeks, 20 suits of boys' clothing, four bolts of calico, and 24 hoods, thus clothing all those in regular attendance comfortably and well, and offering an inducement for others to attend. During the last quarter, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was much diminished, but taking all things into consideration, I have nothing to complain of.

Only the primary branches are taught at present: the alphabet, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Very respectfully,

CELIA KAUCHER, *Teacher.*

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 82.

IOWA INDIAN SCHOOL, *July 25, 1867.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of the school under my charge:

I assumed the duties of teacher on the 1st of April of the present year. The whole number of scholars received is 40—26 males and 14 females. The average attendance is 15. It would be larger, but the grasshoppers injured their crops so much that the children have been obliged to pick berries and sell to furnish themselves with food. I have found them very quiet and orderly in school, trying to learn when there, but very irregular in their attendance, except the half-breeds, most of whom are regular and learn very fast. It is my opinion if the school was furnished with charts such as are used in the public schools, the scholars would be more interested and a better attendance secured. I would most respectfully invite your attention to the subject. The branches taught are reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Charts for the above would be a great help to the teacher as well as the scholars, as there are a great many of them who can understand but very little English.

Hoping that this may meet your approval, I remain, your obedient servant,

L. A. GERE, *Teacher.*

Major C. H. NORRIS.

No. 83.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,

Genoa, Nebraska, July 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs and condition of the tribe under my charge at the Pawnee Indian agency.

I took possession of the property at this agency on the first day of June last, and have been constantly employed in attending to the wants of the Indians in their preparations for their summer hunt.

Having distributed to them their annuity goods, and given them such other assistance and advice as I was able, they have this day started out in company with the Omahas, who joined them here, for the purpose to seek subsistence among the buffaloes, until their corn is grown large enough for roasting, when they will return with the surplus of dried meat which they may have procured.

They did not leave without making many protestations of friendship and good will towards their Great Father and his white children, and many promises of being especially careful in their conduct at this time, so that no charges or suspicion of wrongdoing towards the whites can be preferred against them.

Whatever else may be said of the Pawnees, they have certainly exhibited a commendable spirit of loyalty to the government, having furnished as many men during the rebellion as the government would accept, and now having two hundred enlisted under Major North in the service against the Sioux Indians.

The general health of the tribe at this time appears to be good.

They have thoroughly cleared their corn of weeds, so that it will require no more attention until their return.

They have about one thousand acres under cultivation, mostly in corn, with here and there small patches of squashes and beans.

They are unable to raise any potatoes, as the potato bugs invariably destroy the crop during their absence.

The corn is now in a promising condition, and if no unforeseen occurrence

shall happen to destroy it before its maturity, they will have sufficient to subsist them through the coming winter.

There is still danger that the crops may be destroyed by grasshoppers.

These pests, I learn, did great damage here last year, and much the year before.

They were here again early this spring and destroyed one piece of the school farm wheat of about 40 acres. Since then they have done but little damage.

From the 12th to the 16th instant they were seen passing in immense numbers from the south to north, the air being literally filled with them.

Fortunately they did not stop here, and we hope to escape their ravages this year.

The children in the schools are steadily progressing, both in the mental and manual-labor departments.

The older boys are now coming to be of much benefit in out-door employments on the farm.

These children, in order to have them educated to habits of industry and usefulness, must be put in school at an early age, long before they are capable of performing any labor.

The experiment of taking larger boys, with the idea of teaching them to become industrious, has been tried and utterly failed.

Their habits of idleness, and their ideas that labor is degrading, and ought only to be performed by women, become too firmly fixed to be eradicated by any degree of diligence on the part of their teachers.

But those children who are early taken from the village and its evil influences, and put under the exclusive control of those having the charge of the schools, grow up surrounded by good influences, and little by little become impressed with the superior manners and customs of civilized life.

During these first years they cannot be useful in the sense of doing any labor, but can be constantly acquiring knowledge in the English branches of education taught in the school.

Then, as they become of sufficient age and strength, each one can be daily assigned to such employment as the teachers deem suitable to the child's ability, so that in time the girls will all be sufficiently instructed in the seamstress department and household duties generally, while the boys will become instructed in the arts of agriculture.

During the time that they are acquiring these habits of industry, they are also instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., care being taken not to assign them tasks too difficult either in study or labor, so that they may acquire a confidence in their ability to perform such duties as are required of them.

I firmly believe that this plan which I have briefly outlined, and which I intend more fully to develop in the schools under my supervision, will be productive of great good to the children and the tribe.

For further details relative to the school I refer to the teacher's report, which, together with that of the farmer, is herewith transmitted as a part of my annual report.

One other subject I deem of sufficient importance to be presented for your consideration, and that is concerning the relation existing between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians.

There has been a feud between these tribes of so long standing that the Pawnees say they cannot remember when they were at peace with each other.

The raids which are so frequently made upon this agency by the Sioux Indians are, for reasons too numerous to be embodied in this report, highly detrimental to every interest connected with the agency, and as I suppose some treaties of peace between the government and Sioux will be brought about before my next annual report, I desire to urge the importance of having this

Pawnee-Sioux difficulty remembered in such treaty when the same shall be made.

The importance of this matter to the successful working of this agency cannot be overestimated.

Trusting that the short time I have been in charge of this agency will be considered in extenuation for lack of details in this report,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. WHALEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 84.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, July 18, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of the Pawnee school:

Upon my resuming my position in this school in May of this year, which I resigned a little more than three years ago, I found 68 scholars—40 boys and 28 girls—between the ages of 3 and 17 years, in whose instruction in letters I am aided by an assistant. The classes which have been received at different periods during the existence of the school exhibit a commendable progress in their studies, all except the four youngest being able to read in easy lessons, and the more advanced class having a general knowledge of writing, geography, arithmetic, and grammar. The manual-labor department has been neglected in a great degree, and much effort and energy is necessary to secure the proper performance of duties there, but being supplied with an efficient leader of each division of this department of this work, the children are rapidly improving.

My associate teacher, Mr. F. O. Washburn, who has charge of the working boys, the matron and housekeeper, have each a separate district of workers for morning and afternoon, thus giving an opportunity to every child to be in school a part of each school day, and so soon as we are supplied with the necessary implements all the smaller children, whether boys or girls, will be placed in classes to be instructed by the seamstress, so necessary do we deem fixed habits of industry to the improvement and civilization of this people.

We yet lack an indispensable aid to take charge of the sitting-room for the girls and smaller children of both sexes, who will also be required to act in the capacity of nurse, looking to the cleansing of the bodies of the children, and caring for the sick if there are any.

We also are greatly in need of furniture for school-room, sitting-rooms, dining and sleeping halls, as there is great destitution in each one of these departments. With these needs supplied we expect, under the blessing of Almighty God, to make this school a source of great improvement to this people, and an honor to our government, which we hope faithfully to represent.

Respectfully,

OLIVER G. PLATT,
Teacher in charge.

Judge C. H. WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 85.

SANTER SIOUX AGENCY, NEBRASKA,

August 15, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year 1867. Since the date of my last report the condition of the Santees has been materially improved. At that time those who had just been removed from the Crow Creek reservation were much dissatisfied, not with their removal, but because when brought to Niobrara the government saw fit to locate them upon lands owned and occupied by white settlers, thus seriously alarming the whites, and in nowise benefiting the Indians. This difficulty was partly obviated last fall by removing the Indians from the town site of Niobrara, where there was no timber, to Bazile creek, four miles distant, where there was sufficient timber for fuel. Here we erected log buildings for agency purposes, and remained during the winter. I have since, in accordance with instructions from Superintendent Denman, established the agency at what is known as the Breckenridge timber, on the west side of the Missouri, fifteen miles below the mouth of the Niobrara river. At this point we have the advantage of being on government land. There is more timber here than on any place upon the proposed reservation, and the bottom lands in the vicinity will furnish an abundance of hay for the agency stock. Steps should be taken at once to provide at least 50,000 feet of sawed lumber to erect a warehouse, agent's office, and dwelling for the interpreter, and 200,000 feet to be used in constructing houses for the Indians. The buildings now in use for agency purposes are of logs, roofed with poles and hay covered with earth. They are entirely insufficient to protect the government property, and it is not advisable to erect any more log buildings, as all the timber on the proposed reservation is needed for fuel. The boundaries of the reservation should be clearly defined as soon as practicable. Until this is done and permanent agency buildings erected, the Indians will continue to fear that they will not be allowed to remain here.

The failure of the government to make a treaty with the delegation who visited Washington last winter, or to indicate what would be done for them hereafter, has had a bad influence upon the tribe, deterring many from making active exertions this summer to help themselves. A few are willing to plant and commence making farms while they are waiting the tardy action of the government. The great majority of the tribe are not inclined to give their attention to farming until they have some guarantee by treaty or otherwise that this is to be their home and the home of their children. The lands they cultivate should be their homesteads, and inalienable. This would open up to them a new existence, an incentive to industry heretofore unknown. They would soon be engaged in all the employments necessary to self-subsistence, and instead of being a burden upon the government they would become a useful class of inhabitants. They display a mechanical skill in building houses and repairing wagons and agricultural implements that would be creditable to a more cultivated people. A few of them have visited the settlements during the past year, enticed there by promises of employment and liberal wages; promises which I fear were made only to be broken, as the Indians, after spending a week in the white settlements, always return to the agency poorer in character and pecuniary resources than when they left. I have made diligent inquiry in relation to their conduct while in the settlements, and, with the exception of cutting wood for their camp fires, I do not learn, to my satisfaction, that they have committed any depredations upon the property of white men worthy of note here. I have endeavored since the commencement of planting season to furnish employment upon the reservation for all who were inclined to work. We have planted in corn 195 acres, in pota-

toes and other garden vegetables five acres. Owing to the constant succession of rains during the early part of the season we were unable to get more ground ploughed in time for planting. I shall have 500 acres ploughed by the close of the season and ready for seed next year. Our crops are looking well and promise an abundant yield. Those who have planted are highly gratified at the result of their labors. It is the first time the Santees have been successful in raising a good crop since they left Minnesota. Their success will induce them to take a more active interest in farming next season. Having been so long without corn, much of their present crop will be used while in roasting ears, and the whole will be consumed by the commencement of winter. This will leave them entirely dependent upon the government for provisions and clothing until they can raise a crop next year.

The scarcity of game in this part of the country precludes the hope of subsistence by the chase. The buffalo west of the Missouri are far distant, and they cannot reach their range without coming in contact with hostile Indians, who will regard them as enemies. If they cross the Missouri and go to the valley of the Dakota river—their old hunting grounds—the people of Dakota will object; hence if they would live at peace with their own race, and preserve friendly relations with the whites, they must remain upon their reservation, which they will cheerfully do if assured that they can occupy a reservation where they have planted this year. I would therefore respectfully recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation that will enable the department to make the following expenditures for the Santees next year:

For subsistence.....	\$65,000 00
For clothing and cooking utensils.....	15,000 00
For surveying and making boundaries of reservation in Nebraska.....	500 00
For erecting agency buildings.....	20,000 00
For ploughing and fencing land.....	10,000 00
For purchase of 300 cows.....	11,000 00
For pay of agent and employes, including Indian labors.....	10,000 00
For purchase of additional agricultural implements, blacksmith tools and iron.....	2,200 00
For purchase of two span of work-horses and harness, for agency use.....	900 00
For purchase of 50 single harness for Indians, ploughing corn, &c., &c.....	900
Making a sum total of.....	<u>135,500 00</u>

Which, to a person unacquainted with the subject, may, at first glance, seem a large sum; but any one who will examine the matter carefully, taking into consideration the situation of the Indians, will be convinced of the wisdom and economy of the expenditures.

The sum of \$65,000 will not allow more than 12 cents a day for the subsistence of each Indian upon the reservation.

We are establishing a new home for the Indians; hence the necessity of agency buildings, and for ploughing and fencing land, also for cattle. This is a good stock country, and, if the crops should fail, the increase of their stock will furnish the Indians with means to live. I have no hesitation in assuring the department that if the sums I have hereinbefore mentioned are judiciously expended, the Santees, after next year, will no longer be dependent upon the government for their means of subsistence.

The annuity goods arrived the 22d of July. I have since issued the tent cloth and summer goods, retaining most of the woollens, blankets, &c., until the commencement of cold weather, when I shall make another issue; this was

entirely satisfactory to the Indians and in accordance with their wishes. The horses to be given to the Indians have also arrived, and will be issued in a few days. I have kept, during the past year, only such number of white employes as was indispensably necessary; have employed Indian laborers in doing much of the work about the agency. There has been some sickness, but few deaths, among the Santees during the past year. At present, under the skilful care of Dr. Thomas, the health of the Indians is generally good.

For a detailed account of the work accomplished by my employes permit me to refer to my monthly reports. Accompanying this please find the report of William Bigham, farmer, and Anthony Gerrick, blacksmith, at this agency. I would also respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of Rev. J. P. Williamson and Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, missionaries, respectively, on education and religion among the Santees.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 86.

ST. JOHN'S MISSION, SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,

August 15, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit herewith the statistical report of the schools in connection with St. John's mission to the Dacotah Indians. I also respectfully report that the schools have been kept open during the past school year, and I am glad to notice that the attendance, as shown by our rolls, has been unprecedented in the history of the mission. The whole number of names on our rolls is 221, and the average daily attendance during the winter months is 175. During the spring the attendance was somewhat less, owing to the impassable condition of the roads. We teach the children first to read and write their own language, and then, when they have accomplished that, they are advanced to the English school.

At the beginning of the last term we had 30 children who could not read their own language; at the end of the term all but three had been advanced to higher classes. Of our young men and girls 40 have made commendable progress in English, and many of the younger pupils are not far behind. Besides reading and writing we also teach arithmetic and geography and music. We have been very much hindered in our work by our uncomfortable and too small accommodations; but we hope, with a new building and permanent location for the Indians, to greatly improve the school, and to make it speedily all we wish it to be.

Last winter, besides myself, two American and four Dacotah (Indians) teachers were employed. I have just added to our force three more English teachers, and I hope to be enabled also to add three more Dacotahs.

Remembering, sir, with gratitude your many kind favors to us and our work, I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL D. HINMAN,

Missionary to Dacotahs.

Major J. M. STONE,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 87.

Report of the Dacotah mission, supported by the A. B. C. F. M.

NIOBRARA, NEBRASKA, August 12, 1867.

This mission consists of Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D., Rev. S. R. Riggs, Rev. J. P. Williamson, and Edward R. Pond, teacher. J. P. Williamson and E. R. Pond, with their families, reside at the Santee agency. The other two missionaries, after having lived 30 years in their midst, and brought up their children among the wildest of these Indians, do not now reside with them, but are constantly engaged in labors in their behalf, and visit them and other tribes as they are able.

Education has not made the advance that we desired this year. We cannot teach without suitable school-houses, and these we cannot expect to have until the Indians are permanently located. One year ago we organized five common schools, to be taught by and supported by the Indians themselves. They did not prove a success. The teachers having no school-rooms but the tents they live in, and receiving poor pay, soon grew weary, and all but one gave up their schools.

We still hope the Indians may one day support their common schools. Late in the fall we succeeded in completing a temporary log school-house, where the mission school has been taught by E. R. Pond and J. P. Williamson. This we have endeavored to make a high school. We received only a limited number of pupils, requiring them to be able to read and write their own language before being admitted. This school has been taught 32 weeks. The number of pupils enrolled is 90. The branches taught were the study of the English language, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, composition, and music.

As teachers of Christianity, we have held two services every Sabbath and one on Thursday, besides various other irregular meetings. These meetings have been well attended, and nominally a large part of these Indians are Christians; numbers, however, are not, and many of those who are do not live the exemplary lives set forth by our pure master Christ Jesus. And we deplore the fact that crime is on the increase in this tribe. We most earnestly desire that our government shall speedily take measures for its suppression, not only crimes committed against the whites, but those committed between themselves. Unless this is done there is no hope for the improvement of the Indians. It is not the missionary's place to institute a court for the trial and punishment of criminals. The Indians themselves know nothing about law, are incompetent to organize a court, and never will do it. It is the plain duty of our government to make law for them, and see that it is enforced. When this is done, and not till then, may we hope for the elevation of these children of the wilderness in morals and refinement.

With thanks for your co-operation, I am, &c.,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.

Major J. M. STONE,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 88.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

In obedience to the orders of the honorable Commissioner, of date April 19, 1867, I entered upon the duties of my office May 1, 1867. The agency pro-

perty, the house, farm-house, barn, and fence, as well as nearly all the fences on the reservation, were in a shamefully neglected condition, the fences being broken down and almost worthless, and I found myself without the means to repair them. I at once started all the ploughs I could procure, employing Indians generally, and had some 400 acres broken by the 1st of June. I purchased seeds, patched up the fences as well as I could, and put in the crops. The lateness of my arrival, the extreme backwardness of the season, the bad condition of the fences, the scarcity of farming implements, and, above all, the total absence of anything like money, is the catalogue of disadvantages under which I have labored; and yet, considering all these things, the crops look much better than could have been expected. I cannot at this early day attempt any estimate of the amount of produce which may be raised this year, nor the value thereof. While on the subject of agriculture I cannot forbear to urge upon the department the necessity of early action in the apportionment of lands to these Indians. The labor of dividing the lands alone will occupy some months, and when the fencing, breaking, and improving generally is considered, it will be seen that the work must begin at once in order to prepare for operations next spring.

The mill, although very much in need of repairs, has done all the grinding and sawing for the tribe. Since my arrival there has been ground of wheat and corn 1,436 bushels, the value of which, at 20 cents per bushel, is \$287 20; and 12,750 feet of lumber has been sawed, the value of which, at \$15 per 1,000, is \$191 25. The blacksmith shop has been doing all the work required in that department for the tribe. This work, comprising the shoeing of horses, repairs of wagons, ploughs, repairs on the mill, and miscellaneous work for the Indians, is estimated since the 1st May at \$247. I cannot yet, of my own knowledge, speak of the progress of the mission school, as I have not had an opportunity of visiting and inspecting it, and can only refer you to the accompanying report of the superintendent. The health of the Indians has been good, and in their conduct they have been quiet and orderly.

Much remains to be done to preserve the agency property here, and I hope the next annual report will make a better exhibit of its general condition than the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CALLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 89.

OMAHA MISSION, July 1, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department I send you my second annual report.

The year just passed has not been an eventful one with us, but one of quiet, such as gives not many incidents to report.

The school has been crowded, the average number in attendance during the year being 62. All have studied reading as follows: fifth reader, 6; third reader, 9; intermediate third reader, 11; first reader, 8; primer, 16; in alphabet, 12.

There are at present in mental arithmetic, 18; written arithmetic, 6; primary geography, 19; 50 write either on slates or with copy books.

The members of the mission family are S. O. Lece, superintendent; Isaac Black, farmer; (Mr. Black left April 1;) Miss Mary Bower, teacher; Miss Joanna Meills, who has the care of the girls out of school; Mrs. Black, who

has had the care of the kitchen, dining-room, &c., in which she has been assisted by Mary and Josephine Fontenelle, and during a portion of the time by Mrs. Jane Dalton. Mrs. Lece has the care of the boys' clothes.

On the farm we have employed several of the boys formerly connected with the school, but who have since served in the army with credit; Richard Rush, Charles Morgan, and others, for short periods.

We are now reducing the number of scholars down to the number originally provided for, 50, as we find that the larger number crowded the house too much for comfort or convenience.

The school is, as you know, under the charge of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is supported in part by that body and in part by the Omaha funds paid by the United States.

The theory is that the board should contribute one-fourth of the expense, but practically it contributes much more than that.

It is with pleasure that we see among the Omahas, from year to year, an increase of interest in the education of their sons. We cannot as yet see as much interest in the education of girls.

We have been forced to refuse, in quite a large number of instances, to receive any more boys; indeed I think it would not be very difficult to double the number of boys in the school.

The boys assist in a variety of out-door employment, and the girls, who are large enough, assist in the kitchen, dining-room, in the care of the sleeping rooms, halls, &c., and in sewing. One difficulty is that so large a proportion of the children are small. To remedy this we propose to take none hereafter of less than nine years, or thereabouts.

On the whole, though there are many discouragements, we have reason to rejoice that we see something of progress every year, and something to encourage us to labor on.

Yours, truly,

S. ORLANDO LECE,
Superintendent.

Major W. P. CALLAN,
United States Indian Agent for the Omahas.

P. S.—Rev. Wm. Hamilton has been appointed superintendent, and he will take charge at once. We shall thus once more have a clergyman with us. We have been now more than a year without one.

No. 90.

WINNEBAGO, NEBRASKA, July 5, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to transmit this my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1867.

Since my last report I am happy to say there has been a great improvement in the condition of the Winnebago Indians under my charge; at this time they were suffering from the effects of the exposure and privations of the three previous years. There is at present but very little sickness among the tribe, and the number of deaths has been small compared with the previous year. We have now a physician, who is doing what he can to raise the feeble to health and strength; the few cases now on hand are mostly scrofula of long standing, and had we a hospital where these cases could receive proper treatment and care. I think most of them might recover, but as they are situated there is little hope of their recovering.

A little more than a year ago I moved the Winnebago Indians on to their reservation. At that time there was a breaking of some three hundred (300)

acres, which was the only work of human hands to be seen on the reserve. Since that time I have broken two hundred (200) more adjoining, making a field of five hundred (500) acres, of which two-thirds is planted with corn and the remainder sowed with wheat, which will, I think, compare favorably with that amount of grain anywhere in the State. It is fenced with a good post and board fence five slats high, and I am happy to know that this field is admired and praised by almost every passer-by. We have another field containing some five hundred (500) acres fenced, about three hundred (300) acres of which is broken and sowed with wheat. Besides these fields the Indians have several small ones scattered here and there over an area miles in extent, which are fenced and planted with corn, beans, potatoes, squashes, turnips, &c., which promise an abundant harvest.

I have built during the year an agency house 28 by 30 feet, two stories high, with an L 22 by 26 feet, and one story high; a storehouse for farming tools and the issue of rations, 16 by 80 feet; a building 16 by 44, containing a council room, 16 by 18; an office, 10 by 16, and a storeroom for annuity goods, 16 by 16; a carpenter's shop, 16 by 30; a barn, 30 by 32; and an interpreter's house 18 by 24 feet; also, a number of rough but comfortable board dwellings for Indians. As the Winnebagoes desire to become civilized, they are pleased with the improvements that are being made. As I pass over the reservation I am surprised to find the amount of timber and quantity of tillable land that there is on it. I think it capable of being made what it has been said by some to be, "a model reserve."

One of the greatest wants of the Winnebagoes is remunerative employment. If they can get work that pays they will stay at home and work; if not, many of them will leave the reserve on a visit, or in search of work. There are at present numbers of them working for the farmers along the river.

We have a sufficient quantity of land broken to furnish them with all the employment they need, for there is a vast amount of available muscle power in the tribe which should be turned to account.

In the last annual report of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs he (the Commissioner) says that arrangements "are on foot to provide them (the Winnebagoes) with the facilities of education, of which they will gladly avail themselves, and the best hopes are entertained of the future prosperity of the tribe." I was struck with the expression "on foot" in this connection. As the Winnebagoes are aware of the speed of the railroad and the telegraph, they cannot understand why these facilities of education which they so much desire, and on which they feel the future prosperity of the tribe depends, should come to them "on foot." "They have waited long—are waiting still." I hope and trust that their expectations will soon be satisfied by the welcome news that they are at once to have schools established among them, so that the hopes expressed of the future prosperity of the tribe may be realized.

I sometimes hear reports that the Winnebagoes living off from the reserve are in the habit of drinking and making trouble; but I am happy to be able to say that there has been but very little whiskey-drinking on the reservation during the past year, less even than the previous year.

It is said by some that the Indian does not appreciate kindness, but must be ruled with a rod of iron; but I believe he is very much like the white man in this respect. If you treat him like a dog he will bite if an opportunity is presented. If you rob him he will rob you in return. If you withhold from him his dues he will lay his hands on them if he can; but if you take him by the hand and encourage him to "come up higher," he will follow you.

The Winnebagoes are desirous of having their lands allotted to them, so that they can make improvements on it, and feel that they are doing it for themselves and their children. I think it would tend to raise them very much in the scale of civilization to have it allotted to them. Game is so scarce here that they cannot depend upon the chase for their living, and I believe they can, with a

little assistance from the government, support themselves from their lands. Another year's residence among them has strengthened me in the belief that the Winnebagoes are one of the best tribes of Indians in the country, and, with proper treatment, will soon become a prosperous and happy people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MATHEWSON,

United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 91.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1867.

SIR : When, by an act of Congress passed in the spring of the year 1863, the Winnebago tribe of Indians were removed to a new reservation on the Missouri river, a portion of the tribe, wearied by incessant removals, chose to remain in Minnesota, claiming a right so to do under the treaty of 1859.

By the terms of that treaty they were entitled to allotments of land in severalty, and permanent homes in Minnesota.

The department has already recognized the justice of this claim and has made provision to secure to them the quiet possession and enjoyment of their allotted lands.

They further claim that while by the treaty of 1859 they obtained a vested right in their lands, and a right to permanent homes by remaining upon their lands and declining to remove with the tribe they forfeited no right and lost no privilege acquired by them under any former treaty made by the United States with the Winnebago Indians, and that the act of Congress under which these Indians were removed in 1863 was in violation of the treaty of 1859. They therefore respectfully ask of your department that under the first article of the treaty of 1859 their allotments of land be secured to them by sufficient evidence of title.

Second. That under the second article of the said treaty, their distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the Winnebago trust lands be paid to them.

Third. That their distributive share of all moneys due them under any and all former treaties, whether growing out of annuities or any other matter, be paid to them.

Fourth. Inasmuch as their people are now civilized, and in so far have accomplished the purpose of their treaty of 1859, they ask that all payments to be made them in Indian goods and provisions be commuted into a payment in money.

Second. That in lieu of certificates patents be issued to them for their lands.

Third. That their share of the funds of the tribe be capitalized and paid to them now in bulk, and not by instalments.

Fourth. That these things being done, their peculiar relations as Indians with the government of the United States be dissolved, and that they be left to merge themselves in the community where they have cast their lot.

In so far as their request can be acted upon and granted by your department, they respectfully request that you will give them your favorable consideration; and in so far as it may require congressional legislation to carry these petitions into effect, they respectfully request that you will favorably recommend the matter to the Congress of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BEVERIDGE,

Attorney for Baptist Lassaieur and others.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 92.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY,
North Platte, July 1, 1867.

SIR: On the 18th of last September I relieved Mr. Jarrott, and assumed the duties of my office.

In the month of June, 1866, a commission, consisting of Colonel E. B. Taylor, General Maynadier, Colonel McLaren, and Mr. Wistar, visited Fort Laramie, and made a treaty with a portion of the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, signed by Spotted Tail and other chiefs, on the part of the Brulé, and Big Mouth and others for the Ogallallas, by which they agreed to be and remain at peace on certain treaty stipulations, after which Spotted Tail and his people went on the Republican river, and remained there, subsisting on game, during the winter.

Big Mouth, with his people, (or a portion of them,) moved on to Horse creek, at the time I assumed the duties of my office.

I found 373 Indians in the vicinity of the fort, being stragglers; old men and women, children and half-breed children, in a destitute and starving condition.

Shortly after an order was issued by the War Department, in which the post commissary issued rations to these Indians, and Big Mouth and his people returned to the fort, making in all 606 persons, where they remained and were subsisted during the winter, and so far as I have been able to learn they have been peaceful, and have observed and kept the treaty made.

The commission of June last, understanding that the Cheyennes desired to treat, left with the agent a treaty similar to the one made with the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, for them to sign.

On the 11th October, 1866, a portion of the Cheyennes came to the fort, and the treaty was signed by Dull Knife, White Clay, Red Arm, Gray Head, Turkey Leg, Spotted Wolf, and others, being the principal chiefs of the tribe.

I distributed to them the goods and presents left at the agency for that purpose.

They left the fort and went down on the Republican river, as they said, to hunt.

I since learned that they did not keep the treaty, but are now hostile.

During the spring another commission, composed of General Sully, General Sanborn and others, visited the Indians, and have directed all who desire to remain at peace to assemble on the north side of the Platte river, near Fort McPherson, where they have recommended that they be subsisted during the present difficulties. Spotted Tail, with his band, numbering 1,020, are now here. Big Mouth, with his band, or the greater portion, is now on his way down, and I am informed that, in accordance with the treaty and agreement made with the commission at Fort Laramie, a large number of the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, consisting of Red Drops, The Man Afraid of his Horse, Dog Hanks, and other prominent chiefs' bands, are now on their way to the same locality, from the Powder river country, where they have been the past winter engaged in hostilities.

I am of the opinion that with the proper inducement and encouragement on the part of the government, these Indians would settle on reservations, and would in a comparatively short time become self-sustaining, or as much so as other Indians who have heretofore been placed on reservations.

I have made all possible efforts to ascertain the number of the Indians belonging to this agency who are hostile, but am unable now to state with certainty the number. The probable estimate made by the superintendent in his last annual report is as nearly correct as any that can be made.

The depredations, murders, and massacres that have been committed on the plains for the past year, by the hostile Indians, have been the subject of inves-

tigation and report both by civil and military commissions, and I respectfully refer to their reports, as they will furnish all the information relating thereto much more accurately than I can possibly give it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. PATRICK, *Agent.*

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 93.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Atchison, Kansas, November 14, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the central superintendency.

The delay in the rendition of this report was occasioned by my absence at Medicine Lodge creek, attending the council recently held by the Indian peace commission with the Indian tribes of the Arkansas agency.

The tribes composing the central superintendency, with the agents having charge of them, are as follows: Delawares and Wyandotts, Agent Pratt; Potawatomes, Agent Palmer; Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Chippewas and Christians, Agent Wiley; Miamies and confederated bands of Kaskaskias and Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws, Agent Colton; Shawnees, Agent Taylor; Kansas, or Kaws, Agent Stover; Kickapoos, Agent Adams; Ottawas, Special Agent Wiley; Kiowas and Comanches, Agent Leavenworth; Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, Agent Wynkoop; Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, and Senecas and Shawnees, Agent G. C. Snow.

In accordance with the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, and under instructions from the department, Agent Pratt, H. S. Buckley, and myself, appraised the improvements on the lands of the Delaware Indians in July last. We visited every improvement on their diminished reserve, beginning near Wyandott and ending near Lawrence, and after a patient and thorough inspection we valued their improvements and submitted the result of our labors to the department.

The Missouri River Railroad Company, who purchased their diminished reservation, have paid for the same, together with the improvements thereon. A delegation of these Indians have just returned from the Cherokee country, whither they had gone some two months since for the purpose of selecting their new homes. They represent the country as being of the best quality, and say they prefer it to their old reserve in Kansas. The department having made all the necessary arrangements for their removal, they are now getting ready to go, their object being to remove as soon as possible, so that they may provide shelter for their families and prepare the soil for the spring planting.

On my visit to the cabins of these Indians, while making the appraisement of improvements, I found a good many very poor families who have no stock of any kind nor wagons, and will not be able to move themselves to their new homes. If the proceeds of their allotments and improvements are used for the purpose of moving them, they will lack the means to enable them to build houses and break and fence farms upon their arrival in the Cherokee country.

I beg leave to call your attention to this class of needy Delawares, to the end that something may be done to relieve their wants and necessities.

The affairs of the Wyandotts still remain in a very unsettled condition. I:

is to be hoped that if the treaty made by the government with these Indians last winter is ratified by the United States Senate at its next session, the condition of these Indians will be much improved thereby.

There has nothing of special interest transpired among the Kickapoos since my last annual report, except the return of No-ka-wah, who was head chief of the Kickapoos up to 1862, and who at that time, together with about 100 of his tribe, left the reservation in Kansas because he felt aggrieved at the making of the treaty of 1862, since which time he went on a visit to the southern Kickapoos, who live on Red river, on the northern confines of Texas, where he got into trouble with the Texans and had to remove to old Mexico, where he and his people have lived in a very unsettled condition.

Since his return, with about 40 others, the provisions of the treaty made by the government with his tribe last winter have been fully explained to him. He has manifested no hostility to the treaty, and advises his people to sell out and remove to the Indian country, for, he says, experience has taught him that the Indians will live much more happily when separated from the white man.

On a recent visit to the Ottawas, for the purpose of paying them their annuities, I found them in great trouble and perplexity on account of the questionable condition in which they find themselves.

According to their treaty of 1862 the Ottawas were to become citizens of the United States on the 24th day of June last, and according to a treaty made by them with the United States last winter, which is now pending before the United States Senate, the time for becoming citizens has been extended; hence they are in doubt whether they are citizens or not. They have been selling some of their head-rights to whites, promising to make warrantee deeds when they become citizens. These whites are now pressing for the deeds, but if the treaty made by them last winter is ratified by the next Congress they are still Indians, and not citizens, and consequently cannot give warrantee deeds.

On the 27th of July last I urged upon the department the importance of appointing some suitable person to receive the proof of improvements and the final payments due upon the Ottawa trust lands, as required by the ninth article of the treaty of June 24, 1862, with the Ottawas. I am still of opinion this should be done at an early day.

The Pottawatomies have been very successful in their agricultural operations during the past year. The school continues in a flourishing condition. Many of these Indians have made application for citizenship, and want their patents and share of the national money as per treaty of 15th November, 1861. I recommend that the necessary legislation may be had by the next Congress to set apart from the national funds of the Pottawatomies the *pro rata* share for the parties entitled to receive the same, to enable them to make improvements, purchase stock and agricultural implements. Many complaints have been made by these Indians that they are invariably unsuccessful when they make application to the courts of the State for redress of grievances. In most cases the court refuses to entertain their petition for want of jurisdiction. I recommend that the proper jurisdiction be conferred upon some court in the State to decide upon the merits of all cases in which the Indian is an interested party, whether the cause of complaint arises within the bounds of a reserve or not.

The Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws have sold their lands known as the "Ten Section reserve," at an average of four dollars per acre, to actual settlers; all good, industrious men, who are living upon and improving their farms in good faith. The final payments for these lands were made to me in person in May last, with the exception of a few persons, who asked an extension of the payments until next December, a detailed report of which I had the honor to present for the information of the department on the 29th of June last.

These Indians, as well as the Miamies, have raised small crops of corn and nothing else, because they are in expectation of speedily removing to the Indian

country south of Kansas, and appear to have lost all interest in the cultivation of their farms. Like most of the other tribes in Kansas they are exceedingly anxious to have their treaty ratified—which is now pending before the United States Senate—and remove to their new homes as speedily as possible.

The Kansas tribe of Indians have done very little this year in the way of farming, having raised only a small crop of corn and potatoes. They went twice into the buffalo region in pursuit of game, but each time returned unsuccessful, owing to the hostility of a portion of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians, who stole 44 of their horses and drove the Indians back to their reserve.

While the delegates from the tribe were in Washington making a treaty for the sale of their reserve, a large number of white men settled on their lands, believing that they would soon be in the market at government rates, but learning that their treaty was not ratified they abandoned the lands. These Indians are in great destitution and will hardly be able to live through the winter and spring without some assistance from the government. Something should be done to relieve their wants this winter.

The Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency, comprising the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, have been in a very unsettled condition since the unfortunate visit of General Hancock to their village, in April last, and the destruction, by his command, of some 300 lodges belonging to the Cheyennes and Sioux.

Shortly after I entered upon the discharge of my duties as superintendent of Indian affairs in 1865, I was sent to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, as one of seven commissioners, to negotiate a treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches and the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. These Indians had been at war with the whites since the "Sand Creek massacre." A treaty of peace and amity was then made with these Indians, and since that time the efforts of the agents immediately in charge of them, as well as those of the other officers of the department, have been exerted to induce these Indians to observe their treaty pledges. The visit of General Hancock and his troops rendered ineffectual all our efforts and provoked a part of the Cheyennes and other Indians to acts of hostility. A searching investigation of this question has elicited the fact that, since the treaty of 1865 with the five tribes named, up to April last, there has been a smaller amount of crime committed by them than by an equal number of civilized people in the States in the same period of time. I believe that if the military had left these Indians to the management of the Indian bureau and its officers, none of the depredations would have occurred which have been committed since the destruction of their villages.

Investigations had before the honorable Indian peace commission, at the grand council held with these Indians on Medicine Lodge creek, disclosed the fact that the Arapahoes, Apaches, and a large portion of the Cheyennes, have been peaceably disposed since the treaty of 1865, and I feel confident that the treaty recently made by the Indian peace commission with all the tribes of this agency will be faithfully observed by them.

While it has been asserted, and I make no doubt honestly believed by some, that the Kiowas have been connected with the Cheyennes in many of these depredations, a careful examination of the facts satisfies me that as a nation or as a band they have had nothing whatever to do with the late war. That some few reckless, irresponsible young men of that tribe may have been on the war path with the hostile Indians, I do not deny, but as a nation or as a band they have opposed the war from the beginning, and the same may be said of the Comanches. With the exception of an occasional raid into Texas, these Indians have been, so far as I can ascertain, faithful to their treaty pledges of 1865, and when they were given to understand by the department that these raids were considered as a violation of their treaty and that no annuity goods would be given them until they delivered up to their agents, without ransom, all white

captives in their possession, and promised to desist from such practices, they at once delivered up their captives and abandoned their raiding into Texas.

By invitation from the Indian department, representatives from the various Indian tribes in Kansas visited Washington last winter, and while there negotiated treaties with the government providing for the sale of their reservations in Kansas and their removal to new homes on what is known as the "Leased lands," west of the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians, south of the Canadian river. Treaties were made with the following tribes, viz: Kaws; Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri; Senecas, Shawnees; Senecas and Shawnees; Quapaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Miamies, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Weas and Piankeshaws.

For some reason unknown to me these treaties have not been ratified by the United States Senate, but will doubtless be taken up and acted upon definitely at the next session of that honorable body.

Since the making of these treaties I have seen and conversed with the Indians on their reservations in relation to them, and I find each tribe very anxious to have them ratified, which it is to be hoped the Senate will do next winter; because, now that these Indians expect to leave their present reserves they have become careless, will make no new improvements or even take care of the old, so that the sooner they vacate their lands in Kansas and settle in their new homes the better it will be for them. Their white brethren, knowing that they have agreed to sell out and remove, are anxious to secure a portion of their valuable reservations and are continually annoying the Indians, notwithstanding the efforts of the agents to prevent it. I know of some of those reserves that have been parcelled out by whites, and regular squatter laws established so as to secure to them the parcels of land which they have selected.

The statistical reports of farming show that there have been cultivated by the Indians of this superintendency about 11,030 acres, producing 7,416 bushels of wheat, 233,938 bushels of corn, 13,028 bushels of oats, 27,070 bushels of potatoes, 1,660 bushels of turnips, 320 bushels of beans, 5,276 gallons of sorghum, 4,215 tons of hay, amounting to \$198,167.

In addition to this they have sold \$9,000 of furs.

They own 280 frame, 1,035 log, and 202 stone houses, 34,163 horses, 4,204 cattle, 5,097 swine, 571 sheep, and have cut 283,130 feet of lumber.

The number of Indians in the superintendency is estimated at 13,981, owning individual property to the amount of \$2,641,858.

This estimate embraces the Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency.

There are eight schools, 21 teachers, and 563 scholars.

Experience has taught me that the payment of money annuities to the Indians, instead of benefiting them, as is intended by the government, is in reality an injury to them. It encourages a class of sharpers to hang around Indian reservations, who knowing that Indians will have so much money at a certain period of time, manage in some way to get the Indians in their debt, and on pay-day are sure to be on hand to demand payment. What is not taken from the Indians in this way is taken by some trader, so that before the sun sets on pay-day few Indians have a dollar of their annuity left. Where money annuities have to be paid to Indians I think it would be better to pay them by furnishing them with the necessities of life, and wearing apparel, and such other articles as they might require; and this I believe would result, in more ways than one, in advancing the welfare of the Indian and his family.

If the whole system of paying annuities to Indians could be done away with, I believe it would be better for the government and for the Indians. The certainty of receiving from the government money at stated times encourages the Indians in idleness, and idleness leads to mischief; whereas, if he were given to understand that he had to depend on his own exertions for the support of him-

self and family, he would endeavor to do so in the same manner that his white neighbors have to do.

In order to accomplish this, I would, in making new treaties, give the Indians to understand how much the government was owing them. I would provide that a certain portion of the principal and interest be paid them semi-annually until the whole amount was paid to them. I would apply a portion of the principal of each payment to the purchase of stock, breaking up of new fields and fencing the same, the building of houses and purchase of agricultural implements, so that before the time the last payment was made the Indian would have a good farm, a comfortable house and plenty of stock, and be in good condition to get along without the aid of government. I would also provide that at the last payment he would become a citizen.

This course could only be adopted with the half-civilized tribes, and I believe would be acceptable to most if not all the tribes in Kansas.

In view of this, and of the fact that these Indians have treaties pending before the United States Senate, should my views meet your approval, I respectfully recommend that you call the attention of the honorable United States Senate to this subject with a view of amending these treaties so as to carry out these or similar views before their ratification. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 94.

SHAWNEE AGENCY,
De Soto, Kansas, August 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of the Shawnee tribe of Indians for the year ending with date hereof.

I arrived at the Shawnee agency 24th November, 1866, and relieved late Agent James B. Abbott on the 20th day of the same month. On the 27th I left the agency, in company with Shawnee delegation, and proceeded to Washington city, for the purpose of trying to effect a treaty by which the Shawnees might be enabled to sell out their possessions in Kansas and move to a more desirable reservation in the Indian territory. We arrived in Washington about the 5th of December, and were at once favored with an interview with Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and through him the delegation of Indians were induced to return to their homes and await future orders from the Indian department, when they should again return, believing that after the convening of Congress they would be the better enabled to accomplish their purpose. I was at the same time appointed by the department one of two special commissioners, and furnished by the Indian bureau with instructions to proceed to and explore that section of the Indian territory lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers and west of the 98th parallel, and report to the department our opinion of the country and its adaptation to the wants and habits of the red man. About three months was spent in trying to carry out the Commissioner's instructions; but, in my opinion, the objects of the mission were about wholly defeated. My reasons for the comparative failure have heretofore been submitted to the department.

I returned to the agency about the 8th of May last; hence it will be seen that I have hardly had time to investigate and fully comprehend the actual condition of the tribe.

The farming pursuits are carried on with a considerable degree of prosperity by almost one-eighth of the tribe, all of whom are severally Indians. The remainder cultivate only small patches of land, and seem to be content with allowing each day to provide for itself. But this year we have been favored with an abundant yield of all the various cereals usually raised in this climate, which will enable most or all to provide themselves with a comfortable living for the ensuing year.

There are no regular missionaries among the Shawnees; but the Methodist and Baptist denominations hold services almost every Sabbath at private residences and at churches in different parts of the reservations, and Shawnee congregations are frequently addressed by members of their own tribe in their own language. The Friends' manual-labor school seems to be, as far as I have been able to observe, quite successfully managed. The children have the appearance of being well cared for by those in charge, and are remarkably healthy, having had but one case of sickness, and no deaths, during the year. I am inclined to think the school is all that could be reasonably expected under the present contract. Yet, from my own observations, I am led to believe that the introduction of music and perhaps gymnastics in the schools would have a beneficial effect in removing the bashfulness and diffidence which is so common to Indian children, and which often makes it very difficult to instruct them in the early part of their education.

The Shawnees are still extremely desirous of having their treaty ratified which is now pending the action of the United States Senate. Having for a number of years been anticipating a removal to a new home, the natural effect has been to prevent them from making any new improvements or even keeping in repair such improvements as they already possess, and undoubtedly they are being materially injured, both morally and financially, by being held in such continual suspense.

H. L. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. B. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 95.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, KANSAS, *August 13, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the affairs of the Kickapoo tribe for the current year.

The tribe numbers 282 individuals now on the reservation—males, 144; females, 138. Last year I reported 242. The increase has been owing mainly to the return of some members who were absent a year ago. They were part of a band, numbering about 100, who went south three years ago, and who wandered off as far as Santa Rosa, in old Mexico, in company with some 1,500 southern Kickapoos. Those who have returned staid a year in Mexico, and, returning, left the most of their companions still there. In a special report on this subject, dated June 13 last, I detailed to you the circumstances attending this singular adventure of the Kickapoos in Mexico.

The farming operations of the Kickapoos have prospered during the past year. Their crops last fall turned out nearly equal to the estimate made in September.

This season some individuals have been less industrious than heretofore, on account of an unsettled feeling pending their prospective removal from their present reservations. They have taken less interest in putting in their crops

and in improving their farms. They have ploughed less new ground this year than last. Some unthrifty Indians failed to plant full crops last spring, on account of fear of grasshoppers. The grasshoppers did injure some fields of corn and of wheat and oats, but otherwise the season has been an excellent one, and the farming products will, in the aggregate, equal those of any former year.

The following exhibit of products is based upon estimates made by me upon a personal visit, within the last 10 days, to all the farms on the reservation:

Acres cultivated.....	1, 082
New prairie broken this year..... acres..	67
Frame houses erected this year.....	3
Log houses erected this year.....	49
Wheat raised this year..... bushels..	544
Corn raised this year..... do....	42, 320
Oats raised this year..... do....	270
Potatoes raised this year..... do....	2, 740
Turnips raised this year..... do....	560
Beans raised this year..... do....	320
Sorghum sirup made..... gallons..	1, 220
Hay cut..... tons..	400
Hungarian hay..... do....	30
Horses owned.....	237
Cattle.....	159
Swine.....	577
Sheep.....	31
Goats.....	2
Wagons.....	32
Ploughs.....	76
Estimated value of above property.....	\$39, 507
Other property.....	2, 000
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	41, 507
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There is no missionary school connected with this tribe. The day school established last year, and supported by the Kickapoo funds, is doing well. It has been continued through the year, with the exception of a few weeks' vacation in the spring, during planting time. Miss Sarah E. Steele, a faithful and accomplished teacher, has charge of the school. It numbers 18 scholars—13 boys and 5 girls. The children have made good progress. They have shown an aptness to learn not surpassed by that of white children. Most of the number have been regular in their attendance, though a few, owing to carelessness or indifference on the part of their parents, have been quite irregular.

That portion of the tribe who expect to remain in Kansas and become citizens of the United States are seemingly taking more interest in the schools than at first. They see the importance of having their children qualified to cope with the whites, with whom they are soon to be associated in the privilege and responsibilities of civilized life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 96.

KANSAS AGENCY, KANSAS,
Council Grove, August 10, 1867.

STR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report, appertaining to the affairs of this agency, for the year 1867.

On the 7th of May, 1867, I received my commission as agent for the Kansas tribe of Indians, with instructions to report to the agency and relieve Agent Page, which I did three days thereafter, and found the affairs of the agency as follows:

The Indians were mostly upon their reservations, having just returned from their winter's hunt. With the exception of some two or three families, the whole tribe had spent the winter on the plains, hunting; but, owing to the severity of the weather and the hostility of the Cheyenne Indians, they were very unsuccessful, having procured but little meat and but few robes in comparison with the number they usually obtained; while 44 of their horses were stolen by the Cheyennes, many others died from the effects of exposure and starvation, and the remainder coming out in the spring in very poor condition.

On the last of May they made another attempt to procure buffalo meat, the most of the younger men engaging in the hunt; but, as before, they were unsuccessful, the excessive rains inundating so large a portion of the country, and rendering the rivers and streams impassable, and their fear of taking their families within the range of the savage Indians, being the principal causes.

As these Indians depend principally upon the hunt for their subsistence, these disasters leave them in very destitute circumstances. In this connection permit me to add that, in my opinion, it is quite useless for these Indians to depend, to any extent, upon the buffalo hunt for their support while the Indians of the plains are at war with the United States and them, as it is not safe to take their families and property with them, necessary for the preserving of meat, robes, &c., for, while within the buffalo range, they are at all times liable to attacks from their enemies, when these incumbrances would be greatly to their disadvantage.

The railroads and rush of emigrants to the plains are crowding the buffalo so far back that the distance is also becoming a serious objection, which will soon necessitate the entire abandonment of the hunt or a removal to a more suitable and convenient location.

In reference to the result of their agricultural efforts, for accurate statements and estimates I refer you to the statistical reports and report of the farmer, transmitted on the 3d ultimo.

Under all the circumstances, which have not been to their advantage, they have done much better in this respect than could really have been expected, and I am agreeably surprised at the deep interest many of them manifest in farming; and had they more ample means provided, and did they receive more encouragement in this respect, I see no good reason why their productions should not equal, if not exceed, the demand.

Owing, however, to their very limited means, their attempts are rendered partially abortive; so, between their difficulties in hunting and disadvantages in farming, their condition is most unenviable, which leads me to the conclusion that, with their limited means, they must, for a means of livelihood, either abandon the buffalo or the plough, or remain in their present destitute, lamentable condition.

Their corn and potatoes are now rendering them material aid; yet they have not sufficient quantities of these very necessary articles to sustain them through the winter, while many families have none at all.

Since the payment of their annuities, on the 22d ultimo, they have been doing

very well; yet they had been so unfortunate and needy during the year that they were owing much more than their annuities amounted to; so those who were honest and disposed to pay their just debts have little or nothing to-day except their credit, while those who were not so disposed have generally squandered their means in such a manner that it has been of but little benefit to themselves or families, so they are without both money and credit.

A majority of the Indians have already left for another buffalo hunt, others are preparing to leave, and as hostilities have nearly ceased on the plains, I trust they may meet with success.

The Indians are quite anxious in regard to the fate of the treaty which was concluded between them and the United States commissioners, at Washington, last winter. They very much desire that it shall be ratified, and are anticipating much more prosperous times under its provisions in the contemplated occupancy of their new homes.

As I before stated, game is becoming so scarce in these parts, and the settlers pushing it so far back upon the plains, that, with no other provisions made to assist them in agriculture, if their new treaty is not ratified, there is not much hope of any material change in their condition for the better.

The health of the tribe is improving and much better than in the spring, yet many of them are affected with bilious disorders, while hereditary diseases, such as scrofula and syphilis, are making sad inroads upon their constitutions, rendering them more liable to attacks and less liable to recover from other diseases, and very many go to premature graves.

This is a gradual, yet sure, disease, and such causes make the date of the final extinction of the tribe at not half a century hence. Without some radical change for the better, its fate is inevitable.

The mission school has been closed since last September, and I have placed responsible parties in charge of the buildings, to prevent depredations, &c., and have rented the farm, the proceeds of which furnish means for material aid to many of the old and destitute of the tribe.

If the school is again opened—which I should recommend, provided their new treaty is not ratified—I think it should be under the auspices of the Episcopal or Catholic church, (the Society of Friends have had charge heretofore,) as the forms of service of these denominations have attractions for and an influence over the Indians that other churches do not possess.

The chiefs and head men of the tribe, however, are not pleased with the result of their efforts to educate their youth, and assert that the young men who have made any advances in this respect are, without exception, the most profligate of the tribe, which unfortunately is the case.

The claims of the soldiers who served in the late war for bounty, pension, &c., have not yet been presented to the government for payment, and I have been busily engaged of late in collecting evidence and preparing these claims, and will soon be able to present them for adjustment.

The proposition of N. Goodal, of Cleveland, Ohio, to instruct these Indians in the manufacture of woollen goods by the use of hand-wheels and looms, which was submitted by the department May 20, 1867, does not meet with the approval of this tribe. After having the matter explained to them they positively refuse to have anything to do with it, and state that they desire to go south into the Indian country and engage in stock-raising and hunting.

I most certainly consider their decision a wise one, as they are not adapted to a vocation of this kind. The very nature of the Indian rebels against confinement in any form.

These Indians have great faith and confidence in the government, and any feasible plans submitted to better their condition would be readily adopted by them. They are better adapted for and take more pride and interest in stock-raising than any other branch of business, and if a portion of their funds could

be applied to assist them in this direction, I am quite confident (having been acquainted with them for many years) that their efforts would meet with ordinary success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. STOVER,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 97.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS, July 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of the condition of affairs within the Sac and Fox agency.

On the 21st day of May last, the census of the Sac and Foxes was taken with a view to their semi-annual payment, and shows the number of Indians to be as follows:

Men	222
Women	266
Children	227
Total	715

This shows a decrease of 57 during the year. Some have gone to other portions of the tribe in other States, but many have died. Their census rolls point to this fact, that they are fast being gathered to their fathers. Their farming operations are about as stated below:

Ponies, 1,100, at \$30 each	\$33, 000
Cattle, 89, at \$20 each	1, 780
Swine, 118, at \$3 each	354
Corn, 10,000 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel	7, 500
Hay, 100 tons, at \$4 per ton	400
Potatoes, 150 bushels, at \$1 50 per bushel	225
Total	43, 259

They have also raised a large amount of beans, pumpkins, and squashes.

Hunting has brought them but little. The buffalo region is held either by the government troops, or hostile Indians. This has cut them off from one of their greatest resources for subsistence, and is a great damage to the Indian, for to him hunting is the grand idea of life. Many are out, and, so far as heard from, have met with but poor success, especially those who went to the south-east, on and beyond the Missouri State line. These parties generally come back minus ponies, and often bring letters that would not appear very chaste in print.

There is a settlement near the State line, in Missouri, not far from West Point, that contains some of the most "foul-mouthed blackguards" that have escaped the sword of the late rebellion. Thieving Indians are perfect gentlemen when compared with them.

The Sac and Fox mission school, in charge of the Rev. W. Rogers, has been regularly kept up, and with as good success as could be expected from a school of that class. It has been liberally assisted by the Indian department from the

civilization fund, and it is to be hoped it will continue to merit and receive this assistance. But to make this school what it should be to serve the best interest of the nation, it must be put upon a labor basis. Some branches of industry should be introduced—the children's hands educated as well as their heads. Indians' heads are not very reliable, and if not assisted by educated hands, I fear they will be unable to sustain themselves in a civilized life. You must give them such an education by which they can obtain food and clothing, or you fail in the grand object of education.

The buildings connected with this school are in a bad condition, and if the school is to be continued here for another year, repairs will be necessary. For a more detailed account of the conditions of the mission, I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of Mr. Rogers.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians are about as last month's report indicated, and as other Indians looking forward to the fall payments as the great panacea for their great privations.

They number as follows :

Men	22
Women	28
Children	34
Total	84

This shows an increase of four souls, over last year. They are progressing slowly in civilization.

The following are the agricultural statistics of the tribe :

Number of acres under cultivation	237
Number of frame houses	7
Number of log houses	17
200 acres corn, 30 bushels to the acre, 6,000 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel	\$4, 500
27 acres oats, 20 bushels to the acre, 540 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel	324
8 acres potatoes, 75 bushels to the acre, 600 bushels, at \$1 50 per bushel	900
2 acres beans, 5 bushels to the acre, 10 bushels, at \$4 per bushel	40
75 tons hay, at \$4 per ton	300
150 bushels apples, at \$1 50 per bushel	225
25 bushels peaches, at \$3	75
55 horses, at \$40 each	2, 200
95 cattle, at \$20 each	1, 900
125 swine, at \$3 each	375
Total	10, 839

The Chippewa mission school has been continued as formerly, under the supervision of the Rev. T. Roming, of the Moravian order.

For details I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the Rev. T. Roming.

At this time harmony prevails to a very great extent. The "Wild Band," as it is called by a few, under their chief Mo-co-ho-co, is, as a band and as individuals, as peaceable, docile, and inoffensive, as any band in the nation ; and Mo-co-ho-co is as well disposed, and willing to assist in carrying out the wishes of the government, as any of the other chiefs, and a better man to his band we have not among the chiefs. As evidence of this fact, I will state his band comprises more than half this tribe, as the roll will show when it is sent up.

He says, all he asks is to be recognized as a man, with his rights; he says this has not been the case for some time; that he and his band have been misrepresented, all the way up to the department. Under such treatment, he says, he may have done some things not altogether right, and remarks, a "snake will squirm when trampled upon."

I have no fears but that I can get along with him and his band without any trouble. Many of the several bands are hunting, and from reports with poor success; this will compel me to assist them some before payment.

Uc-quaw-ah-co, one of the chiefs, has just returned from the plains. He ventured into the buffalo country, and reports having met several Indians from the various tribes. He had quite a lengthy conversation with a Comanche chief, who informed him they had made peace with the whites, and wished to be friendly with all their red brethren; this chief also stated the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were determined to fight. The employés of the agency are a physician, blacksmith and assistant, gunsmith, and interpreter.

Reports from the physician and smith accompany this paper; they are performing their duties to the satisfaction of the nation and agent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 98.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS,
August 28, 1867.

SIR: I submit the following as my yearly report of the condition of the Ottawa nation of Indians, of Franklin county, Kansas:

The census taken August 9 shows the whole number of the tribe to be as follows:

Men	52
Women.....	64
Children.....	113
Whole number.....	229

The following are the agricultural and other statistics of the nation:

Frame houses.....	9
Log houses.....	27
Total.....	36

Number of acres cultivated, 650.

Corn, 519 acres, 45 bushels to the acre, 23,355 bushels, at \$1 per bushel.	\$23, 355
Oats, 108 acres, 25 bushels to the acre, 2,700 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel.....	1, 080
Potatoes, 23 acres, 100 bushels to the acre, 2,300 bushels, at \$1 per bushel.....	2, 300
Hay, 460 tons, at \$6 per ton.....	2, 760
Horses, 184, at \$75 each.....	13, 800
Cattle, 276, at \$30 each.....	8, 280
Hogs, 460, at \$5 each.....	2, 300

Orchards, 18 acres.

The school, which is under the supervision of the Baptist denomination, is in a flourishing condition; it has been for some time past under the direction of Mrs. Mayo, but this lady has retired from the school, and at this time it is in vacation. The largest attendance was 40.

Average attendance was—

Boys.....	15
Girls.....	20
Total "winter term".....	35

This tribe is in a peculiar situation, some claiming them to be citizens, they disclaiming the fact. A settlement of this question is of vital importance to all concerned, and to them in particular. If they are citizens, they should be so informed, that they may pursue the proper course in their contracts, both relative to property and marriage. Some of these people have married since the 28th of July last. They wish to know whether or not their marriages are legal.

Some have been induced to transfer their lands. A question arises here as to the legality of this transfer. Some sold their lands before the 28th of July last, and gave deeds for them; some making new deeds since July. Legal questions are arising thick and fast. There should be some person in the government with knowledge sufficient, with legal right to proclaim, whether or not the Ottawas are citizens. This is the question. This settled, and all is settled. The great desire of the Ottawas has been, and is now, to be citizens, with all the rights pertaining thereto, save that great and glorious right to be taxed. An Indian will not submit to taxation if it can possibly be avoided; and it is my opinion that as soon as they can make legal transfers of their lands a large majority will leave this country, become attached to some other tribe, thus resuming their tribal capacity; a few may remain and endeavor to sustain themselves in civilized society.

On the 16th of this month, August, they received their last annuity; this was paid them by Superintendent Thomas Murphy. They were rejoiced to see him once more. They had almost concluded they would never have another payment. And when he landed in the flourishing town of Ottawa, the white portion of the community were as rejoiced as the "Lo" family; all felt good. One wanted to pay his debts, and the other was only too happy to allow him the great privilege. Colonel Murphy paid them their money, and they soon made way with the most of it by paying a portion of their debts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 99.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSIE MISSION, KANSAS.

July 31, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request, and the regulations of the Indian department, I submit my annual report of this mission and school.

There has been kept during the year past seven months' school, with an average attendance of twelve scholars.

The whole number of scholars capable of attending is only about twenty-five.

The studies have been the common English branches. The progress has been quite good.

The mission or preaching and Sabbath school has been remarkably prosperous : quite a number of persons, who once were turbulent and immoral, are peaceable, humble worshippers in the house of God.

Our congregation now numbers a majority of the tribe ; in industry, too, these people have made very laudable progress, and have in prospect a rich reward for their labors, in the way of excellent crops.

On the whole our people present an excellent example to other tribes, and are not easily excelled, though not so wealthy as some.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. ROMING,
Missionary and Teacher.

Major ALBERT WILEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 100.

SAC AND FOX MISSION, KANSAS,
July 31, 1867.

SIR : In compliance with the established usage, we submit our annual report. During the year 20 children have attended school, 13 boys and seven girls ; at the present time there are 18 in regular attendance—12 boys and six girls. They are nearly all making some advancement—steadily, but slowly. The work of educating the Indians is slow, and requires a great deal of patient effort, as all know who have any experience in the matter.

We have been furnished the *Kindergarten* system of instruction, but have not been able to bring it fully into use, not being able to procure sticks, blocks, &c., that are necessary.

We have outline drawings, geometrical forms and solids for their advancement, and nearly all the children have learned to call the forms at sight.

Spelling, reading, writing, mental arithmetic, and primary geography are taught in this school, and several scholars exercise numbers on the blackboard.

The children are enjoying uninterrupted good health. We have lost none by death ; all are cheerful and happy.

The farm, containing about 100 acres, is this year all under cultivation in corn and oats, save a small portion planted in potatoes, white beans, and sorghum.

The oats, just harvested, is a good crop. The corn looks fine and bids fair to make a good yield.

The farm fences were in a bad condition, and it became necessary to have them repaired in order to save the crop from destruction. Enough was destroyed last year to have paid all repairs.

The buildings are sadly out of repair, and the one occupied by the family bids fair to tumble down and crush the inmates.

There is great need of a supply of good water at the mission. The well, which is about 25 feet deep, receives only rain-water, which loses by absorption. I am of the opinion that, if the well was dug a few feet deeper, good, living water could be obtained. It is dug through shale and is not walled.

Our Sabbath school instructions are about all that we can make available. Our hope, therefore, is in the rising generation.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. ROGERS, *Missionary.*

A. WILEY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 101.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, August 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian affairs at this agency. Since my last annual report the Pottawatomes have increased in numbers and are evincing a steady advancement in civilization and general prosperity. The seasons have been propitious, and as the result of farming operations, thrift, the reward of well-directed industry and economy, is visible on every hand. The fields are burdened with heavy grain crops, which the advancing season is ripening into a harvest of plenty, while droves of cattle and horses are fattening upon the prairies. The Indians, as well as whites, are forced to acknowledge the beneficence of Providence in rewarding the proper exertion to supply their own wants and those dependent on them for support.

To a great extent the same evidence of thrift and of the abundance of all the necessities of life is visible alike upon the reserve and among the whites adjoining to our lines. No fear or apprehension is felt of want in the coming year.

On the 18th day of May last the Pottawatomes numbered 2,180; men, 544; women, 541, and children, 1,095. The following table exhibits something of the success of the Indians in farming:

Number of acres in cultivation, 1,945.	
2,600 bushels of wheat raised, worth \$2 per bushel.....	\$5, 200
70,000 bushels of corn raised, worth 50 cents per bushel	35, 000
4,000 bushels of oats raised, worth 50 cents per bushel.....	2, 000
7,000 bushels of potatoes raised, worth \$1 per bushel.....	7, 000
400 bushels of turnips raised, worth 50 cents per bushel.....	200
2,300 horses owned, worth \$40 per head	92, 000
2,100 cattle owned, worth \$22 per head	46, 200
1,100 swine owned, worth \$3 per head	3, 300
4,000 poultry owned, worth 25 cents per head.....	1, 000
Agricultural implements.....	12, 000
Household goods.....	15, 000
Money in the hands of Indians.....	11, 000
Garden vegetables.....	5, 000
Total	231, 900

A steam saw and grist mill is owned and kept in operation by a Pottawatome a part of the time. Besides sawing it has done a large amount of grinding for the nation, and the owner has been employed for the last few years to grind for the Indians at a salary.

By the third article of the treaty between the United States and the Pottawatomes, concluded November 15, 1861, it is agreed that, upon fulfilling certain stipulations of the treaty, upon the part of competent Indians, there shall be paid to them "in cash, or in the bonds of the United States, their proportion of the cash value of the credit of the tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United States." Many of the Indians have complied with all the conditions required of them, and have been urging upon the government the payment of all moneys due them under the treaty. They have taken the oath of allegiance, made the necessary proof of competency before the United States court, and have been recommended by the business committee of the tribe, and by their agent, as fitted by sobriety, industry, intelligence, and general good conduct, to be intrusted with the management of their own affairs. They are *quasi* citizens, but not acknowledged as being entitled to full rights of citizenship. Indians are ready to cast them off, and to declare that they cannot be

white man and Indian too; that having been naturalized and received their patents, they are no longer entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of the tribe.

One hundred and ninety patents have been issued, and the number will probably be increased to 250 within a year from this, and to 300 the year following. I would suggest that an estimate should be made and presented to Congress at its next session, and an appropriation be asked for sufficiently large to enable the department to settle with all Indians who have already received patents, and who will be likely to receive them during the next year. This would aid them to make necessary improvements, purchase more stock, procure agricultural implements, and increase their facilities generally for farming operations.

We feel great need of a competent jurisdiction residing somewhere, to which application may be made for settlement of differences arising between whites and Indians. Rights of property should be determined, and offenders punished. It is not strange that difficulties arise and violence is sometimes resorted to, when we know, and are often made to feel, that there is no legal redress for wrongs committed against us. The white man (where an Indian only is concerned against him) with a high hand possesses himself of what he claims to be his, while the Indian must patiently suffer an infringement of his rights, or resort to force, in which, however just his cause may be, he is sure to be beaten. Property has been taken by whites, which was notoriously the property of an Indian. I have applied in behalf of the Indian to the United States court for redress, and been told, "the offence not having been committed upon an Indian reserve, the United States court has not jurisdiction." Applying then to the State courts, it was determined that, inasmuch as the Indian was not a citizen of the United States, or of the State of Kansas, he had no right in the courts of the State to redress his grievances. However unjust or unwarranted such a decision, the fact and difficulty remain. What is needed is a jurisdiction conferred in terms upon some court that shall take cognizance of all cases where an Indian is a party, whether the cause of complaint arises within the boundaries of an Indian reserve or not. I have for some time past entertained the opinion that it was important to the interest of these Indians that another home should be secured for them where they should come less in contact with the whites; and last winter, at the call of the commissioner, a delegation of Pottawatomies went to Washington, accompanied by their agent, and negotiated a treaty which provided for securing a home for the tribe in the Indian territory south of Kansas, provided they should all elect to go, or for a part, leaving the way open for all who should finally choose to go. The treaty failed to be ratified by the Senate, but it is hoped that it may be ratified at the next session, or that another treaty may be negotiated, making provision for the removal of at least a part of those Indians at no distant day. Whenever the way is opened and a nucleus formed elsewhere, by the settlement of a part of the tribe, the balance will soon be drawn thither, leaving only such competent Indians as have become citizens of the United States. This may be done without a violation of any stipulation contained in former treaties. The Indians will have been greatly benefited, and the State, so far, relieved by the extinguishment of the Indian title.

Reports of employers, transmitted from time to time, will show that a large amount of service has been rendered the tribe, considering the amount of money expended for such service.

Blacksmiths and wagon-makers are regularly and constantly employed. In no other way could the same amount of money be expended, which would result in as great benefit to the tribe. The physicians, also, and miller, are discharging their duties faithfully.

For information concerning schools, beyond what is contained in my statistical report of the 1st July, I would respectfully refer to the report of Rev. J. F. Diels, transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 102.

ST. MARY'S MISSION, *August 16, 1867.*

SIR: Were I to send in a report of our school to one less acquainted with the condition of the same, I might enter into many details, which I now deem unnecessary. As you know, the St. Mary's mission strives to keep pace with the advancing progress of the age. We have had no interruptions, no stoppages. Everything around looks cheering and encouraging. The health of the children has been excellent, and their progress and good spirit have given great satisfaction. Like the cars that now speed on their way by our mission, we have, at times, been crowded; we ought to have attached new cars to the accommodation we have. Government kindly encourages us, but as we have to provide for the support of so many children, whom we board and clothe in great measure by the labor of our hands, work has crowded in on us in such a manner that we have had to postpone many necessary improvements. We hope, however, that ere long we shall be able to avail ourselves of the kind assistance offered us, and that the God who raises up mighty governments from small beginnings, for the accomplishment of his wise and great designs, will use our now humble, but thrifty mission, to accomplish great good.

Respectfully, yours,

J. F. DIELS,
Superintendent Schools,

Major L. R. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 103.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
September 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the past year the Indians in this agency have suffered considerably with sickness, and been damaged a good deal by grasshoppers. They have raised nothing but corn, and a very light crop of that. They have been unsettled in all their affairs in consequence of their expectations that the treaties lately made would be ratified, and that most of them would remove at once to new homes purchased for them in the Indian territory. The policy of the government with regard to them is generally and heartily approved. They are mainly anxious to remove, and as quick as possible. Under an arrangement made with the Secretary of the Interior the ten sections have been profitably disposed to actual settlers, at a good price. It is owned and occupied by an industrious, moral, and enterprising class of inhabitants. The manner of the sale, and the great saving to the Indians, as well as to the government, is so marked and decided that it deserves especial consideration, in connection with the sale of other reserves. The Miami reserve

still continues to be occupied by white trespassers. I have endeavored to prevent the cutting of timber from the reserve, for purposes of speculation. I have called the attention of the United States district attorney to these trespasses. He has but lately entered upon the duties of that office, and expressed himself as desirous of becoming acquainted with the duties of the office before taking any action. These trespasses are almost entirely confined to the reserve and head-rights owned by the Miamies. There has been some little disturbance among the Miamies in consequence of misrepresentations circulated among them with reference to the contents of their treaty now pending before the United States Senate. I believe your letter with instructions from the Hon. Commissioner in regard to those seeking to make difficulty among them, has had a good effect. I have heard of no trouble since.

The blacksmith shop is in successful operation and the blacksmith is constantly busy. The mission buildings have also been repaired, and under the supervision of Mr. John T. Hall a school has been established and is in a flourishing condition. He will make a report to accompany this.

The Chief Mo-to-san-iah is deserving of especial commendation. His influence has been constant on the side of the government in persuading his people to adopt its policy, and to remove at once with the rest to the Indian territory. He is a good man and zealously engaged in promoting the educational and religious interests of his people. Baptiste Peoia, head chief of the confederated band, is too well known to need mention. To the government and to his people he has been a faithful friend and wise counsellor; for over thirty years past his great influence among all the Indian tribes in Kansas, as well as most of those in the Indian territory, has been constantly exerted on the side of loyalty and peace with the government, and especially to induce them to quickly and willingly remove to the Indian country. I have derived much assistance, also, from the influence and example of John Robido, especial interpreter of the delegation last winter in Washington, and also of Daniel Gebre, one of the principal delegates to Washington, and now Miami blacksmith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. COLTON, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 104.

MIAMIVILLE, *September 30, 1867.*

I have the honor to report that the mission school at this place is in successful operation, exceeding my most sanguine expectations. Notwithstanding at this season there is considerable sickness, the attendance has been increasing rapidly since the school was opened. There are 30 scholars in attendance, all of which are making rapid progress in their studies. I have been engaged in teaching for the past 15 years, and have had but few pupils under my tuition who were more attentive to their studies or more studious in their habits than the Miamies who are now under my control; many of the pupils who, a few weeks since, commenced in their alphabet, spell readily in two and three syllables; they also receive a thorough drilling in orthography. Nearly all in attendance speak our language well, and the rapid progress they make in all the branches taught, leads me to believe that they will compare favorably with any school in the country or State.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. HALL,
Teacher of Miami Mission School.

G. A. COLTON, *Indian Agent.*

No. 105.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR THE
DELAWARE INDIANS, DELAWARE RESERVE, KANSAS,
September 2, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian department I have the honor herewith to submit the following report, relative to the affairs of this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1867.

As was the case last year so it has been during the present, the Indians have been arranging their affairs to remove to their new homes in the Indian territory. I urged upon them the importance of planting all of their fields so as to have a full crop, if not for transportation, for sale, which would be a great help to them. As a general thing this has been done, although some, confident they could remove at an early period, have failed to plant as heretofore.

A fair crop has been raised of corn and potatoes, and of garden vegetables, &c.; but very little wheat was sown.

They have been very impatient to be gone from this reserve, in order to build houses this autumn for winter use, and to be fencing fields for the ensuing year at their new reserve.

The annuity due them April 1, 1867, having been withheld until quite recently, has caused a delay in their movements. A large party leave in a few days to select sites and erect temporary houses, and all desire to get away. Many of the Delaware young men are, at present, absent with the army acting as guides, scouts, &c., in which capacity they have always been found very useful.

Difficulties, resulting from free use of intoxicating liquors, still continue, and it is hoped, for a time at least, this evil will be abated, when they are removed from the settlements where it is so easily obtained.

The school has been continued with unabated numbers and interest during the year. The report of the superintendent is referred to for information in this department, which has been of the greatest utility to the Delawares.

The Wyandotts are still in much perplexity from their peculiar situation. The State laws are thought to be in force for them, and their property, while they are not prepared to pay their taxes and comply with all the provisions of the law, is sold therefor; they are poor and need assistance, and I hope at the approaching session of Congress an act may be passed for their relief; they wish to remove and would be much better off in a more remote location.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 106.

DELAWARE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Delaware Reservation, Fransasi, September 2, 1867.

SIR: The boarding school for the instruction of the youth of the Delaware tribe of Indians has been in operation during the past year, and presents this its 19th annual report, of its condition and progress.

The mode of instruction has been somewhat improved by the introduction of outline maps, globes, hemispheres, geographical charts, &c.

The Kindergarten system has been sufficiently tested to warrant the belief

that it may be adopted in the schools of Indians with entire success. They are rarely sleepy or inattentive, even though the mercury rises to 100°, while being taught from what appeals to the eye. Hence, "Wilson's Readers" are especial favorites with the pupils.

The primer, national tablets, and first reader are in use in the primary department. The second, intermediate third, and third readers in the more advanced division of the school.

With these aids the pupils have made more gratifying progress in reading than in the previous year, from the little ones of five or six to the well grown youth of 17 or 18 years.

Ray's arithmetics have taken the place of Stoddard's. In exercises upon the slate the scholars are less ready than in former years.

The two departments of the school are organized with reference to the degree of attainment, not age or sex.

Light work about the place occupies the boys out of school; while in dining room work, sweeping, dusting, and house cleaning, with the mending and making of garments, the girls find abundant employment.

The total attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is 81 pupils.

Cases of severe sickness have been exceedingly rare. Medicine and care have brought the patient about again in a few days, with the exception of a little boy, son of one of the first pupils, who died a few weeks since of scrofulous consumption.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. S. MORSE, *Teacher.*

N. M. PRATT, *Superintendent.*

JOHN G. PRATT,

U. S. Indian Agent, Delaware Reservation, Fransasi.

No. 107.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, August 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of my agency:

The Indians of which I have charge, viz: the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches, are in a nomadic state, which renders it impossible for the business of my agency to be carried on with the same regularity as those agents who have their Indians on reservations quietly settled down.

When first entering upon my duties last November I found so many difficulties to combat that I was nearly discouraged; but having been for a number of years among these Indians in the position of an army officer, and being in consequence well acquainted with their characteristics, I persevered. They complained of the government not having fulfilled its promises to them, and of numerous impositions practiced upon them by the whites; which complaints I am compelled to admit were correct. Then, on the other hand, some of their young men, thinking they had been badly treated, started out and committed some depredations.

I finally succeeded in getting everything running properly; had issued the goods, and the Indians were scattered through their hunting grounds in perfect harmony with the whites; the mail travelled on the Santa Fé road with security, and individual white men were scattered all through the Indian country. And I heard of no complaints of the bad conduct of the Indians of my agency in any respect, when the unfortunate expedition of General Hancock took place,

and his act in unnecessarily destroying a village of 300 lodges by fire has led to troubles which have existed up to the present time, as the department, I think, is well aware.

When the commissioners who have been appointed by Congress arrive here, I have no doubt they will find these persecuted Indians willing to accede to any terms they choose to propose. When they make war they are driven to it, and consequently are always anxious for peace, which, in my opinion, they will religiously keep until again driven to desperation by the bad acts of white men. I can without doubt procure the attendance of the Indians at the point selected for the council.

I remain constantly in the Indian country, and will continue to do so, and exert myself to further the public interests as long as I hold the position I now occupy.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
E. W. WYNKOOP,

United States Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches.
Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 108.

ARAPAHOE, CHEYENNE, AND APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, September 14, 1867.

SIR: My attention having just been attracted to a communication in the Army and Navy Journal and other papers from Major General Hancock to General Grant, in reference to his late operations in the country of the Indians included in my agency, which is calculated to cast some reflection upon me in consequence of the representations that I made at the time to my department in regard to his course, which representations were simply the facts in the premises, but which General Hancock endeavors to prove were misrepresentations on my part, I consider it a duty I owe to myself to set myself right before the department and the public by replying to the communication mentioned, and endeavoring to prove that General Hancock, and not myself, was *mistaken* in some particulars referred to by him. I shall also endeavor to prove that General Hancock was not only mistaken in certain particulars, but that his whole course in reference to the Indians of my agency was a *mistake*; and, as long as General Hancock's communication has had publicity given to it by being published in numerous journals throughout the United States, I think it will be no more than an act of justice to myself to have the same publicity given to this my reply.

In the first communication that General Hancock addressed to myself, informing me of his intention of making an expedition to the plains, he says:

I request that you will inform them, (the Indians,) in such a manner as you may think proper, that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their chiefs; and tell them also, if you please, that I go fully prepared for peace or war, and that hereafter I will insist on their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collisions with the whites. If you prevail upon the Indians of your agency to abandon their habit of infesting the country travelled by our over-land routes, threatening, robbing, and intimidating travellers, we will defer that matter to you. If not, I would be pleased by your presence with me when I visit the locality of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony.

In accordance with the request made by General Hancock, I assembled the principal chiefs of the Dog Soldiers of the Cheyennes at Fort Larned, for the purpose of having an interview with him, (General Hancock.) These chiefs obeyed my summons with alacrity, coming a distance of 35 miles to this post

through a deep snow, though their ponies, who subsist entirely upon grass, were in miserable condition, being scarcely able to travel. (The chiefs referred to belonged to the village which was afterwards destroyed by General Hancock.) A council was held with these chiefs by the general, in his camp, *at night*; such a thing being heretofore unknown as holding a friendly converse with an assemblage of Indian chiefs after sunset. It is, as they term it, "against their medicine;" and that fact alone was calculated, to a certain degree, to make them feel suspicious.

General Hancock says, in his communication from which I have quoted, that he will defer certain matters to me connected with the Indians of my agency; but in the council referred to he took upon himself the whole conduct of affairs, reprimanded the Indians for supposed depredations committed by them, and stated that he was about to march his column of troops up to their village, which village was 35 miles from any travelled road. Tall Bull, one of the principal men of his tribe, in reply to General Hancock, stated that from the time that he had taken me by the hand, about a year previous, he had held firmly to the peace then made, and that his band had not been engaged in any acts of hostility towards the whites subsequent to that date; and afterwards, in a conversation with myself, said that he was fearful of the consequences of General Hancock marching his column up to his village, as it was calculated to frighten the women and children, who had not yet forgotten the fearful massacre at Sand creek. Previous to General Hancock's departure from this post I expressed to him my fears of the result of his marching his troops immediately on to the Indian village; but, notwithstanding, he persisted in doing so. The village was located 35 miles west of this post, on the Pawnee Fork, and the column started directly away from the Santa Fé road, the great highway of this country, and marched up the Pawnee Fork in the direction of the Indian village. Said column was composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, together with a pontoon train, and had as formidable an aspect and presented as warlike an appearance as any that ever marched to meet an enemy on a battle-field.

I accompanied the column for the purpose of subserving the interests of my department, by looking after the interests of the Indians of my agency as far as lay in my power. Some of the chiefs who had been in council on the first day's march rode alongside of me, exhibiting, in various ways, their fear of the result of this expedition—not fearful of their own lives or liberty, as they rode boldly in the midst of the column, but fearful of the panic which they expected to be created among their women and children upon the arrival of the troops. Some 22 or 23 miles from Fort Larned we went into camp, the chiefs still remaining with the troops, as well as another small party of warriors, who had met the column during the day. Upon going into camp, it was the understanding that we were within five or six miles of the Indian village, and General Hancock despatched some of the chiefs that night to bring the principal men in at 9 o'clock next morning, for the purpose of having a talk with them. The Indians not having made their appearance at the time specified, the general allowed a short time to elapse, and their not still making their appearance, he expressed himself to the effect that he believed that they felt guilty, and would not come, and accordingly struck his camp and started in the direction of the Indian village, the majority of the chiefs who had been present at the council still remaining with the column.

After making a march of about six miles, we came in sight of about 300 Indians, rapidly marching toward the camp we had left. Our column was immediately halted, the infantry and artillery formed in line, the cavalry coming up at the same time on the gallop, with drawn sabres. The whole command presented such an appearance as I have seen just prior to the opening of an engagement. The consequence was, that the Indians halted at some distance, became unsteady, and some of them who were in the rear on foot precipitately

fled. Not knowing what the Indians might do under the circumstances, I asked permission of General Hancock to ride toward the Indians' lines for the purpose of reassuring them with my presence. Permission being granted, I rode into the centre of their line. Apparently overjoyed when they recognized me, they surrounded my horse, expressing their delight at seeing me there, saying that now they knew everything was all right, and they would not be harmed. Recognizing one of their principal chiefs, Roman Nose, I galloped toward him, instructing him to immediately send and bring those Indians who were in flight and keep all his people steady, as they would not be harmed.

I then learned that the Indian village, instead of being five or six miles from our camp, as we had supposed, was at least 15; that the Indians had started as soon as possible after receiving General Hancock's message, for the purpose of obeying his instructions, by coming to talk with him. I conducted the principal men, and met General Hancock, with his generals and their staffs, nearly mid-way between the two lines. General Hancock then told the chiefs that it was too windy to talk then and there; that he was going to march on to their village, and he would hold a council there that evening. The chiefs then left, and the balance of the Indians then moved off rapidly towards their village. General Hancock's column then took up the line of march in the same direction in a short time afterward.

During one of the halts, at the solicitation of Bull Bear, the principal chief of the Dog Soldiers, as interpreted by Edmund Guerrier, I appealed to General Hancock, requesting him not to march his column of troops up to the village, as I feared the result would be the flight of the women and children from the same. He said it was his intention to camp his troops in the immediate vicinity of said village.

Upon our arrival, after having made camp within a few hundred yards from said village, we learned that the women and children had fled, but that the men still remained. General Hancock immediately summoned the principal men before him; which summons they obeyed promptly, and presented themselves before his tent. He asked them why the women and children had fled on his approach. Roman Nose, one of the chiefs, replied by asking him the question whether the women and children of the whites were not, as a general thing, more timid than the men, who were supposed to be warriors, and not afraid of anything; that he himself, (Roman Nose,) who was a warrior, and his comrades who surrounded him, were not afraid of General Hancock and his troops, but their women and children were; and also desired to know whether General Hancock had ever heard of the massacre at Sand creek, where many women and children of his tribe were murdered by United States troops, who came under the same aspect as that now presented by General Hancock's column, and whether it was not natural, under those circumstances, for their women and children to become panic-stricken? The only reply that I heard from General Hancock was, that he wanted the principal men to immediately start out and bring in their women and children, as he considered it an act of treachery on their part the fact of their having fled. Three of the chiefs replied that they were willing to start immediately, and that they would endeavor to bring back the women and children, but appeared doubtful as to their meeting with success. They asked the general to loan them some horses, as their ponies were not in condition. The horses were furnished, and they started, returning at midnight, *sending back the horses borrowed*, and stating that it was impossible to return their women and children, who were then scattered in every direction on the prairie.

A short time after the chiefs returned General Hancock surrounded the village with his cavalry, and found it evacuated by all except an idiot girl and an old, broken-legged Sioux Indian. *That night*, in my presence, General Han-

cock expressed his determination of burning the village the next day. In his letter he says:

My official report of the operations of the expedition last spring shows conclusively that I did not determine to destroy the Indian village until I had learned officially of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill by the Indians (Sioux and Cheyennes) who had treacherously left their camps on Pawnee Fork on the 14th of April or during the previous night.

Although General Hancock states that no offensive operations were carried on against the Indians of my agency prior to the burning of the station on the Smoky Hill, I have to refer to his own report with reference to the killing of the six Cheyenne Indians who were attempting to cross the Arkansas river near the Cimaroue crossing. Those Indians were killed before any word had been received from General Custer, and in accordance with an order from General Hancock, despatched on the night of the Indian flight, to stop *all* Indians from crossing the Arkansas river.

Prior to the burning of the village I sent to General Hancock the following letter of protest, to which I never received any written reply:

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK, April 13, 1867.

GENERAL: For a long time I have made the Indian character my chief study. I regard the late movement of the Cheyennes of my agency as caused by fear alone, so far as I am able to judge. They met us at first with a determination to have a peaceful talk, at such a distance from their village as would make their women and children satisfied that no danger need be apprehended by them. Your movement toward the village terrified them, squaws and children, who left with such movable property as they could gather.

I learn that you propose destroying the lodges and other property now remaining in the village. I would most respectfully request you not to do so. I am fully convinced that the result would be an Indian outbreak of the most serious nature; while, at the same time, there is no evidence, in my judgment, that this band of Cheyennes are deserving this severe punishment.

I am influenced alone in thus communicating with you by what I consider a strict sense of duty.

With feelings of the utmost respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

United States Indian Agent for Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,

Commanding Department of Missouri and Indian Expedition.

General Hancock stated that the depredations committed on the Smoky Hill, immediately after the evacuation of the village, were committed by a portion of the same body of Indians (about 800 strong) who crossed the Smoky Hill road on the 16th of April and reported themselves to be Sioux, Cheyennes, and Pawnees.

I would beg leave to draw your attention to the fact that is well known by every man who has the least knowledge of Indian affairs in this country, that the Pawnees are the hereditary enemies of the Cheyennes and Sioux, and war has always existed between them. I also reiterate what I have stated in former communications, that the first courier who arrived from General Custer, after leaving in pursuit of the Indians, brought the news that the Cheyennes had turned south, while General Custer was following the Sioux trail.

General Hancock also says:

In reference to the statement of Colonel Wynkoop that the village of the Cheyennes was distinct from that of the Sioux, I can only say that the villages stood upon the same ground, and I was unable, after an inspection, which I made in person, to distinguish with any certainty the lodges of the Cheyennes from those of the Sioux, nor could any of the officers who were with me say positively where the line of separation between the villages commenced.

And yet General Hancock ordered his inspector general to furnish me with an inventory of the property contained in the Cheyenne village, as well as the Sioux, which inventory was made out under the heads of "Cheyenne village" and "Sioux village," and forwarded by me to your department.

General Hancock again says :

It is not seen upon what grounds the Indians became fully impressed with the belief that we had come for the purpose of murdering their women and children, as had previously been done at Sand creek.

In reply to that, I would state that the only way the Indians had of judging what his intentions might be were from appearances, and appearances were much the same as those prior to the massacre at Sand creek.

The nation knows, and I know, who General Hancock is ; know him for the good, brave, faithful soldier, who has won the proud position he now holds through gallant and meritorious services ; but the Indians were not aware of General Hancock's antecedents, and had no means of discriminating between him and Colonel Chivington, or distinguishing the *man* from the *monster*.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 109.

CAMP NO. 1, SOUTH SIDE ARKANSAS RIVER,
Near Little Arkansas River, September 2, 1867.

SIR : I crossed the Arkansas river yesterday ; shall leave to-morrow morning for the Comanche camps, on the " Red Fork of the North Fork of the Canadian river," at which point it is my intention to meet all the chiefs and headmen of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Apaches, and Cheyennes, that are south of the Arkansas, to make full arrangements for them to meet the commissioner authorized to make peace with the hostile Indians. In using the word " hostile" I do not wish you to think there are any hostile Indians south of the Arkansas except a very few Cheyennes of " Black Kettle's" band, notwithstanding the report made by interested parties that the Kiowas were on the war path. To show the incorrectness of this report, I would state to you that, at the moment of writing, two herds of cattle, numbering some 1,500, have just arrived here from Texas, and the herders report the seeing of a very few Indians, and those very friendly. So much for reports from those seated at military posts and merely writing letters. Would it not be much better to be in the Indian country where the facts could be ascertained ? The report from the Smoky Hill country looks ugly. Now we are trying to make peace with them, contrary to orders, the " Kansas militia" are hunting the Indians like wolves, and getting whipped like dogs. This news, when received by the Indians south of the Arkansas river, tends to excite the young men, and the older ones find it difficult to hold them in check. General Hancock should be held to a strict account for these transactions. Why don't he confine the troops to the great line of travel ? He has burned nearly 300 lodges, and I should think that was glory enough for him. In regard to an annual report from me, I can only refer you to my correspondence since last spring. The Indians of my agency have remained perfectly quiet and peaceable so far as to the Santa Fé road and the northern frontier. Some complaints have come from Texas, but whether the Indians of my agency are alone to blame, it is impossible for me to determine. That wrongs of great magnitude have been committed on the people of Texas there is no doubt ; but I do know other Indians, besides the Kiowas and Comanches, have been doing

much of this wrong. I shall, however, continue to exert myself to prevent these acts of violence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 110.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Fort Smith, Arkansas, October 21, 1867.

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report on the affairs of this superintendency, it will not be expected, in view of the short period during which I have had charge thereof, that I shall be enabled to go much into the usual details embraced in such reports; the more especially when it is considered that the duties imposed on me by the department, to perform at my entrance into office, necessarily carried me to considerable distance therefrom, and taking up so much of my time, that I have scarcely been altogether two weeks at the headquarters of the superintendency since I relieved my predecessor from duty.

Having relieved Judge Byers, late superintendent, on the 20th June last, I started in two days thereafter, in obedience to instructions, to the Neosho agency, in the State of Kansas, for the purpose of ascertaining and quieting the troubles alleged to be then existing between the Osages and Wichitas, and of moving the latter from Butler county, Kansas, to their proper homes, near old Fort Cobb, in the country leased from the Choctaws.

I found but little trouble or dissatisfaction existing between the Osages and Wichitas on account of intrusion on the land of the former by the latter, or from any other invasion of their rights or privileges from this source, but ascertained that the main cause of their trouble and complaint was owing to extensive intrusion and settlement on their "diminished reserve" by white people, there being not less, as I was informed, than from 80 to 100 families who had gone on their lands, and who had made every arrangement apparent for a permanent occupation thereof.

The practicability or expediency of abating this trouble and cause of complaint by the removal of the intruding settlers by the government may well be questioned, and I fully concur in the views taken in reference to the future welfare of these people by my predecessor, Colonel Sells, in his annual report of the 16th October, 1865, in which he says:

If the Seminoles are consolidated with the Creeks, as suggested, their reservation might be purchased for the Osages.

This arrangement (he remarks) would remove the Osages to near their hunting grounds, and far away from the influence of the white settlers, &c., a condition every way desirable for them.

Finding that a majority of the Osages were absent on a hunt, and that they would not return before the 1st of September, I concluded, as I could not, in consequence of their absence, make the payment to them as per your instructions, to appoint the time for a second visit to the Neosho agency to about the 15th of September, and having had purchased in New York, about the 8th of September, the goods required for them, with the understanding that they would be forwarded without delay, I came on after finishing my public business in Washington, and reached Lawrence, Kansas, on the 11th of September.

I regret to have to state in this connection that, instead of receiving these goods with the despatch expected, I was subjected to great annoyance and suspense in having to wait their arrival until the 27th of September; the more so, as this unlooked for delay has encroached so much on the time requisite to enable me to make the full payment to the tribes more immediately under my charge and supervision, and to attend to much of office business accumulated during my prolonged absence.

In view, therefore, of these annoyances and the troubles and difficulty attending the looking after the affairs of an agency so remote and out of the way as that of the Neosho, I am not a little gratified in receiving official notification of the severance of the agency from this superintendency, and that from and after the 1st instant it will be attached to and form a part of the central superintendency, satisfied that my last official business with it has been fully consummated and finished by paying to the Osages the entire amount of goods and money with which I was intrusted for them.

As soon as I found on my first visit to the Osages that I could not accomplish my mission to them by reason of their absence, I turned my attention immediately to the remaining important matter in that direction embraced in my instructions, namely, the removal of the Wichitas and affiliated bands from Kansas to their homes on the reserve allotted to them in the leased district near old Fort Cobb.

To this end I advertised in the city of Lawrence for proposals to remove them by contract, but believing subsequently from all the surrounding circumstances, in relation to which I have reported more particularly heretofore, that I could have their removal effected on better terms, and as I believed with as good or better chances for success in the undertaking, by intrusting the business to a trustworthy agent selected for the purpose, than by contract, I withdrew the proposition for bids therefor, and appointed Mr. J. J. Chollar as special agent to superintend and control the removal. Special Agent Chollar was not able, I am sorry to report, to bring down the entire body of these Indians as was confidently expected, but his failure arose from circumstances which would have equally thwarted the efforts of any contractor engaged in the same business.

He succeeded, however, in getting down about 450 of these reserve Indians, composed of Delawares, Shawnees, and Caddoes, of the affiliated bands, leaving behind about 1,200 Wichitas, who were utterly opposed to moving until their crops then growing should mature and be gathered—declaring that the Great Spirit who had given them health and strength to plant their crops would be displeased with them if they should prove so ungrateful as to abandon them in the sure process to maturity.

Seeing the importance and necessity for their being returned as early as possible to their proper homes, not only on their account, but on that of the Osages, with whom they have had more or less jarring and misunderstanding, I determined at once on my second visit to Kansas to order the necessary steps to be taken to insure this desired object.

I accordingly appointed and authorized Captain Charles Garrett, a gentleman well known to me, and in whose energy of character I confidently look for entire success, to take in hand this business, and have had the pleasure to learn that the Indians under his charge were en route for their homes on the 15th instant.

When they shall have arrived at their homes, it will become necessary to make provision for their subsistence, otherwise there will be much suffering among them, and I take this early occasion to draw your attention to this necessity, in order that the means may be provided to meet the emergency.

The "census or enumeration" of the tribes within this superintendency, with whom treaties were made last year, has received all the attention I could spare from other pressing demands of the service.

By the treaty with the Cherokees the "census or enumeration" of the Cherokees was taken under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who for that purpose was authorized to designate and appoint competent persons therefor, whose compensation was to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be paid by the United States.

The treaties with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Choctaws, and Chickasaws, vested this authority of designation and appointment of competent persons in the superintendent of Indian affairs, with the same general provisions and conditions.

Colonel H. Tompkins, of Tennessee, having been appointed by you, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to take the census of the Cherokees, I determined, after due deliberation, after his arrival in the Indian country and his commencement of his labors among the Cherokees, and in view of the favorable recommendation with regard to his fitness and capacity, which his appointment from the department gave him, to impose on him the additional duties of taking the census or enumeration of the Creeks and Seminoles. Accordingly, I appointed him to perform these additional duties, and in consideration of such an increase of arduous work and responsibility, I associated with him Major John Wortham, of Tennessee, to aid in its performance and execution.

For taking the census of the Choctaws and Cherokees, I authorized Colonel Tompkins, in my absence from the superintendency, to appoint Mr. J. J. Chollar, the gentleman whom I had recently had in employment as special agent in the removal of the Wichitas and affiliated bands, and in whose competency I had every confidence.

Major Wortham having declined the appointment tendered him as above stated, I authorized Colonel Tompkins to employ such aid and assistance as he might require in the performance of his duties.

I regret much that I am not able to transmit the return of the census or enumeration of the different tribes with this report, as I had hoped to. The rolls, as I understand, are in progress of being made up, the census reported as having been completed, and as soon as they are filed in this office shall be transmitted to yours, with the exception of that of the Cherokees, which will be attended to probably by Colonel Tompkins, under his direct appointment.

It will become my duty, as I conceive it, as soon as the census or enumeration is completed by the filing in this office satisfactory rolls thereof, to publish and declare (in compliance with the provisions contained in the several treaties) "to each tribe the number of members of the general council," agreed upon in said treaties to be held preparatory to the initiation of a territorial government to which they shall be entitled, and in further compliance with the provisions of said treaties. I will, hereafter, as soon as I can obtain the necessary information for my guidance in so important a matter, designate the time and place at which the first general council shall meet.

It gives me pleasure to report that the meeting of the general council of the tribes is looked forward to with much interest, especially on the part of the leading men of the nation, with regard to whom I think I am right in saying that in the coming council, where they will represent their people, they will compare favorably in intelligence and political sagacity with the representatives of any of the territorial or even State legislatures.

I transmit herewith the annual report of Major G. A. Reynolds, agent to the Seminoles, and Major J. W. Dunn, agent for the Creeks, with accompanying statistical returns of education and farming, in compliance with usual instructions from Agent Snow from the Neosho agency, and from Shanklin from that of the Wichitas, I had the honor to transmit to you from Lawrence, Kansas, and have to ask that they be taken and filed in connection herewith.

No agent having been appointed for the Cherokees to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major J. J. Humphreys, in July last, the usual annual report from that agency will necessarily be wanting.

There is nothing, however, of moment that has come to my knowledge in the affairs of the Cherokees calling for any special attention. They have had peace and quiet, and have been blessed alike with the neighboring tribes with propitious seasons and abundant crops.

From Major M. W. Chollar, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, I have not as yet received a report, and from the late period at which this communication is necessarily made, and the urgent necessity of my leaving here to-morrow for Little Rock, (where I shall be gone at least ten days,) for the funds placed to my credit there, I have determined to mail this report, with accompanying papers, to-day, giving directions to forward Agent Chollar's report, should it be received in my absence.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have, as I learn, been equally with the Cherokees and the other tribes rewarded for their agricultural labors. Their present condition is generally freed from want or distress, to which they were more or less subjected during the past four or five years; and all indications betoken cheering prospects for their future welfare.

I commend to your attention the remarks and general views of Agent Reynolds, relative to per capita payment to the Indians; and from all that I have learned with regard to this policy of paying Indian moneys, gathered from reliable sources—from the traders even, who it is supposed would be interested in the continuance of such payments—I am inclined to concur fully with the agent in the opinion he has expressed in his report.

The impatience manifested by the Seminoles, alluded to by their agent, at the delay in making the surveys required under the late treaties, for which I must confess there is reasonable grounds, I trust will be relieved by the department and Congress as early as practicable, by having a sufficient fund appropriated in accordance with the recommendation I had the honor to make in my letters of the 18th and 19th instant, the present appropriation being, as I am advised by practical surveyors, totally inadequate to accomplish this important object.

The statement of Agent Dunn, with reference to certain claims of the Creeks against the government under treaty stipulations, deserves, in my opinion, the particular and favorable attention of the department; and in the case of that of the Creek orphans, so well ascertained, and the adjustment and settlement of what has been so long delayed, I trust I may be excused in invoking for them the justice of the government and a settlement thereof as early as may be practicable.

The disaffected band of Creeks, under the mad leadership of Spo-ko-ko ge-yoholo, who claims to have been appointed chief by the patriotic Opoth-leyoholo, before his decease, are still in the Cherokee country, and deeming it very necessary that they should be returned to their homes, I turned over to Agent Dunn \$2,000 from a fund which I considered applicable, and authorized him to take measures for their removal. The appropriation of the fund in question in this manner not having met with your approval, I have ordered the agent to hold the amount subject to my order; and this being the case, I have to refer to my estimate now before your office for \$5,000 to meet this demand, in the hope that this small amount may be obtained by an appropriation calculated small as it is, to do much good in relieving from suffering and destitution these unfortunate exiles.

While upon the subject of special estimates for funds for particular objects within my superintendency allow me to solicit your favorable consideration with reference to an estimate which I now make for \$10,000 to purchase, for the Wichitas and affiliated bands on the reserve allotted to them near old Fort Cobb, in the "leased district," agricultural implements, seeds, cows, and other stock, with a view of commencing at once a course of policy towards them to make them, as I am well assured can be done, self-sustaining, thus saving the government the heavy expenditures for their subsistence, to which it has been so long subjected.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate the department on the apparent auspicious prospects for the future welfare and progress of the tribes within this superintendency under the encouraging provisions embraced in the several treaties last made by them with the United States. That they will avail themselves of these beneficent provisions I am well persuaded, and ere long I confidently expect the development of a policy in the way of territorial government that will not fall far short, in character or excellence, of that of any of the territorial governments with a white population attached to the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent.

HON. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 111.

CREEK AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to forward my third annual report of the condition of affairs within this agency.

I am glad to mention the fortunate escape our people have had during the present summer from the epidemic of cholera which has raged severely in all the neighboring nations. These Indians are scattered over so wide a territory that there was not that danger of infection and contagion that holds in the crowded towns, and the only cases occurring were among a disaffected band of Creeks, located in the Cherokee country, and among the people in and about the town of North Fork, in this nation. The disease raged with considerable severity among the Seminoles and Cherokees, but nowhere attained its most malignant form, but yielded readily to proper medicines and skilful treatment. At the present date the epidemic is almost entirely abated.

Great fears were entertained during the past spring that the crops would be entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers, which hatched out in the early season and at once commenced their depredations upon everything vegetable. Two or three plantings of corn were made by some of the most persevering of the Creeks, and the first growing leaves of the germ were scarcely visible before they were consumed; and the immense numbers of the grasshoppers and their wide-spread presence rendered the prospects exceedingly dark. Finally, about the 15th May, to the astonishment and gratification of all, this scourge suddenly disappeared. Their destruction is attributed by some to the winds, by others to the cold rains, and by others still to the devouring birds. All these causes, in different localities, probably conspired for their destruction. After this cloud was taken away the prospect brightened, and the people went to their work with fresh hopes and energy, and everything now promises a splendid crop.

The Creeks are agitating the subject of a new code of laws and a new arrangement of government. The laws, as now administered, require four times the number of officers that would be necessary to execute promptly and efficiently under a well-established code. These officers, whose numbers are scarcely known even to the authorities, are poorly paid, and are dissatisfied with their positions and salaries. Indeed, so imperfect is the government, that the duty of no officer is fully defined; so that it is difficult for them to determine when they attain or overstep their authority. They have many intelligent and energetic men among them who appreciate this position of affairs, and who are strongly urging reform.

A better feeling is manifested between the late antagonistic parties than ever before, and I am convinced that they are determined to unite as one people in

all interests. They are anxious to bend every energy to the improvement of the country and to devote their money to the establishment of schools, manufactories, public buildings, and good government.

They urge upon the United States the payment of all dues promptly and the early settlement of all claims. There are two claims which demand immediate attention. The first of these grows out of the treaty of 1832, by which there is now due the Creek orphans of that date the principal and accrued interest from the sale of 20 sections of land, appropriated for their benefit. This appropriation was to reimburse the orphans of that date for their non-representation in other lands then divided. The treaty set apart one section of land for each principal chief, one-half section for every other head of a family, and then for the orphans (who were entitled to share in the division, but who had no parents to represent them) 20 sections were granted, to be sold under the direction of the President of the United States, for their benefit. This money has been retained as a fund by the United States, and has not been paid to the claimants only because formal application has never been made by those interested. They are well known in the nation, and are anxious that their money should be paid over at once. They complain, it would seem with justice, too, that this fund has at various times been divested from its legitimate use and applied to the support of schools of the nation and to the support of orphans *not* of 1832. The claimants protested to this misapplication of the fund, asserting that it was intended for the individual benefit of the orphans of 1832, and that it should not be used for the support or advantage of those who had previously been assisted by a division of lands in which they (the claimants) were not permitted to share, and in remuneration for which loss this fund was established. This question had been fully discussed by the authorities of the nation previous to 1856, and it was decided that this fund was the sole property of the orphans of 1832, and their heirs, and that it could not be used for the benefit of other than those individuals; and a fund was created by treaty in that year for the support of the schools of the nation, and the misapplication of the orphan fund ceased. The orphans now argue that, as this money was due them personally, and as the interest was paid out, without their permission, to the general support of the schools and the orphans *not interested*, it should be paid over with the principal and accrued interest. At no future time can this payment be so properly and easily paid as now, and at no future time will it be so well appreciated. I would respectfully urge the appropriation by Congress, at the coming session, of a sufficient sum to meet this claim in full.

The other unsettled claim to which your attention is requested is that of the loyal Indians and freedmen of this nation. By the treaty of June 14, 1866, \$100,000 is set aside for the remuneration of the loyal Indians, in proportion to their several losses in the war for the suppression of rebellion. The treaty stipulates that the investigation of these claims shall be before the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and the United States agent for the Creek Indians, and that it shall be commenced immediately after the ratification of the treaty. I am well aware that the many changes in the charge of this superintendency have seriously affected the prompt discharge of many duties, and I mention this claim at this time merely to urge your action in the premises.

A payment of *per capita* money, stipulated by treaty of 1866, was made in the spring of this year by your predecessor, Judge W. Byers. An enumeration of the people, obtained after considerable time and trouble, discovered the number of the Creeks, including the freedmen, to be 11,445.

This does not include the disaffected band of Creeks, now located in the Cherokee country, numbering probably 370.

They refused to share in the money, would not give in their enumeration, and insisted upon the treaty of 1856 as still the only guide.

The subject of this band has formed the matter of considerable annoyance and correspondence during the past year.

I am confident that with the prompt authority with which you have seconded my action in this business, and with the means for which estimate has been made, I can succeed in settling this vexed question during the coming winter. The Creeks at home appear much vexed at the stubborn manner in which these people have acted, and contend that Spo-ko-ko-gee-yoholo, leading a band of but 300 or 400, and they the most ignorant and superstitious of the Creeks, and who readily accept his marvellous prophecies, is not authorized to speak for the thousands of the loyal Indians, who, led by the lamented Opoth-le-yoholo, found a refuge in the friendly north, and that by his present action he (Spo-ko-ko-gee-yoholo) should forfeit all the privileges arising from his former loyalty to the United States government.

The mission schools on the Arkansas and North Fork river are now being repaired preparatory to the resumption of their work.

It is to be regretted that the sum set aside by treaty for their repair was not more ample, as it will fall far short of their actual and necessary wants. The Creeks, however, take great interest in these institutions and will probably provide for their proper restoration.

I regret my inability at this time to forward the reports of the two superintendents of public instruction in the nation. These reports are unaccountably delayed. I understand, however, that there are 14 neighborhood schools in successful operation, instructing probably 500 scholars.

The past year has been a time of severe and necessary labor—a struggle for existence—and every energy of the people was directed to the cultivation of crops and the building of houses. It is not wonderful, then, that schools have been in a measure forgotten in the nearer necessities of life. It is to be hoped that in the next annual report a more favorable statement may be presented.

No better argument for the policy of confining Indians to their reservations, of paying promptly all annuities and public moneys, and of restricting their intercourse with white people, could be cited than that presented by the history and present condition of these people and that of the neighboring tribes of this Territory. They have surrendered the spoils of the chase for the fruits of agriculture, and are steadily improving themselves in the arts of peace.

I deem it most important that so long as possible white people be prohibited from gaining a foothold in this Territory.

Promiscuous and free intercourse is most prejudicial to the interests of peace and quiet, both as regards the Indians and the whites themselves.

I consider that the violations of the intercourse law cannot be too highly reprehended.

Very respectfully submitted:

J. W. DUNN,
U. S. Indian Agent for Creeks.

Hon. JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 112.

WICHITA AGENCY, KANSAS,
September 1, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report:

The past year the Indians under my charge have had no reason to complain on the part of the government, having received a sufficient amount of goods to keep them comfortable, and ample subsistence to prevent suffering.

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It was the intention of the department to remove them in November last to their new home in the leased district, but was found to be impracticable on account of the season being too far advanced, and the great distance to travel.

In January last I was directed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to Washington, in company with a delegation of refugee Shawnee Indians, to establish their claim to the lands on the Shawnee reservation, in Kansas, known as the absentee lands, and to make a new treaty with the government. It is to be hoped the treaty made last winter will be ratified by the Senate, as it will be the means of uniting the different bands of Shawnees into one tribe, and relieve the government of the expense of clothing and subsisting the absentee Shawnees.

In April last I received instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior to remove the Indians in Kansas under my charge to their former home in the leased district, and funds were placed in my hands for their removal and subsistence *en route*. Supplies were purchased and arrangements made for transportation, but the unprecedented rainy season caused the Arkansas and all the streams south to remain bank-full until the latter part of June, when the first crossing was effected by means of a boat hauled here a distance of nearly 100 miles. In attempting this crossing one of the Indians was drowned. I then concluded not to make any further attempt until such times as the streams could be crossed with safety. Every effort was made on my part to comply with instructions, but poor progress was made in battling with the elements.

On the 26th June I received instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to report to Superintendent James Wortham the cause of delay in removal, and from whom I would receive further instructions, and under whose directions the removal of the Indians was placed.

The latter part of July preparations were again made for their removal, under the direction of Superintendent Wortham. A few days before the time of departure the cholera broke out with fearful violence among the Wichitas—eighteen deaths in five days. The Wacoos, Keechies, and Towacaries, although living in close proximity, were not affected for some days after this terrible disease made its appearance. The Absentee Shawnees, Caddoes and Delawares, living on Dry creek, some ten miles distant, were in good health. A physician was sent for and directed to render all the aid he could to the afflicted. He reported the disease to be *cholera morbus*, caused by their eating green plums and melons, recommending their breaking up camps and moving immediately as the most effective means to restore them to health. The day following several of the Towacaries were sick, and it became apparent that a panic had spread among the bands afflicted—refusing to be moved at this time, giving as their reason, at this late hour, that the Great Spirit had given them strength to plant some corn in the spring, and if they neglected to gather it, would not give them strength to plant in the future. My impression was that undue influence had been used by some unprincipled persons, but am satisfied, upon inquiry with a number of the Indians, that they wished to remain a short time, to mourn over the graves of their departed friends. They now express a willingness to move at any time the superintendent may direct.

The Absentee Shawnees, Caddoes, and Delawares had broke camp and made every preparation for removal. Supplies and transportation being ready, it was thought advisable to move those bands that were not as yet afflicted with the disease.

On the 3d of August they left the south bank of the Arkansas, in apparent good health, for their new home. I learn from Captain C. F. Garrett, issuing commissary, who accompanied them, that the cholera broke out among the Shawnees at Buffalo Springs, and that over fifty deaths occurred before they reached the False Washita, also that forty-seven Caddoes had fallen victims to this terrible scourge.

The past year there has been some change for the better, both physically and morally; but there is still great room for improvement. To effectually break up their pernicious habits of horse-stealing will require strict watchfulness and care, and can only be wholly prevented by a rigid pass system after their removal on the reservation assigned them.

For several years past they have been placed by circumstances in a community where their presence was obnoxious to most of the citizens, on account of their demoralization. This was caused by intercourse with the lowest class of the white population, as they eagerly adopt all the vices of civilization. This class of persons can be kept off the reservation allotted them, and I am satisfied of the result being beneficial to the Indians. The only method to raise the Indian from degradation and vice is to remove them as far as possible from vicious influences and instruct them in the social habits and comforts of civilization.

Some of them have become despondent and careless, owing to their unsettled condition for the past few years, and can see no bright future for themselves or children. Formerly the owners of vast tracts of land, they are now the helpless wards of the government, which recognizes no rights to the lands they formerly possessed. This dependency they feel keenly. The reason of discouragement is the fear of government again removing them at some distant day, after they have been to the trouble of building homes and opening up their fields.

The best policy I can conceive would be to give them a small reservation in the leased district, in the immediate vicinity of their old home, as they appear to have a great attachment for it; furnish them with suitable agricultural implements and seeds; give each family a small number of cows and young cattle, and compel them to raise sufficient to subsist themselves. They did so formerly and ought to be compelled to do so now. I would recommend the establishing of schools for the education of the children as the means of assisting materially in their advancement in civilization and self-dependence.

The agency will be located on or near the old site, unless otherwise ordered; there being a large amount of land already broke and good springs of water in the vicinity.

It is to be hoped we will reach our new home at an early day, to prepare proper shelter before the coming winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SHANKLIN,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Colonel JAMES WORTHAM,

Supt Indian Affairs Southern Superintendency,

Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 113.

BALDWIN CITY, KANSAS, September 5, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the Indian Office, and your instructions, I would respectfully submit the following annual report:

I have under my charge four tribes of Indians, as follows, viz: the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, and Osages.

The Senecas have a reservation of sixty-seven thousand acres, between the southwest corner of Missouri and Grand river.

They made a treaty with the government last winter, in which they ceded to the Wyandotts twenty thousand acres off the north side of their reservation.

If their treaty can be ratified by the United States Senate next winter, it will greatly assist these people in recovering from the effects of the war.

Last year their crops were principally destroyed by the floods; their corn being planted in the bottoms or low lands. This year they are farming with more success, although the fore part of the season was very wet.

The Senecas and Shawnees had a reservation of sixty thousand acres, north of the Seneca land. The Senecas who have been allied with the Shawnees have sold their half of the reservation to the Miamies and Peorias of Kansas, and have united themselves with the Senecas and moved on their reservation. This agreement still needs the action of the Senate. If their treaty is approved by the Senate, it will greatly assist them in recovering from the dire effects of the war. They (the Senecas and Shawnees) are doing all they can in farming this year, and have accomplished much, considering their lack of farming implements.

With a very little assistance from the government now, these people will become a self-sustaining and happy people. They have reached a degree of civilization and industry which is not common among this class of people.

The Quapaws are located on a reservation of ninety-six thousand acres, north of the Senecas and Shawnees, and between the Missouri line and the Neosho river. When the southern line of Kansas came to be established, it was found to extend one half mile south through the Quapaw lands. In their treaty last winter with the government they ceded to the United States this strip of land. As soon as this treaty was made the whites covered that strip with "claims," and it has been impossible for Major Mitchell to keep people from squatting on their lands.

These Indians have suffered severely the last year for food and clothing. Their crops were quite all destroyed last year by the floods, and they have no annuities from the government.

Although the fore part of this season has been very wet, and the latter part dry, I think they will raise corn enough to keep them from starving until they can get the expectant aid by the ratification of their late treaty. I bought three hundred dollars' worth of ploughs and harness last spring for these people, out of money in my hands appropriated to pay a farmer; also, three hundred dollars' worth of corn meal from the same appropriation. As they have no farmer, they made arrangements in their treaty to have this money applied as above. Thinking the treaty would be ratified, and to keep them from starving, I gave the order. If their treaty does fail in the Senate, *they must have some assistance from the government.*

The Quapaws seem to be more interested in education than the Senecas and Shawnees. They keep from 14 to 18 pupils at school at the Catholic mission, and are very anxious to have a school established on their own reservation. These small tribes are surrounded by many bad men. They have lost a great many of their best horses in the last two years.

Agency buildings for the Neosho agency were formerly located on the east end of the Quapaw reservation. These buildings were burned down about the close of the war.

Prior to the last Osage treaty the southeast corner of the Osage lands was within about three miles of the northwest corner of the Quapaw reservation. Since the last Osage treaty these reservations are over 30 miles apart, and the principal Osage camps and the Quapaw settlements are near 100 miles from each other. An agent cannot have the influence that it is intended he should have, unless he lives among the Indians for whom he is agent.

The Osage Indians depend on the chase for a living. They have made but little advancement in civilization. They still dress in the "blanket," and use the bow and arrow for killing the buffalo, without whose flesh and tallow they cannot subsist. Their wealth consists in horses, "wampum," and trinkets.

They go on the hunt twice a year, the light of the moon in September or October, and about the 10th of June.

They now have to go much further to secure a full supply of meat, robes, and furs than they did a few years ago. They take all their families, horses, &c., on the fall or winter hunt. They return to their camps in February, and trade their robes for flour, coffee, sugar, and such articles as they need for dress and ornaments. Their women plant small patches of corn, and hoe it over before time to go on the summer hunt, then it is left, and when they return, which is about the middle of August, this corn is fit for use, most of it being used while soft. Some of the more industrious have some to "cache," or put away in the ground for winter use. On their return from the summer hunt they have but little to trade, except ponies. They are often so hard run for something to eat that they trade their last pony. Then they cannot go on their next hunt without a horse; and if they cannot buy one on credit, they are forced to steal. Many of their horses are stolen by white men and neighboring tribes. One man, a short time ago, had 24 head taken from near his camp. They are too timid to follow their horses far into the white settlements, when they find that they are being run off by white men. They hold the whites accountable for all the horses they lose. These Indians are accused of stealing many more horses than they get.

The Osage treaty, of September 29, 1865, had been signed by the Indians two years before, and thought by many to be ratified. This, with certain letters and a message from the governor of Kansas, started immigration to pouring in by thousands among these Indians. They were compelled to leave those lands long before the time allotted them by the treaty. Since the war, horse stealing has been carried on to an alarming extent. There is not a horse lost by these new settlers but what the "Osages have got it." The people of Neosho, Labette, Wilson, Greenwood, Woodson, and Allen counties claim that they have lost about 80 head of horses this spring and summer. A large proportion of these "horses" were Osage ponies, bought of irresponsible traders, renegade Indians, and thieving white men for a mere trifle. Many of these "horses" stray away from their pretended owners and go back to the Indians. Most that are stolen are taken by white men who go to the Indian camps, so the theft may be charged to the Indians.

THE OSAGE DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

It has not been two years yet since these Indians relinquished near 2,000,000 acres of their lands to the white settler. Still they are not satisfied. Immigration rolls on, like the tornado which meets nothing to check it. They have overrun all the trust lands, and are now settling on the diminished reservation. I visited 40 or 50 of these intruders about two weeks ago. I notified them to leave. They were not the least surprised, and all agreed that they would go when I got sufficient force to drive them off. They all seem to be well-disposed men. They say that laws always have been made to protect the squatter, and they think they will not be left out in the cold when the governor of the State is "determined to protect them at all hazards." There are about 60 or 70 families on these lands. Two or three traders have made up lands and had them approved by the district judge, and came to me to grant them licenses. This I could not do, as I was not sufficiently acquainted with the parties.

These and other unauthorized traders are making trouble by trying to get the Indians opposed to taking goods for their annuities. I am satisfied that a few soldiers, properly used, would have a very healthy effect in quieting both whites and Indians. Four companies of "militia" have been organized on the border by the State authority, who are threatening the Indians with "extermination."

I am building a small house at my own expense in the northeast corner of the Osage diminished reservation, where I intend to remove my headquarters this fall. I think, if the proper means were used, these Indians could be induced to cede their lands in Kansas to the government and take a reservation in the Indian territory more remote from white settlements. This should be accomplished, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,

United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Hon. J. WORTHAM,

Superintendent Southern Superintendency, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 114.

CATHOLIC MISSION, NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS,

September 6, 1867.

SIR: We have only 40 Osage and 12 Quapaw boys in our Osage manual labor school. The Sisters of Charity educate 33 Osage and two Quapaw girls, a small number indeed compared to preceding years. You having lately visited us, I need not describe in detail what they are taught. I simply say that the natural talents of the Indian children are not surpassed by an equal number of white children. Their proficiency, particularly in reading and writing, can be testified by a large number of competent and admiring visitors of our schools. It is much to be regretted that upwards of 300 children are running wild in the Osage villages, and grow up in ignorance, never to be useful to themselves nor to society. The Osage educational fund being small, a large number cannot be taken into our schools.

Before 1861, some 25 Osage families had commenced to farm successfully. These began to value the benefit of education, and children entered our schools in number beyond our means. The fourth of the nation, after seeing the fast increase of domestic animals on these Indian farms, seemed convinced that industry, accompanied by light labor, brings more comforts into families than the accustomed long and painful journeys after buffalo meat.

The first enterprise of these Indians unfortunately failed. During the two following years they lost all their improvements, their hogs and cattle, and were obliged to resume the semi-annual hunts for the support of their families. I suppose you yourself, and all others who have observed the Indian's mode of living, will agree with me that no Indian tribe can be brought to civilization while they live by hunting, receiving an annuity merely sufficient to indulge indolence. Since the treaty of September, 1865, they have all moved to their new reservation, from 40 to 60 miles distant from our school establishments. Being divided into five or six Indian towns, and deprived of regular advisers, they are becoming wild, and are fast returning to their savage customs. A party spirit being raised, their young men meet in councils to overrule the little remaining authority of their chiefs. These destructive tendencies are regretted by a few families, who desire to separate themselves from the Indian towns with a view to make farms and raise stock. The uncertainty of retaining permanent homes on the new reservation discourages the greater part of the Osages, while it has a tendency to lead the young warriors into mistaken notions. The Osages, as a nation, are, like children, easily controlled. Only let the government extend to them a fatherly hand, and encourage industry and farming. Nothing is more feasible than to employ their own annuities (hitherto only productive of great evil,) for a lasting benefit to these Indians, namely, industrious families should be remunerated proportionably to their improvements. This done, other

families would be stimulated to imitation. A similar plan once commenced, the Indian department would soon be enabled to use a very large revenue, namely, the proceeds of the Osage trust lands, to the real advantage of these Indians. I am convinced by long experience that while the Osages live in idleness, and raise their children in their wild towns, which are nests of savage dances and corruption, these children must, by necessity, follow and take delight in the bad examples of the nation. It may be said that the education of children ought to effect civilization, but I say that the examples of the majority will always prevail among young people. There are not a few aged Osages of sober habits, who disapprove the wild Indian customs and ask often for advice, wishing to train their children to farming. All that seems needed is a helping hand from government, not that farms should be made for them and houses built on the like similar superficial plans as experience teaches only serve the interests of speculators, but I do mean that the Osage Indians should make their own improvements, their fields and houses, &c., and be paid for these improvements; moreover, that premiums be promised and timely given proportionably to their exertions and success. Indians unaccustomed to discipline will object to stringent laws, yet the sober and better-minded Osages feel the void of suitable laws. The chiefs and some of the leading men regret that the Indian fields and produce are unprotected against thieving neighbors, and would willingly accept laws of their own liking. They often advise in their councils the adoption of laws. To effect such salutary reforms government officers should strengthen the authority of your Osage chiefs, and assist them in selecting suitable laws. Where there is no law there is no transgression. No wonder, then, that the Indians retaliate for the loss of their horses, this very thing being a trait of their industry and wit. The Osages at home are and have always been peaceable and friendly, but on the plains they seek for titles of bravery. Therefore, reform their customs by suitable laws and you put the Osages on the way of civilization.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SCHOENMAKER.

Major G. C. SNOW.

No. 115.

WE-WO-KA SEMINOLE AGENCY,

August 28, 1867.

SIR: The condition of the Seminole Indians under my charge has been very much improved since the date of my last annual report. At that time a large majority of them were refugees in camp on the west bank of the Arkansas river, nearly 150 miles from the country that had been provided for them by treaty concluded the 21st day of March, 1866. On my return from Washington to the temporary agency at Fort Gibson on the 1st day of October, 1866, I found them all in camp, eager to go to their new country, but without any means whatever to enable them to reach their future home. They were removed to their new reservation during the month of October, and were furnished with rations of corn and beef, in accordance with the provisions of their late treaty, until their crops could be raised and matured, as they were in a country where no crops have been grown, and the preceding year had been spent in refugee camp, without the means of raising anything for subsistence. They at once commenced the erection of cabins and providing themselves with suitable places for winter. The land on which they were located was new, uncultivated, and for the greater part covered with timber. On this land and without any farming implements, except such as had been transported with them from Kansas and Fort Gibson, and

without any seeds furnished them except corn, they were told that they must raise sufficient for their own subsistence after the 1st day of July, 1867, as the government had determined to furnish no more supplies after that time. Using every exertion possible with the means at my command I procured them sufficient axes, wedges, and other tools, so that each band could fence a field in common. During the winter they made more than 100,000 rails; some bands of 100 persons fencing 500 acres, by carrying the rails on their backs. The accompanying statistical report will show that notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances that surrounded them, they raised more than 110,000 bushels of corn, and a correspondingly large amount of vegetables and garden produce. By a system of government enforced by the chief and headman, every man and woman was compelled to work; and any neglect on the day appointed was visited with a fine of five dollars per day, and the amount was immediately collected, even though it took the last blanket the person slept on, or the last penny in the family. There has been a large surplus of corn raised this year. They have been careful of the moneys paid them, and have invested all in their power in hogs and stock, and the coming year will show a prosperous, contented people. Understanding the intention of the department in requiring an annual report to be, to make such suggestions as may present themselves to improve the condition of the Indians, I shall briefly give my opinion, deduced from several years connection with Indian service and knowledge of Indian character. For some time past I have been thoroughly convinced that the payment of annuities in money does no good whatever to a majority of the Indians, and in many instances is a positive injury to them. It encourages idleness and is a temptation to dishonesty. In almost every case the amount of their annuity is anticipated in debt to the trade; and the greater number of places the worthless ones can obtain credit upon the strength of the payments, the less amount of work he is willing to do. The small amount usually paid to the tribe per capita will not provide them with sufficient funds to procure them necessary clothing and blankets, and, like all indolent persons, they have no stimulant for exertion, while they have or can anticipate a few dollars of annuity money. To the Indians at all advanced in civilization, pastoral pursuits and farming afford the best field for encouragement and advancement. In a country so well adapted to stock-raising as the Indian territory, there is no pursuit so well suited to the Indians as the raising of stock, accustomed from infancy to spend the most of his time astride the back of a pony. They naturally take care of their stocks, and in the Indian country, where no necessity exists to provide feed for stocks in the winter, many Indians have become among the largest stock-growers in the United States. What they were before the war they may become again if all their funds, except such amounts as might be required to carry on their local government, was invested in stock, farming implements, &c., and the whole system of annuity payments were done away with.

The same policy applied to other Indians than those living in this superintendency I believe would be found to improve the condition of the Indians.

On the score of economy, if upon no other, I would provide them with the means of subsistence, and in every way encourage him in habits of industry and civilization. On the score of humanity, Christianity and the honor of the enlightened nation, a determined, patient effort should be made to save not only spiritually, but physically, the few remaining remnants of a nation that once owned all these broad prairies and fertile valleys. They are susceptible of a degree of civilization, and it is the duty of this government and honor demands that it use every exertion to accomplish this result. Considerable impatience has been manifested by the Indians at the delay in making the survey required under late treaties, but now that the work is soon to be begun, schools will be commenced, the mills erected, the agency buildings completed, and other progressive enterprises inaugurated that cannot but be beneficial to the welfare of the Seminoles.

people. There is a large party in favor of progress, of internal improvements, of advancement and cultivation, and is steadily increasing each year. The years of the late war have brought them all more or less in contact with the whites and face to face with the march of improvements, and they see that labor is rewarded by increased ease and comfort, and the surroundings of pleasant homes.

During the past year the Presbyterian board of home missions has sent a missionary among these people (Rev. Mr. Ramsey) who has labored with zeal and fidelity, and his labors have been crowned with gratifying success. The religious element is large among the Seminoles, and many of them are consistent, devout members of some church denomination. Sunday schools are established in every neighborhood, and the old and the young are instructed in the elements of religious and secular education.

About the 1st of August the cholera broke out at this agency and raged for some two weeks with considerable violence. Some 40 or 50 persons died, but the disease has almost entirely disappeared from the Indian territory.

The Indians of this agency and of the Territory have remained peaceful and faithful to their treaty obligations. Situated as these people are on the western portion of the country and next the wild Indians of the plains, they have had frequent cause of complaint at the depredations committed by irresponsible parties of Indians attached to the tribe at the west of us; but they have listened to the counsels I have given them, and with commendable patience and forbearance have avoided any conflicts whereby disturbances with surrounding tribes might be engendered, and have maintained peaceful relations with the whites and neighboring Indians.

Hoping that your efforts for improvement and elevation of the Indians of this Territory will meet with success, I have the honor to submit this as my third annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent for Seminoles.

HON. JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 116.

NORTH FORK, C. N., October 1, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I can but submit a very brief report of the school, &c., lately placed under my care. The necessary repairs of the buildings, &c., have not yet been commenced other than the procuring of a portion of the materials, &c., necessary thereto. As for the reason of this delay you are fully aware, the means, in sufficient amount to push forward the work, not having yet come into my hands. This institution is located on the North Fork of the Canadian river, and within three miles of its junction with the same, a fine location surrounded with the best of lands. This institution is generally known as the Asbury Manual Labor School. The buildings and other improvements were commenced here nearly 20 years ago under a contract with the United States government and the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, made and entered into by Commissioner Medill and Rev. J. C. Perryman. The most of the time since its establishment it was kept in active operation until stopped by the war. Of its former students many are now taking the lead among their people, industrious, trustworthy, and capable of filling important places in the councils of the nation.

The outbuildings, such as stables, cribs, &c., were all burned during the war, and the property belonging to the institution, which a short time before was

estimated at over \$7,000, including both inside and outside, was either all destroyed or carried away. The soldiers on both sides did a great deal of this, but the Indians themselves (including Cherokees) carried away and destroyed more than the soldiers, so we are left nothing to begin with. The main buildings, which now, owing to the great abuse they have received and the time they have been standing, need thorough repairing. This will cost, including the repairs of the farm, not less than some \$6,000, \$1,000 of which we have received, as provided for by the treaty—an amount quite insufficient to commence with.

The original expenditures in the erection of the buildings and other necessary improvements amounted to some \$12,000, and that at a time and under circumstances when such an amount of work could be done at a much less cost than now. The one-half of the above amount was paid by the Methodist mission board. The cost per annum of carrying on the school was about \$6,000, \$2,000 of which was met by the mission board.

The location has heretofore proved a very healthy one, and so too is that of the country around. This district of the Creek nation embraces a very large proportion of the most fertile lands, which, when and in whatever manner cultivated, will repay the tiller's toil. The very finest beef and pork were heretofore to be found in this part of the Indian country. Many of the Indians have been, and a few are still, large stock-raisers, others of them good farmers, perhaps dependent more in years past upon their success in these things than they have of late. The Creeks are mostly inclined to be industrious, but have hitherto labored under many disadvantages for want of machinery and men of enterprise among themselves to work these things. The condition of the Indians who occupied this district previous to the war has, since their return to their old homes again, been very hard; they found little or no stock of any kind in the country, the most of their houses burned, their fields, whether large or small, all laid waste, the entire country bordering on a state of desolation. Many of their friends, whether they went north or south, for one or the other way they were forced to go, never returned again, being either carried off by diseases or the war; some of whom on the eve of leaving buried their effects, not soon to be resurrected. Notwithstanding all this, when they returned at the close of the war, they went to work in right good earnest, so that by last fall they had several thousand bushels of corn to exchange with the merchants for such other things they most needed, while many elsewhere, not in worse condition at the end of the conflict, remained almost entirely destitute. It may not be out of place to add that both Baptist and Methodist have each a goodly number of native church members in this nation. There are also a respectable number of district schools carried on under the direction of the council, several of them taught by native teachers.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOS. B. RUBLE,
Sup't A. M. L. School.

Col. JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency.

No. 117.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS,
October 19, 1867.

SIR: On receipt of your letter of instructions having date July 19, 1867, I immediately started for the agency of the Wichitas and affiliated bands for the purpose of obeying your orders in the removal of the Indians pertaining to the said agency, from Butler county, Kansas, to their former homes, on that part of

the Indian territory known as the leased district. I had supposed, and by my orders I judge you had the same impression, that all of these people were anxious and ready to remove at once, but I found on my arrival at the agency that the tribes known as the Wichitas, Wacoos, Towacaries, and Kitchas were unwilling to go until such times as they could gather their corn, of which they had a considerable quantity. I used every means in my power to convince them that it was for their interest as well as the wishes of the government that they should remove at once, but they persisted in their determination of not abandoning their crops. The cholera breaking out among them, and the Shawnees, Delawares, Caddoes, and Ionies being willing to go, (they having no crops planted in consequence of their expectations of being removed,) I thought it my duty and in accordance with my instructions to remove them at once from a place where there seemed every prospect of their numbers being decimated by disease.

I accordingly made my arrangements and started from the Arkansas with 313 Shawnees, 92 Caddoes, 58 Delawares, and eight Ionies, making an aggregate of 471 people, a large proportion of whom were women and children, comprising the most destitute in the agency. The prevalence of the cholera among these people necessitated a larger outlay than would otherwise have been required, as I was obliged to use wagons exclusively for the use of the sick. The cost of this removal was, inclusive of medical attendance and extra rations of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, \$1,832 13, or less than \$4 per capita, and if it had not been for the sickness among them, the expenses would have been considerably less. I regret to inform you that although these people had every attendance consistent with the circumstances, 34 of them died en route and on their arrival at the Wachita.

A part of the Indians wishing to remain on the Canadian on account of sickness, I accordingly left them, removing the balance to Cottonwood grove, near Fort Cobb.

These people are industrious, and with a little assistance of stock and farming implements could be made self-sustaining.

They say that the Buffalo are disappearing very fast, and they are anxious to be in position to help themselves. I would respectfully suggest that immediate measures be taken so that these people will no longer burden the government, and this can be accomplished at a comparatively small expense by furnishing them the means to make crops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CHOLLAR,

Special Agent for removing Wichitas, &c.

Colonel JAMES WORTHAM,

Sup't Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 118.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,

Green Bay, Wisconsin, September 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as agent for the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay.

The Stockbridge and Munsee tribe reside upon the two townships of land for disposal of which they treated in February last. They have, during the ten years they have been located on this tract, gained but a meagre subsistence.



The land is principally valuable for the pine timber which grows upon it; the soil is thin, and much of the country entirely valueless for cultivation, and a majority of the tribe have abandoned their homes upon it and sought employment or leased farms in other parts of the State. The number enrolled at the date of the treaty of 1856 was 407, of whom only 149 are now resident upon the reservation. The latter number embrace all who prefer to retain their tribal character, the balance desiring to become citizens. In their present position the Indian party require the constant care of the government, their farming operations affording poor returns, and they are constantly asking for supplies of provisions to feed their families.

The Stockbridges were formerly an intelligent and industrious tribe; they lived in comfortable dwellings, labored diligently upon their farms, and annually produced enough for their own consumption and a surplus for market. Since they settled upon their present location their condition seems much changed; their families are destitute of the comforts they formerly enjoyed; their morals are far from improving, and if compelled to remain the remnant of the tribe will relapse into barbarism, or adopt habits of idleness and dissipation which will degrade them still lower in the scale of human beings. It is, therefore, of vital importance to the welfare of these people that provision be made for their removal to some point where they would have no alternative but to subsist themselves. There are good farmers and skilful mechanics among them, and most of their females are intelligent and frugal housekeepers; nearly all of them speak, read, and write the English language, and they should not, by neglect, be allowed to lose the culture which is the result of many years of patient teaching.

ONEIDAS.

This tribe, located upon a tract of good farming land, are advancing more rapidly in intelligence and the arts of civilized life than any others of this agency. Their statistics of farming during the past year show a small increase in the number of acres cultivated, as also in the value of the crop raised. They have a manliness and energy of character superior to any other Indians of this vicinity, and giving promise of proficiency in any pursuit they may select. Those of them who have farms and depend on agricultural labor for support are industrious, enterprising, and intelligent farmers, and the appearance of their improvements bears favorable comparison with those of a white community. Those who prefer a vagrant life are equally successful in acquiring the worst habits of civilized life. Take the tribe entire, place them upon a limited quantity of land, give them the laws and police regulations of civilized communities, and there is little doubt that they would sustain themselves much better than they now do, and prove an orderly, intelligent, and thriving people. They are now in a state of advancement almost equal to the same number of whites, and are far better qualified to enjoy political rights than the freedmen, or even the poorer of the white race who mingle with them.

Since my last annual report I have endeavored to learn the true condition of this tribe by visiting and consulting their most intelligent men, and to ascertain their views and wishes for the future. They are now, and have been for several years, steadily advancing in the customs and arts of civilized life. Their young people are fast becoming familiar with the use of our language, and many, advanced in life, speak, read, and write the English. They have so far lost their Indian manners and customs as to prefer that laws should be extended over them for the protection of life and property, and the punishment of crimes committed among them, rather than to depend upon their Indian customs and tribunals for the administration of justice. A large portion of them also express a wish to hold their lands in severalty, so that each may be able to guard his own against waste or depredation, which some of the vagrant members are dis-

posed to commit. In their present condition, however, owning over sixty thousand (60,000) acres, of which less than four thousand (4,000) are in cultivation, and probably not over eight thousand (8,000) needed for every purpose, it would be unwise, in my judgment, to allot the whole quantity among them. At their past rate of increase, and of clearing and putting land under cultivation, it would take centuries to reduce the whole reservation to the condition of improved farms. They have occupied their present home for 40 years, and have only the present limited quantity of land in use; if their reservation should be cut down to one-fifth its area there would still be abundant room for the coming generations of this tribe, until they shall have entirely disappeared or become incorporated with the white race which now surrounds them. They have no disposition to remove to the Indian territory, west of the Mississippi, and the best plan for their present and future welfare would be to curtail their reserve by extinguishing their claim to the large portion of it, allot the remainder among them, and let each feel his dependence upon his individual exertions and resources to supply the comforts of life. The proceeds of such as they may dispose of could be profitably invested as a fund for the support of schools, of which they need an increased number. They report between the ages of 8 and 18 three hundred and sixteen (316) souls, and should have at least three common schools for the accommodation of those who need instruction.

MENOMONEES.

The condition of this tribe is quite as favorable as the limited means for their improvement will admit. The sterile character of the lands upon which they are located, and the shortness of the season for maturing their crops, will not allow the trial of a fair experiment in gaining subsistence adequate to their necessities from farming. A large portion of the tribe, therefore, place more dependence upon their hunts than upon the cultivation of the soil to provide for their families. Of the whole number very few can be called farmers, and such as are disposed to abandon the chase and to clear and till their lands, find little encouragement to do so. They are, in fact, compelled to depend on the issues of provisions made from time to time, and without them would frequently be reduced to a starving condition. During the present season their crops have proved better than the average, and their success may in a measure be attributed to a better system of culture introduced by the farmer, but mainly to the very favorable weather during the summer months. It will, however, be impossible to make good farms in the character of soil on which they are located, without a degree of industry and perseverance of which they seem incapable. The main hope for their improvement would be in the introduction of a system among them, of giving employment and wages to such as are disposed to work, and have them all under the guidance and instruction of intelligent white men. Many of them are willing to labor either in mechanical or agricultural pursuits, but are destitute of experience and skill, and fail in self reliance to accomplish what they undertake. They need an overseer and director to lay out their work and show them how to manage most advantageously in its execution.

During the present season, the miller (who is also an experienced mill-wright) has superintended a gang of Menomonees who have entirely renovated the old saw-mill on the reservation and will soon have it in fine running order. The farmer has in like manner enlarged the central farm by clearing and putting under fence and plough some 20 acres more of land, thus giving employment to those inclined to labor and learn, and at the same time making their labor valuable to the tribe.

The schools have been continued during the past year and been attended with usual success. They are all in the centre of the reservation, and those who live

at a distance derive no benefit from them. If two additional schools were provided, to be located at convenient points so that all could have access to them during all seasons of the year, it would in my judgment add greatly to the improvement of the children of the tribe and afford opportunity for all to secure the advantages of early instruction. A high school should also be established for scholars more advanced, instead of mingling the children of all ages in one department. Though the Menomonees have had schools established among them for more than 20 years past, very few can boast even a limited acquaintance with the English language, and still fewer can read or write it. In early youth they spend perhaps a portion of the year in attending school, the effect of which is soon obliterated on their return to and mingling with their savage and uneducated associates. If a higher department of instruction were established, where they would be lodged, fed, clothed and kept constantly engaged in their studies, there would grow up among them young men and women who would be capable of instructing others of their tribe, and would afford examples of the advantages of knowledge and refinement which would stimulate others to acquire them. By thoroughly educating a small number, the foundation would be laid upon which the permanent advancement of the whole tribe would eventually be secured.

For more specific details of the farming operations of the several tribes, I respectfully refer to the table of statistics herewith enclosed, and to the reports of the several employes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 119.

ONEIDA INDIAN RESERVATION,
June 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit the following report of the M. E. Mission School for the past year:

The school commenced on the 17th day of July, 1866, and continued in session with the usual vacations up to the 31st day of May, 1867, when it closed for five weeks' vacation. The whole number of days taught is 180; whole number of scholars attending the school is 52, of which 29 were males and 23 females; average daily attendance is 18½. The children who attended regularly made commendable progress. The studies pursued are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. During the last quarter we have spent a portion of our time each day in learning the children to sing as a preparatory for the exercises of our annual exhibition at the close of the year.

While I have a great respect for the missions and schools among us, and believe they have done and are doing a great deal of good for the Indians, yet I must say that as a tribe we are manifestly deteriorating both in property and in morals. Our old chiefs, our old men, and the old white settlers around the reservation all agree to this lamentable fact. One plain reason for this, our downward tendency, is the manner in which we hold our land. This old Indian and savage system of holding land in common, is now a great detriment to the interests of our people and to their advancement in civilization. By this system no individual Indian can call any piece of land his own, and when he has cleared and cultivated a portion of the land, there is no law to protect its crop from being injured by some of his mischievous neighbors, and consequently a great dis-

couragement to labor and improvement on the farm. By this system every individual claims every sandstone, plant, and tree on the whole reservation, and any one can just as well stop working on his farm altogether, let his fences go down and let briars grow in his fields instead of corn and wheat, and leave the fallen gates around his house, and the doors of his barn unfixed, for he can live by cutting down his neighbor's choicest trees and hauling them to town to sell. He would much rather be employed in this way than in cultivating the soil, because he would then have some excuse for going to town every day, where he can get his whiskey.

On account of this system, drunkenness, idleness, paupers, and thieves are in a fearful rate of increase among us. With no allotments of land, no laws for the protection of property and the punishment for crimes, our advancement in civilization is absolutely impossible.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY CORNELIUS.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

No. 120.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, August 28, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration my third annual report of the number and present condition of the Indians within this agency.

According to the latest census reports made by the department, the Indian population of the United States numbers at the present time about 300,000 souls—8,000 of which are now under my charge.

Once, and it may be for a long period of time, the Indians, it is thought by many, were the sole and only occupants of its widely extended territory. The white man of right, it is claimed, came among them to find and make himself a home, and to do that which the Indians left to themselves would not do, namely, subdue its forests, cultivate its soil, and develop its resources for his own and the benefit of mankind.

For this purpose, treaty after treaty has been made with them, to extinguish what was conceded to them, their rights of occupancy, until the possession of nearly all of its territory has passed from the inferior to the superior race.

This appears to be the way in which human ability in its efforts for improvement has ever manifested itself, and I do not hesitate to say that it is entirely right and is as it should be. For it cannot be that Almighty God ever intended that this great country, with its diversified soil and climate and other sources of subsistence and comfort, should be and always remain the mere hunting ground for savages.

Nor is it presumption in us to say, that the present indications of his providence, in the rapid progress of civil, social, and religious liberty, not only in our own country, but also in other parts of the world, all go to confirm this view of the subject.

And it is also clearly right, in my opinion, that in the efforts now being put forth in the western part of it to reach and possess its immense mineral wealth, and to otherwise develop its vast resources, its savagery and barbarism should promptly be made to give way to the superior force and skill and civilization of the white man.

What then becomes the duty of the government towards this portion of its population? Most assuredly not, as many have demanded, and I regret to say some high in authority have recommended, to exterminate it or a part of it. To do so would be to make a very bad use of our civilization, as well as to render us justly liable to the charge of being civilized savages.

May it not be well for such and perhaps for us all to remember, that the Indian has the same Father in heaven which we ourselves have; that justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne; and that He visits, and sometimes promptly and terribly too, for wrongs done to earth's oppressed and needy ones? "If thou seest the oppression of the poor and violent perverting of justice and judgment in a province, marvel not at the matter, for He that is higher than the highest regardeth, and these be higher than they." Without pausing to inquire into the causes which led to the recent outbreak among the western Indians, it is undoubtedly the duty of the government, by any and all of the means it can command, promptly to put it down, and to give to the Pacific Railroad Company in its laudable efforts to construct its road, and to all settlers and sojourners in that part of the country, the most ample protection. And in doing so it may be good and humane policy to chastise the guilty ones with considerable severity, and perhaps take the lives of some of its leaders in punishment for their awful crimes, and in order to deter others from following their example; but to punish in like manner the innocent women and children, never. The idea is cruel and abhorrent, and should not be entertained for a moment.

The United States having dispossessed the Indians of their former homes and hunting grounds, they are, it seems to me, under the most solemn obligations to provide them with new homes within its ample bounds, and to give to them all necessary protection therein. And not to do so will be to incur guilt and bring dishonor upon the country, if it does not provoke and call down the judgment of Heaven upon us.

In regard to the policy to be pursued towards them I have respectfully to say that eighteen years of observation and experience among the Michigan Indians leave no doubt upon my mind that the reservation system, for the present at least, is the best method yet devised to rescue them from their wild and savage state, and for their advancement in civilization.

The allotment thereon to each Indian in severalty of an inalienable home of a certain number of acres of land, so soon as he shall arrive at a proper age, is, I believe, the true way to civilize them, giving them inducements to cultivate it free from molestation of the whites, and guarding them against too frequent contact with them for the time being.

That the Indians are susceptible of improvement must be apparent to all the thoughtful; and to put the case still stronger, that under favorable circumstances, and especially where Christianity is permitted to exert its transforming influence upon them, they are capable of attaining a high degree of civilization, I have not the shadow of a doubt.

The work undoubtedly will be a difficult one and the progress in it slow; but steadiness of purpose and persevering effort will in the end, I confidently believe, command success.

Having made these general observations, which were prompted by what is now transpiring in the country touching its Indian affairs, I will now proceed to lay before you the present condition of the Indians under my immediate charge.

As before stated in this report the Indians in Michigan number at the present time 8,000, as follows: Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1,060; Ottawas and Chippewas, 5,120; Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river, 1,550; Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, 232; Pottawatomies of Huron, 46; of which number 3,823 are males, and 4,185 females; total, 8,008, including mixed bloods. They are divided into about 70 bands, each having a chief, and nearly all of whom have ceased to be what are called Blanket Indians, and to a less or

greater extent have adopted the costumes, habits and customs of the whites. They have erected and now live in 179 frame and 821 log houses, many of which are quite comfortable dwellings.

The government having in its generosity heretofore withdrawn from sale for that purpose about 1,300 square miles of its lands in different parts of the State, they have already selected over 2,000 homes thereon, of 80 and 40 acres each, portions of which they have cleared and are now cultivating.

Indian farming, it may be remarked, is not conducted in a manner to meet the approval of the skilled and scientific agriculturist; but such as it is, it is the chief means of support to a large proportion of them; hence, whatever tends to deter them from improving and cultivating their lands is a serious obstacle in the way of their progress in civilization. And whatever induces them to apply themselves more closely to agricultural pursuits, tends to wean them from barbarism and to elevate and improve them.

Like the white man, the Indian wishes to know that he owns the land he improves. He wishes to be sure that his labor is to inure to his own benefit. If there is a doubt about that fact he will be slow to work, if he does not abandon his land altogether.

I have been led to this remark in view of the condition of the Chippewas of Lake Superior located at L'Anse. Their reservation is situated in the Lake Superior mineral regions. It is now reported and believed that valuable deposits of iron and copper exist in that reservation.

This fact, taken in connection with the provision of the treaty made with them in 1854, authorizing the government to dispossess the Indians of all mineral lands and assign them other lands in their stead, has led to a very uneasy and unsettled state of feeling among them.

They say, "there are minerals here; they may extend all through our reservation. As fast as discovered these lands will be taken from us. If we clear the lands and build houses all will go when the land goes." No satisfactory answer can be made to these statements, and in this way they are liable to lose their lands when valuable minerals are discovered thereon. Why, then, should they spend their time and money in building houses and making improvements?

In view of these facts I deem it important that a new treaty be made with these Indians which shall secure to them homes beyond all contingencies. This is a simple act of justice which is due them, and which is essential to their prosperity and further advancement, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for them.

There is also another matter of which these Indians complain, and which with other causes of discontent could be satisfactorily arranged if another treaty is made with them. I refer to the clause in the treaty of 1854 providing for an examination of their accounts made with the government under former treaty stipulations, and the payment to them of such balances as may be found due. That provision has never been complied with, notwithstanding the attention of the department has on several occasions been called to this too long delayed act of justice towards them.

This office has also on several occasions heretofore deemed it its duty to call the attention of the department to the land matters of the Ottawas and Chippewas, and I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without again referring to the subject.

Their reservations are 14 in number, and cover in the aggregate an area of about 1,000 square miles. One of these reservations in the counties of Oceana and Mason, embracing 144 square miles, and another in the county of Leelenaw, covering about 150 square miles, are very much in the way of the advancing white population.

Both of these reservations are now surrounded on all sides by whites, and on both many whites have settled in anticipation of an early opportunity to purchase.

These settlers are regarded by the Indians as trespassers who have no business on the reservations. The white population on and around them is constantly increasing in number and influence, and hence the necessity every day becomes more and more important for some arrangement to be made which, while it shall secure all the rights of the Indians, will not operate with undue severity on the surrounding white population.

These reservations were set apart for the sole benefit of the Indians. This fact should never be forgotten, and whatever the wants and demands of the whites may be in any arrangement that may be made, good faith should be kept with the Indians, and their rights and interests fully protected.

The Indians have rights in these reservations in addition to that of making individual selections. Among these is the exclusive right to purchase on their own account the unselected lands for five years, which they have not yet enjoyed. It is quite probable that a pecuniary compensation might be made for this right-of-purchase claim which would be entirely satisfactory to them, and which would leave the government free to deal with the whites who have settled on the reservations with such lenity and generosity as might be deemed desirable; but until such arrangements are made with the Indians, and full compensation guaranteed to them for the relinquishment of that right, this office must continue to hold all sales made since the ratification of the treaty of 1855 as illegal, whether made directly or through the intervention of Indians, and all settlers thereon are trespassers.

The few bands of Ottawas and Chippewas located on Garden island and on the island in the vicinity Mackinac give very little attention to the lands granted to them by that treaty, and have made but slight improvements thereon, nor are they likely to do so. There is, in my opinion, no hope for them but in their removal from the evil influences which surround them, and I have no hesitation in saying that they should be required to surrender the present location and settle on the Little Traverse reservation where there is plenty of land and room for them.

A general feeling exists among the Ottawas and Chippewas of the State, that an oversight occurred at the making of the treaty of 1855, in not providing homes for their young men as they arrive at the age of 21 years. They now wish to make provision for them, and with so much unselected land on some of their reservations I see no reason why this may not be done. I would not, however, deem it advisable to open all the reservations for additional selections. But one or two of the larger ones might thus be opened without detriment to the whites and with great benefit to the Indians.

Another cause of uneasiness among them is the fact that patents have not been issued to them for the lands already selected by them as provided for in the treaty referred to. The certificates issued to them are not satisfactory to them. They say they want something to show that they are the owners in fact of the lands they claim and occupy. They say that they want a white man's deed, with power to sell or dispose of it as their interest may require. Much of this feeling, I am inclined to think, is caused by interested and meddling white men who desire to get the control of their lands, and who would doubtless succeed were the Indians authorized to sell them.

These Indians also complain of the small amount paid them as annuity last year, and of the limited sum they are to receive this year. They insist that they should have had the first instalment last year of the \$206,000 still due them by the treaty and made payable in not less than four equal annual payments, and that the second instalment should have been paid this fall, which they very much needed. It will be recollected that I urged this course upon the department.

These Indians, like all others, expect that the government will fulfil its treaty stipulations with them and keep its promises made outside of treaty stip

ulations, and are disappointed and discouraged if it is not done, and I hardly need say that where this is the case it is sometimes very embarrassing to do business with them; and I am constrained to add that under such circumstances it is doubtful whether much progress can be made in the difficult work of their civilization.

In view of all these facts and others which might be mentioned relative to the land and other matters of the Ottawas and Chippewas, I also deem it highly important that measures be immediately taken to convene the leading chiefs of these tribes in council at the earliest day practicable for the purpose of a final settlement of all these disturbing questions.

My predecessor in office, as well as myself, repeatedly urges the holding of a convention with the Ottawas and Chippewas, and more than once they, from the assurances given them, have been led to believe that such a course would be taken with them, and they have been disappointed and are displeased that it has not been done. I earnestly hope that it may be done without further delay.

There are 15 schools now in operation among the Indians within this agency, two of which are supported by the individual contributions of the Indians, and seven others having been closed during the year on account of the want of interest on the part of parents to send sufficient number of their children to warrant their continuance.

The attendance of scholars at different times during the year was, males, 439; females, 325; total, 764. I have only to say, in regard to these schools, that I believe they have been as successful as usual, and although failing to accomplish all that was hoped during their operations for the last 10 years, yet they have been, I doubt not, productive of immense good to them; for without education, little can be done by way of improving their condition, and anything in this direction may be considered as gain.

It is to be regretted that the educational fund of the Ottawas and Chippewas is so nearly exhausted, and should any further treaty be made with them it is to be hoped their educational interests will again be carefully considered and well provided for. Unless this is done the remaining schools among them will soon have to be discontinued.

The smith-shops of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, are still in successful operation, much to their benefit, while those of the Ottawas and Chippewas, (four in number,) were, in the early part of the year, on account of the exhaustion of the funds set apart for their support, discontinued, greatly to their detriment. They were of great service to them, and the money paid for their support was well and judiciously expended.

The following exhibit of the farming and other operations of the Indians within this agency for the year now last past is taken from the accompanying agricultural and educational reports, and to which I beg leave to refer the department:

Acres of land cultivated, 10,792. Bushels of wheat raised, 3,443; estimated value, \$7,970. Bushels of corn, 30,951; value, \$27,917. Bushels rye, 25; value, \$33. Bushels oats, 13,975; value, \$7,436. Bushels peas, 100; value, \$200. Bushels potatoes, 98,789; value, \$62,561. Bushels turnips, 697; value, \$234. Bushels rice gathered, 1,000; value, \$2,000. Tons hay cut, 1,943; value, \$32,072. Horses owned, 1,094; value, \$72,764. Cattle owned, 694; value, \$30,899. Swine owned, 1,503; value, \$10,471. Sheep owned, 20; value, \$60. Pounds sugar made, 335,086; value, \$43,572. Gallons sirup made, 1,547; value, \$1,159. Barrels fish sold, 10,560; value, \$99,869. Value furs sold, \$52,419. Lumber sawed, 892,971 feet, and wealth in individual property, \$376,595.

From this exhibit it would appear that their labors in the cultivation of the

soil have been well rewarded, and perhaps better than those of any previous year. General good health has also prevailed among them.

From my own personal observation, as well as from the testimony of the friends of temperance throughout the State, it is gratifying to be able truthfully to state that there has been much less drunkenness among the Michigan Indians during the past year than at any former period of the agency.

Among the reasons for this may be mentioned the somewhat vigorous enforcement of the act of Congress passed June 30, 1834, and amended February 13, 1862, which provided, among other things, that if "any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquors or wines, to any Indians under the charge of any Indian superintendent or Indian agent, appointed by the United States, on conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars."

Quite a number of prosecutions have been made, and several convictions had, under this stringent and wholesome act, during the year, and a goodly number of suits are still pending, and the prospect is fair that if these well-meant efforts are persistently followed up, this nefarious traffic will be greatly diminished, if not pretty effectually suppressed. It shall not be my fault if it is not done.

And in this connection I desire cheerfully to bear testimony to the prompt action, whenever it has been invoked, of the federal courts and their officers, whose jurisdiction extends over this agency, in the enforcement of this most righteous law of the land. Their influence has uniformly been on the right side.

There are 17 missionaries now employed among the Michigan Indians, who are laboring with zeal and earnestness to promote their present and future welfare. They have nobly seconded the efforts put forth to suppress intemperance, and to prohibit the liquor traffic among the Indians, and in everything calculated to instruct, elevate, and improve them, their influence, too, has been on the right side.

These missionaries, with all others laboring among the Indians of the country, I commend to the favorable consideration of the governmental authorities. They are, in my judgment, performing a very important part in the civilization of this class of our population, and in their self-denying labors they merit, and should not fail to receive, the countenance and liberal support of the wise and good everywhere.

In conclusion, I have to say, that while some of the Indians of the country are behaving badly, the Indians in Michigan continue to be loyal and peaceable towards the government, and towards the citizens of the State in which they are located and reside. They are generally well disposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

RICHARD M. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 121.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, September 30, 1867.

SIR: In pursuance of the rules of the Indian department I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report:

It affords me great pleasure to report that the Indians of this agency, embracing the Chippewas of the Mississippi, the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish, and Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, continue on the most friendly terms with the whites.

The liberality of the government, and the promptness of the department in forwarding my efforts to assist them in farming, has I think inspired them with increased confidence, and a disposition seems manifested to try and become self-sustaining by means of cultivating the soil. There are many difficulties to overcome, and the process of elevating them must be slow, but I think, with constant and persevering effort, improvement in their condition can be made.

One great obstacle is their scattered condition and the difficulty of reaching many of their places of settlement. The want of protection heretofore to those who have attempted to subsist by raising crops has induced them to leave those neighborhoods where the Indians are in the habit of spending their summer, and to seek places less frequented and more difficult of access. For this reason it has been impossible to render them as much assistance as might be were they settled nearer together.

My purpose is to collect these and such others as desire to become farmers at accessible points, where the land is most suitable for cultivation, and where more can be done for them, and they at the same time be better able to protect themselves from the depredations of those who have heretofore driven them almost into exile.

The Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish and Red Lake bands being on permanent reservations, my efforts have been particularly directed the present season to the improvement and enlargement of their farms.

The Pillagers have about sixty acres of new breaking besides plowing all the land heretofore under cultivation, most of which has been planted. I have recently visited many of their gardens and found their crops of corn and potatoes looking finely. I intend to break forty acres more for these bands this fall, and if this practice can be continued a few years they will soon have land enough under cultivation to raise crops sufficient for their subsistence. My instruction to the Red Lake farmer was to pursue the same course, but the amount of his improvements I am not able to state. I am informed that their crops are in a good condition and a prospect of an abundant harvest of corn and potatoes, to which their products are chiefly confined.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi being very soon to be removed from their present reservations, I have not deemed it advisable to expend very much beyond what was necessary to plant the ground heretofore in cultivation. This was all plowed and mostly planted, and their crops are also looking well.

The lateness of the season, and the scarcity of feed, as also the scarcity and high price of seed in the spring were serious obstacles to my success.

Of the number of acres under cultivation it is very difficult to form a correct estimate owing to the extensive territory over which it is scattered and the great number and variety of shapes of their gardens, which vary from one-fourth to four or five acres. For the approximate amount, as near as I have been able to estimate, I refer you to my statistical report herewith.

In consequence of the heavy rains and unusually high waters in the lakes

and streams, the rice crop appears likely to be almost an entire failure. This is a great calamity to the Indians, as they depend largely upon it for subsistence, and I fear suffering will ensue in consequence.

In pursuance of your instructions of the 16th ultimo I have taken the necessary steps to prepare homes for those who are to remove, on their new reservations, and I hope soon to have them located where the land is better adapted to their wants and more remote from the white settlements.

The schools within this agency are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Only one school has been opened this season, and that located at the agency, under the care of a very estimable lady, Mrs. Julia H. Spears, who is doing all she can under the circumstances.

The funds placed in my hands for the support of schools for the Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoish bands I have seen no way yet to expend with reasonable prospect of satisfactory results, but I am now in correspondence with a gentleman whose knowledge of the Indian character and language, and whose lively interest in their welfare, should I succeed in securing his services, affords a hope that something may be done to elevate the condition at least of some of the rising generation.

Of the sanitary condition of the Indians you are respectfully referred to the reports of Dr. A. Barnard and Dr. J. M. Weeks, herewith submitted.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. BASSETT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

No. 122.

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Bayfield, October 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my seventh annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

The payments for the present year were made at Fond du Lac September 18, Grand Portage September 23, and at Bad River September 30.

• The Bois Fort bands were paid at Fond du Lac.

They made the request "that hereafter their payment be made on their new reservation near Net lake."

The treaty made with them April 6, 1866, article 6, says: "It is further agreed, that all payments of annuities to the Bois Fort band of Chippewas shall be made upon their reservation if upon examination it shall be found practicable to do so."

I promised to lay their request before the department.

The annuity goods can be transported from Fond du Lac to Net lake at an expense of about \$400 per ton, if done in the winter.

They also made a request that lines of their reservation be changed so as to take in a portion of Pelican lake. They propose to take off four miles in width on the west side of the reservation, and add the same amount on the east side.

The reservation was surveyed after the snow had fallen last November, and the Indians say, "they did not have a chance to see the land."

It seems to me reasonable that their request be granted.

The treaty provides for the selection of two reservations within one year from the date of the treaty. Only one was selected and surveyed on account of the appropriation having been exhausted in making survey of the first one.

The Indians "*insisted* upon the treaty stipulations being carried out as soon as possible." I would respectfully recommend that you ask Congress at its next session for an appropriation of \$1,000 for this purpose.

These Indians live almost altogether by the chase. The cultivation of a few patches of land with potatoes is the extent of their agricultural operations.

The treaty provides for the erection of eight houses for chiefs, a school-house, a blacksmith shop, and an agency building on their new reservation.

I have made the specification, and advertised for proposals to erect all the buildings the coming winter, except the agency building.

The treaty made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, in 1842, expired last year, and they find themselves in very destitute circumstances.

The amount of the annuities in money and goods paid to these Indians is \$13,000, to be divided among over 5,000 Indians, who are scattered over several hundred miles of country. The amount being so small, will not pay the Indians to come after. These Indians have always been loyal and peaceable, and deserve favorable consideration from the government. Many of them have adopted the customs of the whites, and are willing and anxious to find employment, and they deserve to be encouraged and assisted. They have a good saw-mill and plenty of timber, but there is no appropriation to run the same. They desire to make farms, and learn agricultural pursuits, but for lack of means they find it impossible. Many who lead a roving life would willingly settle on one of their reservations if they could receive assistance in building houses, clearing land and have seed furnished, but to remove their families on the reservation without any assistance to get started would result in their starving.

The appropriation of \$3,000 annually, under the treaty of 1854, for agricultural purposes, &c., is divided among Indians living on seven different reservations. This amount is all they have to provide them with such articles as are absolutely necessary for them to have, such as ploughs, scythes, rakes, hoes, chains, working oxen and subsistence for same, salt, lime, lumber, nails, glass, &c., &c., &c.

A delegation of the chiefs have asked permission to visit Washington the coming winter, to investigate regarding their accounts, and for the purpose of laying their condition before the department.

I would respectfully recommend that permission be given them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WEBB,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 123.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS OF NEW YORK,
Buffalo, September 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor herewith to submit this my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency.

It has been necessary for me in the discharge of my official duties to visit the several bands of Indians embraced within this agency, and it gives me great pleasure to report that as a general rule I found a higher state of civilization among these people than I had expected, although the older men and women cling with great tenacity to their ancient manners and customs. They are willing and often anxious that their children should be educated and enjoy the privileges and benefits to be derived therefrom; while all are making greater or less proficiency in educational matters, it is reasonable to conclude that some bands will advance and improve faster than others. Much credit is due, especially to the Cattaraugus people, not only for the interest manifested in education, but also the improvement of their lands. Many have pleasant homes and are enterprising and thrifty farmers. The same can be said for the other bands, but perhaps none can be said to be doing as well as the Cattaraugus band. Their annual fair has just closed, and I am told that much interest was manifested; however, I was not able to attend. The Tonawanda band purchased a bell with the money you appropriated to them for that purpose, and have hung it in their new church and they are very much pleased with it.

The annuity goods for the last year were handed over to me by my predecessor, C. B. Rich, on the 22d day of last May, and immediately distributed among the several bands of Indians of this agency *pro rata*. They seemed highly gratified, and I think the class of goods sent them were more valuable than the same amount of money would have been, expended in any other class of goods, and probably you could do no better than send about the same next year. I would suggest, however, that a greater variety in the pattern of prints would be more acceptable. I received from the United States Treasurer for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Senecas residing on the Cattaraugus, Allegheny and Tonawanda reservations, \$11,890 06, which has been paid over to said bands and vouchers taken therefor, agreeable to your instructions; also the further sum of \$6,245, trust fund interest, which I have paid to the Tonawanda band of Senecas, and taken vouchers therefor, agreeable to your instructions.

Herewith I submit the report of the trustees of the Thomas Asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children. I have visited this institution during the past summer and take great pleasure in recommending it to your favorable consideration. Here a large family of destitute and homeless children are cared for and properly trained and educated, as you will learn from their report. The State contributes largely for their support; individuals are liberal in their donations, and the receipt of \$1,000 from your department is gratefully acknowledged. Still the trustees are in debt. You will please notice that in their report the trustees suggest that the allowance they are expecting at your hands will, when received, greatly reduce their present indebtedness.

I think it highly proper to submit in this connection a copy of the report made to me by Eben M. Pettit, esq., treasurer of the Thomas Asylum. He says that "the number of school districts in which schools have been taught during the year closing on the 30th day of September, 1867, is on the Cattaraugus reservation 10, and on the Allegheny reservation 6. The number of weeks taught in each, 24; the whole number of children registered in all the schools, 565;

average attendance, 321. Five of the teachers are Indian girls, some of whom are qualified to teach any district school. Nearly all the other teachers have first-class certificates from county superintendents, and are in all respects first-class teachers. It is to be regretted that the funds appropriated for their support has not permitted longer terms. I am able to report excellent progress in all the schools, with but one or two exceptions, where they were interrupted by sickness, notwithstanding the limited time the schools were taught. The fund for the support of these schools has been increased about 25 per cent., and the length of the terms will be extended accordingly."

The benefits resulting to this people from the system of schools established for them by the State of New York cannot well be estimated. Their mental and moral elevation, their social comforts, their better industrial and social habits, better houses, furniture and food, for which the New York Indians are mainly indebted to the faithful self-denying labors of their missionaries and school teachers, are ample compensation for all the effort, time and money expended for their benefit.

Your communication under date of January 2, 1867, relative to the "subject of erecting a building upon the Tonawanda reservation for a council house," was immediately submitted to the chiefs or head men of that band; but at that time and for some time after there was considerable effort being made to abolish the office of chiefs, and organize under a different form of government with a new set of officers. This movement, however, was unsuccessful, but delayed any action in the premises until recently. I shall soon be able to forward to you some statements and estimates in regard to this matter.

Herewith I respectfully submit two statistical reports, one of them agricultural, the other educational. They are made from the most reliable information I could obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 124.

SIR: The trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children respectfully beg leave to report to you, and through you to the Indian department at Washington, the condition of the asylum for the year ending the 30th of September, 1867.

The number of children reported in the institution at the close of last year was 52, of whom three were then dismissed, leaving to commence the current year 49, of whom 45 remained through the year.

There were received during the year 38, making the total number 87, of whom 50 are boys and 37 are girls. Dismissions during the year are seven; died, one; number remaining at the close of the year, 79, of whom 45 are boys and 34 are girls. The average of the whole year is $58\frac{11}{12}$.

The financial statistics are as follows:

Receipts from all sources.....	\$8,843 97
Of which from the State of New York for the support of children..	\$2,652 50
Share of general appropriation to incorporated asylums.....	291 12
Board of teachers.....	68 00
Special appropriation for building.....	2,000 00
Balance of appropriation for 1865.....	870 00
Total from the State.....	5,891 62

United States Indian appropriation of 1866.....	\$1,000 00
From friends in New York and Baltimore.....	262 00
From friends in Philadelphia.....	140 00
Proceeds of concerts of Indian singers.....	771 05
Hon. H. H. Van Dyck.....	100 00
A. B. C. F. M. for support of matron.....	100 00
Annuities of Indian children.....	231 42
Various collections and donations.....	347 88
	<hr/>
	8,843 97
	<hr/>

The amount of expenses during the year has been \$9,777 45, viz :

For meat.....	\$457 11
For bread and breadstuffs.....	1,553 89
For groceries and other provisions.....	685 81
For clothing.....	547 97
For labor, including superintendent and matron.....	1,393 50
For house finishing and repairs.....	1,109 76
For fuel and lights.....	118 68
For tools and blacksmithing.....	94 82
For stock and feed for stock.....	235 12
For seed and manure.....	47 69
For new building.....	2,040 00
For insurance.....	18 75
For travelling expenses.....	94 04
For medicine and funeral.....	26 30
For stationery and postage.....	4 39
For unclassified items.....	2 55
For exchange.....	2 45
For old debts paid.....	1,344 62
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Amount of expense.....	9,777 45
Deduct receipts of the year.....	8,843 97
	<hr/>
Balance of expenses above receipts.....	933 48
To which add balance of unpaid debt as reported last year.....	160 36
Add old debt not ascertained at the time of last year's report.....	116 02
	<hr/>
Total present indebtedness.....	1,209 86
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From the above it will be seen that the debt of last year has been reduced \$311 14, and when the appropriation from the civilization fund for the present year shall have been received it will be reduced so low as not to occasion serious inconvenience.

In this result the trustees find abundant cause for gratitude, especially in view of the large increase of debt during the preceding year, and considering the extravagant cost of almost every article of food during the greater part of the year now under review.

In the report of last year allusion was made to the appropriation from the State of New York for enlarging the accommodations, so as to admit of increasing the number of children to 100. In carrying out this plan an additional building has been erected. The original buildings have been repaired, and most of the additional furnishing accomplished, and about three-fifths of the contemplated number of children have been received. The remainder will come in as soon as the furnishing shall be accomplished.

The sanitary condition of the institution during the year has been far more favorable than could have been anticipated. The proficiency of the children has for the most part been quite satisfactory.

Grateful for past aid, while realizing more than ever the increasing weight and responsibility of their charge, the trustees would respectfully beg leave to commend this growing institution to the fostering care of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the trustees.

B. F. HALL, *Clerk.*

E. M. PETTIT, *Treasurer.*

ASHER WRIGHT,

Executive Committee.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

United States Agent for the New York Indians.

SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA.

No. 125.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS

RESIDING IN THE STATE OF IOWA,

Toledo, Iowa, August 24, 1867.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, and in obedience to instructions contained in your circular letter of date May 7, 1867, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

• That part of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, who reside in the State of Iowa, have existed here for a long time—probably twelve or fifteen years—without help or aid from the general government, making their home during the summer season in Tama county, on an eighty-acre piece of timber-land, purchased by them in the year 1857. They have lived by cultivating small patches of land here and there, wherever they could get the privilege of doing so from the white people, in summer seasons, and by dividing themselves into small parties and trapping on the several rivers throughout the State during the winter seasons, and by begging when it became a matter of necessity. While they have done considerable begging in times when they considered it a necessity, but seldom, I think, in a manner offensive or annoying to the white people.

The payment commenced by me in April, and completed on the first day of June last—with the exception of a small amount of blankets and clothing furnished the year before—is the first that the Indians under my charge have received from the government since they separated from the balance of the tribe. From the fact of their extreme poverty all this time, and the want of an agent or friend in whom they could trust, to advise, look after, and care for them, I am unable to report any considerable degree of progress in civilization.

On the 31st day of May last the census of the Sac and Fox Indians residing in Iowa, taken with a view to their per capita payment of annuities, shows the whole number of Indians at that time to have been 264, viz: 84 men, 91 women, and 89 children, or 125 males and 139 females. The funds for the third and fourth quarters of 1866, returned to me from the department for payment to these Indians, were received in the latter part of January last, at a time when the Indians were all absent, scattered over the State in their winter quarters, on their trapping grounds.

My efforts to get them together for payment the first of April—as I knew they were in great need of their money—was only a partial success. I did not succeed in getting more than two-thirds of them together. On account of the dis-

tance they were away, high waters and bad state of the roads, it was impossible for them all to come. However, I made those present on the 8th of April a partial payment, and completed the payment on the first day of June last.

This payment was a great relief, and enabled them to provide themselves with necessities of life, which otherwise they had not the means of doing.

Before making the payment on the 8th, to wit., on the 6th of April, those present made of me a written request to retain from their tribal fund, then in my hands, \$2,000 for the purchase of a certain piece of land adjoining their timber, containing 99 acres. The request was signed by all those who were not present at the time when the payment was completed, June 1, 1867.

The land so purchased at their request is on the Iowa river bottom. On account of unusual high water during the spring and early summer but a small part could be worked this season. Could it all have been worked, as it doubtless will be in the future, it would then be entirely inadequate for the wants of so many. They are quite disposed to work when they can see that they are to realize the avails of their labor, and should be encouraged.

They should have at least a section of good prairie bought, fenced and broke for them, which might be done at an expense not to exceed \$10,000. This would provide them all with remunerative labor, and I am confident would in a short time create among them industrious habits, a taste and desire for agricultural pursuits, and at the same time do away with the necessity or desire for moving from place to place over the State for trapping purposes.

The personal property of these Indians consists almost entirely in ponies. They have 316 ponies; at \$40, \$12,640. Their mode of life necessarily compels them to keep a large number of ponies to assist in moving in spring and fall.

From the best information attainable, they have sold in the last year furs to the value of \$1,994. Not having kept accurate accounts, the above is as near as they can approximate to it. Their last year's farming was of such a character that it is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of what was done.

Wherever they could get the use of half an acre, an acre, or less or more, they would put it into corn. They have very little idea as to the amount of land worked, and as their corn was gathered green, and what was not used at the time dried, so they have no better idea as to the amount raised. Probably in the aggregate they cultivated 50 acres; at 30 bushels of corn per acre, 1,500 bushels; at 30 cents per bushel, \$450.

As a general thing these Indians have little or no trouble with the white people, with whom they are almost constantly brought in contact. While they do not seem to see any beauty in civilization, but are inclined to adopt the vices rather than the virtues of civilized society, still, in all their intercourse with the white people they are friendly and peaceful.

A large majority of them are sober and steady in their habits. But still, I am obliged with regret to acknowledge that there are quite a large number who, when they have the means to gratify their appetite for strong drink, do so to excess. It is seldom that they can get whiskey here, but we have at times had a good deal of drunkenness on lager beer.

An unfortunate affair occurred here on the night of the 16th of July last. A smart young Indian, who could talk English pretty well, some twenty-five or six years old, was crushed to death by the cars while in a state of intoxication. There was nothing made to appear on the investigation that he had drank anything stronger than beer. This doubtless produced the intoxication. Five or six arrests were made, and we succeeded in binding over four persons to answer for selling intoxicating drinks to Indians, contrary to the statute of Iowa.

I have no statistics of education to transmit. No mission or other schools have ever been established, nor do I think an effort was ever made by any

denomination to christianize these Indians by sending missionaries among them, or otherwise.

The chiefs and headmen, who ought to see some of the benefits of civilization, jealously oppose its encroachments among them, at least so far as relates to schools or any kind of mental culture. A correct sentiment in favor of education and progress can only be produced by a well-directed and persistent effort.

The payment of annuities to these Indians for the first and second quarters of 1867 was made by me in money on the 17th instant, for which they express to me their grateful acknowledgments for this evidence of the guardian care of a good and beneficent government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CLARK,
United States Special Indian Agent.

HON. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN.

No. 126.

U. S. SPECIAL AGENCY,
*Stray Bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie
Indians in Wisconsin, August 20, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report in reference to the Indians under my charge.

The number of those Indians composing the different bands does not materially vary from last year, being some 1,300 or 1,400.

They are scattered about in several counties, making their more permanent stopping places in unsettled localities, where they find the best opportunities for hunting, fishing, and picking berries.

They have engaged for the last season quite largely in picking and selling berries, which with the game they kill, and the amounts they receive from me, makes them quite comfortable.

They have considerable corn and potatoes planted this year on Little Wolf river, and in Juneau county, which looks well, though they make corn-raising but a temporary business.

I take great pleasure in reporting the fact that since my last annual report there has not been an instance which has come to my knowledge of any difficulty between them and the whites, but they have been uniformly peaceable and quiet.

They have no desire for education, and have but crude ideas of religion; are generally controlled in their religious faith by the Catholic half-breeds.

Their disposition seems to be to lead a nomadic life, a portion of the year wandering from place to place.

They make quite a business of raising ponies for sale. Their horses or ponies are a small but hardy animal, valuable only for riding.

There are no other facts or statistics in reference to them that I am now aware of that would be desirable for you to be informed of.

Hoping that this brief report may prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

O. H. LAMONEUX,
U. S. Special Agent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

STATISTICS.

No. 127.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report several changes that have been made in the Indian trust fund since the 1st of November, 1866.

The statement of the condition of the Indian trust fund accounts, as presented in the annual report of 1866, although correctly exhibiting the amount and proper classification of the fund held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, yet no special reference was made to the detail of changes occurring in the character of the fund during that year.

In order, therefore, to present you with a more complete exhibit of the trust fund transactions of the current year, it will be necessary to refer to some changes made in the fund prior to the date of the report of 1866.

Previous to August, 1866, the Secretary of the Interior held in trust \$183,000 in five per cent. bonds of the State of Kentucky, said bonds maturing in 1871, with privilege of redemption five years prior to that date. On the 29th of August, 1866, \$89,000 of these bonds were paid by the agent for that State, and on the 30th of the same month United States 10-40 bonds were purchased amounting to \$89,000, and placed to the credit of the tribes for which the same amount of Kentucky bonds were held in trust, viz:

Cherokee national fund.....	\$88,000 00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$89,000 00</u>

Application was made to the department on the 28th of August, 1866, by the president of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, (now Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division,) to pay one of the bonds of that company, said bond being held in trust for the Delaware general fund.

The bond referred to being for \$6,742 15 was subsequently paid, with interest on the same to date of application, and the amount of the principal of said bond (\$6,742 15) covered into the United States treasury under the head of Fulfilling treaties with Delawares—proceeds of land—and brought on the books of the office under that head by appropriation warrant, dated July 1, 1867. By the 7th article of the treaty made with the Delaware Indians, which treaty was concluded May 6, 1854, it is stipulated that these bonds, (when sold, or paid on maturity) shall from time to time be invested by the President of the United States in safe and profitable stocks, the principal to remain unimpaired, and the interest to be applied annually for the civilization, education, and religious culture of the Delaware people, and such other objects of a beneficial character as in his judgment are proper and necessary.

On the 23d of February, 1867, \$1,700 in United States registered bonds, and \$88,000 in coupon bonds, held in trust for the Cherokee national fund, were sold as provided for under the 23d article of the treaty with said Indians, concluded July 19, 1866, and the avails of the sale amount to \$90,914 01, which sum, it is understood, is being expended, in accordance with the provisions of said article of the treaty, in paying the obligations of the tribe.

On the 19th of July, 1867, \$30,000,000 in bonds of United States six per cent. issue to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, were received in payment for the same amount of bonds of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, held in trust for the Delaware general fund.

\$27,500 in United States 7-30 bonds held in trust for the following tribes, viz :

Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	\$6,700 00
Iowas.....	7,000 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.....	6,800 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	7,000 00

Total..... \$7,000 00

Are now on deposit in the United States treasury for the purpose of being converted into United States 5-20 bonds.

The accompanying statements Nos. 1, 2, and 3, exhibit in detail the present condition of the trust fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 128.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock.	Amount of interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	\$360,500 00	\$20,390 00	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	45,000 00	2,700 00		
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	215,000 00	12,608 00	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 27, 1835				
Chickasaw, incompetents	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	30,300 00	2,139 10		
Creek orphans	Mar. 24, 1832	218,800 00	12,778 00		
Chippewa school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	121,000 00	7,260 00		
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	454,800 00	27,240 00		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	687,300 00	41,828 00		
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	11,000 00	680 00		
Iowas	May 17, 1854	92,100 00	6,013 00		
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	28,100 00	1,596 00		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	May 30, 1854	142,600 00	9,305 40		
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	162,000 00	8,760 00		
Ouaga schools	June 2, 1825	41,000 00	2,460 00		
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	22,300 00	1,328 00		
Pottawatomies, (education)	Sept. 26, 1833	166,100 00	9,296 00	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, (mills)	Sept. 26, 1833	50,100 00	3,006 00		
Senecas	June 14, 1836	5,000 00	250 00		
	Jan. 9, 1837				
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836	16,400 00	889 00		
	Jan. 9, 1837				
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	6,000 00	360 00		
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857	86,950 00	3,217 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863	7,000 00	511 00		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf	June 24, 1862	12,350 00	901 55		
Total		2,983,000 00	177,596 05	84,000 00	5,030 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

No. 2.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stock.	Per centum.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
Florida.....	7	\$7,000 00	-----	\$7,000 00	\$490 00
Georgia.....	6	1,500 00	-----	1,500 00	90 00
Kentucky.....	5	6,000 00	-----	6,000 00	300 00
Louisiana.....	6	7,000 00	-----	7,000 00	420 00
Missouri.....	6	50,000 00	\$50,000 00	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	6	20,000 00	13,000 00	7,000 00	420 00
South Carolina.....	6	117,000 00	-----	117,000 00	7,020 00
Tennessee.....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	5	125,000 00	-----	125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia.....	6	90,000 00	-----	90,000 00	5,400 00
		428,500 00	68,000 00	360,500 00	20,390 00
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
Virginia.....	6	-----	-----	\$45,000 00	\$2,700 00
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
Florida.....	7	\$7,000 00	-----	\$7,000 00	\$490 00
Louisiana.....	6	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	120 00
Missouri.....	5½	10,000 00	-----	10,000 00	550 00
Missouri.....	6	5,000 00	-----	5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina.....	6	21,000 00	\$3,000 00	13,000 00	720 00
South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00	-----	1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee.....	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	-----	-----
Virginia.....	6	135,000 00	-----	135,000 00	8,100 00
United States loan of 1862.....	6	10,800 00	-----	10,800 00	642 00
United States loan of 10-40s.....	5	31,200 00	-----	31,200 00	1,560 00
		230,000 00	15,000 00	215,000 00	12,622 00
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
Indiana.....	5	-----	-----	\$2,000 00	\$100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
Missouri.....	6	-----	-----	\$5,000 00	\$300 00
United States loan of 1862.....	6	-----	-----	600 00	36 00
United States loan of 7-30s.....	7.3	-----	-----	24,700 00	1,873 1½
		-----	-----	30,300 00	2,139 1½
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
Missouri.....	6	-----	-----	\$2,000 00	\$120 00
Virginia.....	6	-----	-----	450,000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862.....	6	-----	-----	2,000 00	120 00
		-----	-----	454,000 00	27,240 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
Missouri	6	.....	.....	\$19,000 00	\$1,140 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	102,000 00	6,120 00
				121,000 00	7,260 00
CREEK ORPHANS.					
Kentucky	5	.....	.....	\$1,000 00	\$50 00
Missouri	5½	.....	.....	28,000 00	1,540 00
Missouri	6	.....	.....	28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	5	.....	.....	20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia	6	.....	.....	73,800 00	4,428 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	68,000 00	4,080 00
				218,800 00	12,778 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
Florida	7	.....	.....	\$59,000 00	\$4,130 00
Georgia	6	.....	.....	2,000 00	120 00
Louisiana	6	.....	.....	4,000 00	240 00
Missouri	6	.....	.....	10,000 00	600 00
North Carolina	6	.....	.....	121,000 00	7,260 00
South Carolina	6	.....	.....	1,000 00	60 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	210,300 00	12,618 00
Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company	6	.....	.....	250,000 00	15,000 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railway, E. D.	6	.....	.....	30,000 00	1,800 00
				687,300 00	41,828 00
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	\$11,000 00	\$660 00
IOWAS.					
Florida	7	.....	.....	\$22,000 00	\$1,540 00
Kansas	7	.....	.....	17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana	6	.....	.....	9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina	6	.....	.....	21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	12 500 00	750 00
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3	.....	.....	7,000 00	511 00
				92,100 00	6,013 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
Missouri	5½	.....	.....	\$18,000 00	\$990 00
Missouri	6	.....	.....	2,000 00	120 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	8,100 00	486 00
				28,100 00	1,596 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
Missouri	6	.....	.....	\$7,000 00	\$420 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	34,000 00	2,040 00
				41,000 00	2,460 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWES.					
Florida	7	.....	.....	\$37,000 00	\$2,590 00
Kansas	7	.....	.....	28,500 00	1,995 00
Louisiana	6	.....	.....	15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina	6	.....	.....	43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	9,400 00	564 00
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3	.....	.....	6,800 00	496 40
				142,700 00	9,305 40
MENOMONEES.					
Kentucky	5	.....	.....	\$77,000 00	\$3,850 00
Missouri	6	.....	.....	9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee	5	.....	.....	19,000 00	950 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	57,000 00	3,420 00
				162,000 00	8,760 00
OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
Missouri	6	.....	.....	\$10,000 00	\$600 00
Tennessee	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
Virginia	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	8,300 00	498 00
				22,300 00	1,328 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)					
Indiana	5	.....	.....	\$67,000 00	\$3,350 00
Missouri	6	.....	.....	5,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	94,100 00	5,646 00
				166,100 00	9,296 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)					
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	\$50,100 00	\$3,006 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SENECAS.					
Kentucky	5	.....	.....	\$5,000 00	\$250 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
Kentucky	5	.....	.....	\$5,000 00	\$250 00
Missouri	5½	.....	.....	7,000 00	385 00
Missouri	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	400 00	24 60
United States loan of 10-40s	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
		.....	.....	16,400 00	889 00
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.					
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	\$6,000 00	\$360 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.					
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3	.....	.....	\$7,000 00	\$511 00
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.					
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	\$86,950 00	\$5,217 00
OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF.					
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3	.....	.....	\$12,350 00	\$901 55

No. 3.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes; showing the amount now on hand, also the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount abstracted.
State of Missouri	6	\$105,000 00	\$50,000 00
State of Missouri	5½	63,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	6	.....	12,000 00
State of Indiana	5	69,000 00	* 1,000 00
State of Virginia	6	796,800 00	.....
State of Kentucky	5	94,000 00	.....
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	.....
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	21,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	205,000 00	.....
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
State of Kansas	7	46,100 00	.....
State of Georgia	6	3,500 00	.....
Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Com- pany	6	250,000 00	.....
United States loan of 1862	6	771,550 00	.....
United States loan of 10-40s	5	32,200 00	.....
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3	* 57,850 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, eastern division	6	30,000 00	.....
		2,983,000 00	84,000 00

* Bond in hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch.

† 27,500 of the 7-30 bonds on deposit in the United States treasury for conversion into 5-20's.

No. 129.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the financial transactions in Indian trust lands, occurring since November 1, 1866, as appears from the trust land accounts.

KANSAS LAND ACCOUNT.

The last regular sale of Kansas trust land occurred in June, 1865; a few tracts, awarded at the last sale, were held in suspense until May, 1866, when, in compliance with permission granted by the department, a portion of the same were paid by surrender of Kansas certificates of indebtedness, of the 1st class. By a careful revision of the Kansas trust land account, it is shown that the total number of acres remaining unsold, on the 1st of November, 1866, was..... 130,908.80

There having been awarded, at the sale of June, 1865, certain tracts, for payment of which Kansas certificates of class No. 3 were filed in this office, the tracts were held in suspense until April 20, 1867, when permission was granted to pay for the same, in certificates of class No. 1, interest being allowed on said certificates only until July 31, 1865.

The number of acres awarded and paid for as above stated is 2,055.45

Total number of acres unsold November 1, 1867..... 128,853.31

The whole amount of the principal of Kansas certificates of indebtedness, unredeemed November 1, 1866, was.....	\$120,807 75
The amount of principal, since surrendered in payment for land, is	\$2,332 38
Less new certificate, issued for difference in price of land	121 75
	<u>2,210 63</u>

Total amount of the principal of Kansas certificates, unredeemed November 1, 1867	<u>118,597 12</u>
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A treaty was made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of February, 1867, under the provisions of which, if the said treaty be hereafter approved by the United States Senate, and confirmed by the President, the government will assume the liabilities of said Indians, and pay them for the land, now held trust for their benefit.

WINNEBAGO LAND ACCOUNT.

On the 1st of November, 1866, this account exhibited a suspension of payment on 359.95 acres, awarded at sales prior to that date, on which partial payment had been made. On a review of these cases the balance due on the same has been received, amounting to \$615 85.

The number of acres of Winnebago trust land, remaining unsold on the 1st of November, 1866, was.....	33,299.35
which was offered for sale on the 15th of March, 1867.	
Number of acres unawarded	3,669.95
Number of acres awarded amounted to	29,629.40
Number of acres paid for November 1, 1867.....	16,144.69
Number of acres on which partial payment has been made at this date	13,204.71
Award in suspense	120.00
Award forfeited	160.00
	<u>29,629.40</u>

Number of acres unawarded, as above stated	3,669.95
Number of acres awarded and since forfeited	160.00
	<u>3,829.95</u>

There has been received for sale of Winnebago lands since the 1st of November, 1866, as follows:

Amount received on awards made prior to November 1, 1866, and paid in since that date	\$615 85
Amount received in payment of 16,144.69 acres awarded and paid for during the present year.....	40,076 52
Received since November 1, 1866.....	40,692 37
	<u>40,692 37</u>
Amount deposited in United States Treasury.....	\$35,783 79
Amount in safe.....	4,908 58
	<u>40,692 37</u>

The Winnebago certificates of indebtedness, outstanding November 1, 1867, exclusive of interest due on the same, amounted to....	\$7,404 90
Amount of principal since paid.....	\$4,767 60
Amount of interest paid on same.....	1,262 75
	<u>6,030 35</u>
Amount paid for certificates and interest.....	<u>2,637 90</u>

which was paid by requisition of the Secretary of the Interior on the Secretary of the Treasury, from funds received for sale of Winnebago trust lands prior to September 1, 1866.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, by his letter of October 29, reports 1,759.07 acres of Winnebago Indian lands sold, under the direction of that office, during the interim of October 1, 1866, and September 30, 1867, for which there was received \$4,017 91.

The Winnebago lands, sold by the General Land Office, were sold under the act of February 23, 1863.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office also reports the sale of

SIoux INDIAN LANDS.

These lands were sold under the act of March 3, 1863.

Number of acres sold during the interim of October 1, 1866, and

September 30, 1867	6, 101. 40
Amount received for the same.....	\$9, 276 21

SAC AND FOX MISSOURI LAND ACCOUNT.

None of the lands held in trust for these Indians have been sold since the 1st of November, 1866.

Number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1867	6, 762. 83
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SAC AND FOX OF MISSISSIPPI LAND ACCOUNT.

None of this land sold since November 1, 1866.

Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1867	43, 970. 10
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Certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1867, as follows:

Trader's script (principal)	\$13, 006 76
Stevens's script (principal)	13, 467 83

Amount of outstanding certificates	26, 574 59
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A treaty was made with these Indians February 18, 1867, which treaty is yet subject to the action of the Senate of the United States, and to the confirmation of the President. Under the provisions of this treaty the government proposes to assume the liabilities of these Indians and pay them for their land.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE LAND ACCOUNT.

None of this land sold since November 1, 1866.

Number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1867	1, 113. 37
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DELAWARE DIMINISHED RESERVE.

Number of acres contained in the diminished reserve	100, 092. 41
Number of acres reserved from sale by treaty stipulations	7, 494. 08

Leaving balance of	92, 598. 33
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The treaty with the Delaware Indians, concluded July 4, 1866, provides for the sale (under certain conditions) of the balance of this land, with the improvements thereon, to the Missouri River Railroad Company or its assigns. On the

18th of October, 1867, payment was received by the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the stipulations named in said treaty, as follows :

For 92,598.33 acres, at \$2 50 per acre	\$231 495 83
For improvements on allotted lands.....	\$38, 181 40
Less improvements on lands taken by citizen Indians included in appraiser's report on allotted lands..	289 50
	<hr/>
	37, 891 90
For improvements on unallotted lands	4, 810 00
For log council-house.....	100 00
	<hr/>

Amount received.....	274, 297 73
The treaty above referred to, provides that the amount received for allotments abandoned.....	\$10, 280 18
Unallotted lands.....	6, 580 47
Improvements on unallotted lands	4, 810 00
	<hr/>
	21, 670 65

shall be invested in stocks, and held in trust as a part of the Delaware general fund.

The balance.....	252, 627 08
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to be paid to those Indians to whom the allotments and improvements thereon belong, as stipulated in said treaty.

OTTAWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Sales made under the provisions of the 9th article of the treaty concluded with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, June 24, 1862.

The sales of these lands were commenced in June, 1864, under the supervision of a special agent, and it is shown from the reports of sales transmitted to the department prior to the date of this report, that the agent had received on land sold	\$45, 022 10
Amount transmitted to this office and deposited in the United States treasury	14, 418 16
	<hr/>

The balance.....	30, 603 94
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will be accounted for on a final settlement of the agent's accounts.

For a more concise exhibit of the trust land accounts as above reported in detail, I submit herewith a consolidated statement of the same, which I trust, will be found as complete as the nature of this report will admit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in Charge of Indian Trust Funds.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Consolidated report of Indian trust lands, November 1, 1867.

Name of tribe for whose benefit lands are held in trust.	Treaty under provisions of which lands are sold.	Date of sale.	Number of acres unsold No. November 1, 1866.	Number of acres on which payment has been made since November 1, 1866.	Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1867.	Amount of certificates unredeemed November 1, 1866.	Certificates redeemed since November 1, 1866.	Amount of interest allowed on certificates redeemed since November 1, 1866.	Certificates unredeemed No. November 1, 1867.	Avails of sales.
KARIBU	Mar. 16, 1863	June, 1865	130,908 80	2,055 49	198,853 31	\$190,807 75	\$2,210 63	\$370 72	\$118,597 12	\$2,581 35
Winnebagoes	Apr. 15, 1859	Feb. 14, 1866	359 95	359 95	3,858 95	7,404 90	4,769 60	1,263 75	2,637 30	1615 85
Winnebagoes	Apr. 15, 1859	Mar. 15, 1867	33,608 75	16,144 69	6,762 83					140,076 52
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863		6,762 83		43,810 10	26,574 59			26,574 59	
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Oct. 1, 1859		43,810 10		1,113 37					
Chippewas and Munsees	July 4, 1866		1,113 37	92,598 33						1531,495 83
Delawares, (diminished reserve)	July 4, 1866	Oct. 18, 1867	92,598 33							
			309,162 13	111,158 46	184,369 56	\$154,787 24	\$6,980 23	\$1,633 47	\$147,809 01	\$274,769 55
Indian lands sold under the direction of the General Land Office.										
Winnebagoes	Act of Feb. 23, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1866, and Sept. 30, '67.		1,759 07						\$4,017 91
Sioux	Act of Feb. 23, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1866, and Sept. 30, '67.		6,101 40						9,276 21
Lands sold by special agent of Interior Department.										
Ottawas	July 28, 1862	Since June, 1864.		7,860 47						\$13,264 12
										\$45,022 10

* Certificates and interest. † Cash. ‡ The avails of the Ottawa lands represent the amount received by the agent up to April 1, 1867.

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid: and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Adenabobines.....	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, \$10,000 of which may be expended in the purchase of stock animals, &c.	.....	Laws not published: 7th article treaty July 18, 1856; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$30,000 each.	.....	\$370,000 00	.....	.....
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended in the purchase of stock animals, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, \$5,000 of which to be expended in stock animals, &c.	.....	Laws not published: 7th article treaty July 27, 1866; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$40,000 each.	.....	760,000 00	.....	.....
Apaches.....	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to \$20 per capita for 800 persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	* Page 33, sec. 2.....	3d article treaty Oct. 17, 1865; thirty-eight instalments estimated at \$16,000 each, yet unappropriated.	.....	608,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for transportation of goods, provisions, &c.	.....do.....	3d article treaty Oct. 17, 1865.....	\$3,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes and Cheyennes of Upper Arkansas river.	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to \$20 per capita for 2,800 persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	.....do.....	7th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; thirty-eight instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$25,000 each.	.....	2,128,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c.	.....	7th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calapooias, Molallies, and Clackamas of Willamette valley.	Five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects.	Vol. 10, page 1144.....	3d article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.	20,000 00	6,500 00	.....	.....
Comanches and Kiowas.	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to \$10 per capita for 4,000 persons.	* Page 39, sec. 5.....	5th article treaty Oct. 18, 1865; thirty-eight instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$40,000 each.	.....	1,520,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c.	.....	5th article treaty Oct. 18, 1865.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....

* Pamphlet copy of Laws, 1st session, 39th Congress.

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indebtedness to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited damages incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chacta, Scotton, and Umpqua.	\$2,000 annually for fifteen years.....	Vol. 10, page 1122..	3d article treaty Nov. 18, 1854; two installments yet to be appropriated.	.....	\$4,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of schools and farmer fifteen years.....	Vol. 10, page 1123..	Same treaty, 5th article, estimated for schools, \$1,200; farmer, \$1,000; two appropriations due, 4th article treaty Oct. 18, 1850....	\$20,000 00	4,400 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	For this amount to be placed to the credit of the educational fund of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river.	* Page 4, sec. 4.....	5th article treaty Aug. 11, 1827....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.	Education during the pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, page 304....	Not published.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Choyennes of the Upper Platte.	This amount to be placed at the disposal of the President, to be expended by him or under his direction, in such manner as will best tend to sustain peaceable relations with said Indians.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Twenty installments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Vol. 10, page 1111..	4th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; seven installments appropriated, estimated at \$19,000.	.....	133,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for six smiths and assistants and for iron and steel.	.....do.....	5th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; seven installments appropriated, estimated at \$6,300 each.	.....	44,520 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for the seventh smith, &c.	.....do.....	Nine installments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,200 each.	.....	9,540 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1112..	12th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; 3d article treaty April 7, 1850; estimated at \$2,800 per annum.	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.	.....	Estimated at \$5,763 63 per annum.	5,763 63	.....	.....	.....

Chippewas, Bois Forte band.	Twenty instalments for support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c.	* Page 82, sec. 3.	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each.	27,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,600 each.	28,800 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments of annuity in money, goods, and other articles, in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; annuity, \$3,500; goods, &c., \$6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, \$1,000; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	198,000 00	.....
Do.....	For transportation, &c., of annuity goods.	† Page 82, sec. 6.	6th article treaty April 7, 1866.	1,500 00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 4th article treaty Oct. 4, 1842; 8th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 7, page 392, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Ten instalments of the second series, at \$2,000 00; nine instalments to be appropriated.	81,000 00	.....
Do.....	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths, and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	do.....	Ten instalments of the second series, at \$1,400; nine instalments unappropriated.	12,600 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments in money, of \$20,000 each.	Vol. 10, page 1167.	3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855; seven unexpended.	140,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty-six instalments of \$1,000 each, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Vol. 9, page 904.	3d article treaty Aug. 2, 1847; and 5th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867; four instalments unappropriated.	4,000 00	.....
Do.....	This amount to be expended in the erection of school buildings.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....
Do.....	Ten instalments for support of schools, in procuring the services of the people in agriculture, and aiding them to become self-sustaining; support of physician, and purchase of medicine.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	115,000 00	.....
Do.....	This amount for the erection of a saw-mill, with a grid-mill attached.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	10,000 00	.....
Do.....	This amount to be expended in the erection of houses.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....
Do.....	This amount to be expended in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, &c., for opening farms, with the advice of the chiefs.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....
Do.....	This amount to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	10,000 00	.....
Do.....	This amount or so much as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of locating the reservation set apart by the 2d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	.....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	2,000 00	.....
Do.....	This amount to pay the expenses of negotiating treaty.	.....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	10,000 00	.....
Do.....	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.	.....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....

* Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 39th Congress.

† Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 38th Congress.

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in whole or in part, as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.	Money, \$10,686 66; goods \$8,000, and purposes of utility, \$4,000; 3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168.	Thirty instalments; seventeen unappropriated, estimated at \$22,686 66.		\$385,333 23		
Do.	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	do.	Twenty instalments of \$3,000 each; seven unappropriated.		21,000 00		
Do.	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	do.	Fifteen instalments of \$2,120 each; two unappropriated.		4,240 00		
Do.	For engineer at Leech lake; same article and treaty.	do.	Ten instalments of \$600 each; two unappropriated.		1,200 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas in Minnesota.	Ten instalments of \$1,500 each, to furnish Indians with oxen, log chains, &c., 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 15, page 634.	Six instalments unappropriated.		9,000 00		
Do.	Support of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm laborers, and one physician, ten years.	do.	Estimated at \$7,700 per annum; six instalments to be appropriated.		\$46,200 00		
Do.	This amount to be applied for the support of a saw-mill, as long as the President may deem necessary.	do.	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	\$1,000 00			
Do.	Pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	do.	7th article treaty May 7, 1864.	650 00			
Do.	For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	do.					
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	\$10,000 as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band, and \$5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 15, page 635.	13th article treaty May 7, 1864.	1,000 00			
Do.	Fifteen instalments of \$19,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton mauls, maces, blankets, sheetings, &c.	* Pages 44 and 49, sec. 2 and 3.	3d article supplementary treaty April 10, 1864; annual appropriation.	15,000 00			
Do.		Vol. 49, page 3.	3d article supplementary treaty April 10, 1864, estimated for Red Lake band, \$6,000; Pembina band, \$5,000.		179,000 00		

Do.....	One blacksmith, one physician, &c., one miller, one farmer, \$3,900; iron and steel and other articles, \$1,500; carpentering, &c., \$1,000.	Vol. 50, page 4.....	bins band, \$4,000; eleven instalments unappropriated.	70,400 00		
Do.....	To defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of said Chippewa Indians.	Vol. 44, page 6.....	4th article supplementary treaty April 13, 1854; fifteen instalments, eleven unappropriated, at \$6,400 each.	4,250 00		
Do.....	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods, &c., and material for building mill, including machinery, iron and steel for blacksmith.	Page 272.....	6th article treaty Oct. 2, 1853; fifteen instalments of \$300 each; Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st sess. 38th Congress.	10,000 00		
Chickasaws.....	Permanent annuity in goods.....	Vol. 1, page 619.....	Act of Feb. 28, 1790; \$3,000 per year.		\$3,000 00	\$50,000 00
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 99 and 614; vol. 11, pages 213 and 236.	2d article treaty Nov. 16, 1805; \$3,000; 13th article treaty Oct. 18, 1830; \$600; 2d article treaty Jan. 20, 1825; \$6,000.		9,600 00	192,000 00
Do.....	Provisions for anthra, &c.....	Vol. 7, page 213.....	6th article treaty Oct. 18, 1820; and 8th article treaty Jan. 20, 1825; say \$920.		920 00	18,400 00
Do.....	Interest on \$500,000, articles 10 and 13 treaty Jan. 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per cent. for educational purposes.		25,000 00	500,000 00
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.	For beneficial objects at the discretion of the President; 2d article treaty June 25, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 964.....	Five instalments of \$6,000 each, of the second series; two unappropriated.	12,000 00		
Do.....	For farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker for the term of fifteen years.	Vol. 12, page 965.....	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; seven instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$3,500 each.	24,500 00		
Do.....	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, fifteen years.	.....do.....	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; seven instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$3,500 each.	39,200 00		
Do.....	Salary of head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years.	.....do.....	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$500 each.	6,000 00		
Do.....	This amount to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, and other articles.	Page 154, sec. 5.....	5th article treaty November 15, 1855.	3,500 00		
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 287; vol. 11, page 700.	4th article treaty August 7, 1790; \$1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1825; \$3,000; 4th article treaty January 24, 1826; \$30,000.		24,500 00	490,000 00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, &c.....	Vol. 7, page 287.....	8th article treaty January 24, 1826; say \$1,100.		1,100 00	22,200 00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, and vol. 11, page 700.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826; say \$600.		600 00	12,000 00
Do.....	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.....	Vol. 7, pages 287 and 419.	5th article treaty February 14, 1853; and 8th article treaty January 24, 1826.	4,710 00		

* Pamphlet copy laws, 1st session 38th Congress.

† Pamphlet copy laws, 2d session 39th Congress.

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated; explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indebtedness to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amounts held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Creeks—Continued.	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 700.	Five per centum for education....			\$10,000 00	\$200,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$775,168 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.	* Page 102, sec. 3	Five per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.			38,758 40	775,168 00
Do.....	For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation.	...do.....	3d article treaty June 14, 1866....	\$5,000 00			
Omaha.....	Twenty payments, to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended for such useful goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine; \$2,000 of which payment may be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, agricultural implements, &c.		Laws not published; 6th article treaty July 16, 1866; nineteen payments unappropriated, estimated at \$25,000 each.		\$475,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty instalments for pay of nineteen half-breed, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, \$50 each.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$50 each.		18,050 00		
Do.....	This amount to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of half-breeds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.		7th article treaty July 16, 1866....	150 00			
Do.....	This amount to be paid Pierre Chien, in consideration of the faithful and services rendered by him to the Crow Indians.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866.	900 00			
Delawares.	Life annuity to chiefs.....		Private act to supplementary treaty September 24, 1829, to treaty October 3, 1818.	100 00			
Do.....	Interest on \$46,080, at 5 per centum.....	Vol. 7, page 327, and Vol. 10, page 519.	Annate resolution January 10, 1838; 6th article treaty July 16, 1866; (6th article treaty July 16, 1866; twelve instalments unappropriated.			2,304 00	46,080 00
Dawmish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For \$150,000, under the direction of the President, in twenty instalments.	Vol. 12, page 928.			90,000 00		

Do.....	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teacher; 14th article treaty January 22, 1853.	Vol. 12, page 929	Twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$3,000 each.	36,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shops and tools; 14th article treaty January 22, 1853.	do.....	Twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$500 each.	6,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do.....	Twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$4,600 each.	55,200 00	.....
Flathead and other confederated tribes.	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 976	4th article treaty July 16, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.	5,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors therefor.	Vol. 12, page 977	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; (agricultural and industrial school, \$300; pay of instructors, \$1,800); twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$2,100 each.	25,200 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one grasmith, one tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and plough and plough maker, \$7,400; and keeping in repair blacksmiths, carpenters, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor, \$300.	do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$7,800 each.	94,800 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair flouring and saw-mill, and supplying the necessary fixtures.	do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$200 each.	6,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for pay of physician, \$1,400; and keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing the necessary medicals, \$300.	do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,700 each.	20,400 00	.....
Do.....	For keeping in repair the buildings of employes, &c., for twenty years.	do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$300 each.	3,600 00	.....
Do.....	For \$500 per annum for twenty years for each of the head chiefs; 5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	do.....	Twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,500 each year.	18,000 00	.....
Do.....	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions.	do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	11,920 41	.....
Iowa.....	Interest on \$27,500, being the balance of \$157,500.	Vol. 10, page 1071	9th article treaty May 7, 1854	2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 9, page 842	2d article treaty January 1854	10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoo.....	Interest on \$100,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 10, page 1079	2d article treaty May 18, 1854	5,000 00	100,000 00
Do.....	Gradual payment on \$300,000.	do.....	\$166,000 heretofore appropriated; due.	34,000 00	.....
Klamaths and Mo- doca.	Five instalments of \$5,000, to be applied under the direction of the President.	do.....	2d article treaty October 14, 1854; three instalments unappropriated.	24,000 00	.....
Do.....	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and buildings for blacksmiths carpenter, wagon and plough maker, manual labor school, and hospital for twenty years.	do.....	4th article treaty October 14, 1854; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,000 each.	19,000 00	.....

* Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 39th Congress.

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent is annually paid; and annuities which invested at five per cent, would produce permanent annuities.
Klamaths and Modoc—Continued.	For purchase of tools and materials for saw and flooring mill, carpenter, blacksmith's, wagon and plough maker's, shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school.	.....	4th article treaty October 14, 1864; twenty instalments of \$1,500 each; eighteen unappropriated.	.....	\$27,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, fifteen years.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; each unappropriated.	.....	78,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of physician, miller, and two school teachers for twenty years.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; eighteen instalments of \$3,600 each unappropriated.	.....	64,800 00	.....	.....
Makahs.....	Four instalments of \$20,000 for beneficial objects under the direction of the President, (being the fourth series.)	Vol. 12, page 940.....	5th article treaty January 31, 1855; two instalments of \$1,500 each unappropriated.	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941.....	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; twelve instalments of \$2,500 each unappropriated.	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for smith, carpenter shops, and tools.	.....do.....	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each unappropriated.	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician.	.....do.....	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; twelve instalments of \$4,000 each unappropriated.	.....	55,200 00	.....	.....
Menomonees.....	Pay of miller for fifteen years.....	Vol. 10, page 1065.....	3d article treaty May 12, 1854; three instalments of \$600 each unappropriated.	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifteen equal instalments to pay \$243,686 for cessation of lands.	.....do.....	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate amendment thereto; thirteen instalments of \$16,130.06 each unappropriated.	.....	210,387 76	.....	.....
Mienies of Kansas.....	Permanent provision for Smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 194; vol. 10, page 1106.	2d article treaty October 4, 1818; 3d article treaty January 31, 1855; and 4th article treaty January 31, 1855.	.....	.....	\$1,540 00	\$28,800 00

Do.....	Twenty instalments upon \$200,000; 3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1094	5, 1854; say \$940 for shop and \$600 for mill.	90,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$30,000, at 5 per centum.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on \$221,257 86 in trust.....	Vol. 10, page 1099	each; twelve unappropriated.	2,500 00	.....	50,000 00
Miamies of Est River.	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, 114 and 116.	Senate amendment to 4th article treaty June 5, 1854.	11,082 89	.....	221,257 86
Molels	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same for a period of ten years.	Vol. 12, page 981	4th article treaty 1854; 3d article treaty 1855; and 3d article treaty September, 1850, aggregate.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	.....do.....	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; two instalments of \$1,500 each unappropriated.	3,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c., for ten years.	Vol. 12, page 982	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; two instalments of \$2,000 each unappropriated.	4,000 00	.....	.....
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.	For payment of \$32,500 in graduated payments.....	Vol. 10, page 1133	4th article treaty December 26, 1854; still unappropriated.	6,450 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1134	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; seven instalments of \$6,700 each unappropriated.	46,900 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor.	.....do.....	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; seven instalments of \$1,500 each unappropriated.	10,500 00	.....	.....
Nes Percés	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 958	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; two instalments of \$8,000 each unappropriated.	16,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, &c., and pay of one superintendent, teaching, and two teachers.	Vol. 12, page 959	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of \$3,700 each unappropriated.	44,400 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of \$9,400 each unappropriated.	112,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and providing the necessary tools.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each unappropriated.	6,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments of pay of physician, and keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing necessary medicine, &c.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of \$1,700 each unappropriated.	20,400 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employes.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of \$300 each unappropriated.	3,600 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for salary of head chief.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	6,000 00	.....	.....

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in default as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Nes Percés.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair the blacksmith, thinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker shops, and providing necessary tools therefor. Four instalments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots. Sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school and boarding houses with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c., and for fencing lands as may be needed for gardening purposes, &c. Pay salary of two subordinate chiefs.	Vol. 12, page 959...	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.		\$6,000 00		
Do.....			4th article treaty June 9, 1853; two instalments of \$20,000 each, unappropriated.		40,000 00		
Do.....			4th article treaty June 9, 1853; fourteen instalments of \$3,000 each, unappropriated.		42,000 00		
Do.....			5th article treaty June 9, 1853; 5th article treaty June 9, 1853; fourteen instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	\$1,000 00	35,000 00		
Do.....			5th article treaty June 9, 1853	7,600 00			
Omahas.....	For salary of two mistresses to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one cooper, and two millers. Fifteen instalments, being the third series in money of otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1044.	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; still unappropriated at \$20,000 each.		300,000 00		
Do.....	Ten instalments for pay of one engineer and assistant, one miller and assistant, farmer, and one blacksmith and assistant.	do.....	Estimated: engineer and assistant, \$1,200; miller and assistant, \$1,200; farmer, \$900; blacksmith and assistant, \$1,200; eight instalments of \$2,100 each, unappropriated, 8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 4, 1865.		40,800 00		
Do.....	Ten instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mills, and support of blacksmith shop.	do.....	5th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 4,		4,800 00		

	and furnishing tools for the same.		1855; eight instalments of \$600 each, unappropriated.				
Ozages.....	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Vol. 7, page 242.....	Senate resolution Jan. 19, 1858; 6th article treaty Jan. 2, 1853; 1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1855.			\$3,456 00	\$69,120 00
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	*Page 135, sec. 1.....	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1855.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Do.....	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c.	.....do.....	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1855		3,500 00		
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.....	Four equal annual instalments of the sum of \$306,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of \$306,000.	Vol. 11, page 624.....	3d article treaty July 21, '55; unappropriated, at \$31,200 each, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner of paying annuities.		306,000 00		
Do.....	For interest on \$154,500, at 5 per centum, being the balance of \$2,600.	.....do.....	3d article treaty July 21, 1855.				
Ojocas and Misou-rias.....	Fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1039.....	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; unappropriated, at \$900 each.			135,000 00	
Pawnees.....	For annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary for them.	Vol. 11, page 729.....	2d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.			30,000 00	
Do.....	For the support of two manual-labor schools during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, page 730.....	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.		10,000 00		
Do.....	For pay of two teachers, under direction of the President.	.....do.....	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.		1,200 00		
Do.....	For purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for the shops during the pleasure of the President.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.		500 00		
Do.....	For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be gunsmith and tinmith.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857;		1,200 00		
Do.....	For compensation of two strikers or apprentices.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857;		480 00		
Do.....	For farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.		1,200 00		
Do.....	For pay of farmer.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857;		600 00		
Do.....	Ten instalments for pay of miller at the discretion of the President.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857;			600 00	
Do.....	Ten instalments for pay of an engineer at the discretion of the President.	.....do.....	one instalment unappropriated.				
Do.....	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857;		1,200 00		
Do.....	For keeping in repair grist and saw mills.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857;		500 00		
Poncas.....	Ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 13, page 997.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857;		300 00		
Do.....	Ten instalments for manual-labor school.	.....do.....	2d article treaty March 12, 1858;		60,000 00		
Do.....	Ten instalments during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	Vol. 12, page 998.....	six instalments of \$10,000 each, unappropriated.				
Do.....		.....do.....	3d article treaty March 12, 1858;		5,000 00		
Do.....		.....do.....	3d article treaty March 12, 1858;		7,500 00		
Do.....		.....do.....	one instalment due.				

* Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 39th Congress.

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Poncas.....	This amount to pay the Ponca tribe of Indians for indemnity for spoliation committed upon them.	Page 128, sec. 3.....	3d article treaty March 12, 1838; 3d article supplementary treaty March 10, 1863.	\$15,080 00			
Do.....	This amount to defray the expenses of negotiating a treaty with said Indians.	Page 128, sec. 4.....	4th article supplementary treaty March 10, 1863.	4,010 00			
Pottawatomies.....	Life annuities to chiefs.....	Vol. 7, pages 379, 432.	3d article treaty of Oct. 30, 1832; \$200; 3d article treaty of Sept. 26, 1837, \$700.	900 00			
Do.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320 and 855.	4th article treaty 1795, \$1,000; 3d article treaty 1809, \$500; 3d article treaty 1818, \$2,500; treaty 1828, \$3,000; 2d article treaty July, 1829, \$16,000; 10th article treaty June, 1846, \$300.			\$22,300 00	\$446,000 00
Do.....	Education during the pleasure of Congress.....	Vol. 7, pages 206, 318, and 401.	3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1836; 3d article treaty Sept. 30, 1838; and 4th article treaty Oct. 27, 1832, \$5,000.	5,000 00			
Do.....	Permanent provisions for three smiths.....	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 321.	3d article treaty Sept. 30, 1838; 3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1836; and 3d article treaty July 29, 1829	2,820 00			
Do.....	Permanent provisions for furnishing salt.....	Vol. 7, page 320.	3d article treaty July 29, 1829; estimated at \$437 50.	437 50			
Pottawatomies of Arizon.....	Interest on \$643,000, at 5 per centum.....	Vol. 9, page 654.	7th art. treaty June 5 and 17, 1846			32,150 00	643,000 00
Quapaws.....	Provision for education and for smith and farmer and smiths' shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 16.	3d article treaty Nov. 17, 1807.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws.....	Provision for education and for smith and farmer and smiths' shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425.	3d article treaty May 13, 1832; 3d article treaty Sept. 30, 1838; and \$1,000 for smith, farmer, &c., \$2,000.	2,080 00			
Quapaws & Quill tribes.....	For \$25,000, being the fourth series, to be ceded to the President for the third line of the President's fourth installment.	Vol. 12, page 972.	4th article treaty July 3, 1856; and \$1,000 for smith, farmer, &c., \$2,000.		\$2,000 00		

Do	Twenty instalments for support of agricultural and industrial school and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Vol. 12, page 973	10th article treaty July 1, 1855, twelve instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	30,000 00	
Do	Twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855, twelve instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	6,000 00	
Do	Twenty instalments for the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855, twelve instalments of \$4,600 each, unappropriated.	55,200 00	
Rogue Rivers	Sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty Sept. 10, 1853, two instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	5,000 00	
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty Nov. 3, 1804	1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on \$220,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837	10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 566	2d article treaty Oct. 11, 1842	40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 543	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837	7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminole.	Interest on \$500,000, per 8th article treaty, August 7, 1858.	Vol. 11, page 702	\$25,000 annuities.	25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per centum	Page 72, sec. 3	3d article treaty March 21, 1866, for support of schools, &c.	3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 173.	4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817, \$500; 4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1817, \$500.	1,000 00	30,000 00
Do	Provisions for smith and smith's shop and miller, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty Feb. 28, 1831, say \$1,000.	1,600 00	
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	Vol. 4, page 442	Act Feb. 19, 1841, \$6,000	6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on \$20,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 33	Act June 27, 1846, \$3,750	3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on \$53,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Act June 27, 1846, \$2,132 50	2,132 50	45,000 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 119	4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1818	1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for support of smiths and smith's shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1,000 00	
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 160, and vol. 10, page 1056	4th article treaty Aug. 3, 1795; 3d article treaty May 10, 1831, and 4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817	3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1056	3d article treaty July 2, 1863; sixteen instalments unappropriated	2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones—Eastern bands.	Twenty instalments of \$10,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Vol. 1, page 107	7th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863; sixteen instalments unappropriated	16,000 00	
Shoshones—Goship bands.	Twenty instalments of \$1,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 682	3d article treaty July 30, 1863; sixteen instalments unappropriated	80,000 00	
Shoshones—North-western bands.	Twenty instalments of \$5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 663	7th article treaty Oct. 1, 1853; sixteen instalments unappropriated	80,000 00	
Shoshones—Western bands.	Twenty instalments of \$5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 2, page 557		80,000 00	

* Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 39th Congress.
 † Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 38th Congress.
 ‡ Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 38th Congress.

No. 130.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in dollars as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amount which is invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Sionx of Dakota—Blackfeet band.	Twenty instalments of \$7,000 each, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	.....	4th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	\$126,000 00	.....	.....
Sionx of Dakota—Lower Brulé band.	Twenty instalments of \$6,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	.....	4th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	108,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Five instalments of \$2,500 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	.....	6th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of farmer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop.	*Page 30, sec. 3.....	6th article treaty October 14, 1865	\$1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	do.....	6th article treaty October 14, 1865.	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Minneconjou band ..	Twenty instalments of \$10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 26, sec. 4.....	4th article treaty October 10, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....
Onk-pah-pah band ..	Twenty instalments of \$9,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 69, sec. 4.....	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	162,000 00	.....	.....
Ogallalla band	Twenty instalments of \$10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 68, sec. 4.....	4th article treaty October 28, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....
Sans Arc band.....	Twenty instalments of \$8,400 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 52, sec. 4.....	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	151,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Five instalments of \$900 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and for improvements.	*Page 52, sec. 5.....	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	3,800 00	.....	.....
Two Kettles band.....	Twenty instalments of \$6,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 44, sec. 4.....	4th article treaty October 19, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	108,000 00	.....	.....
Two Kettles band.....	Five instalments of \$2,925 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	*Page 44, sec. 5.....	5th article treaty October 19, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	11,500 00	.....	.....

Do.....	For pay of farmer, the erection and support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop.	*Page 44, sec. 6.....	6th article treaty October 19, 1863; for farmer, \$1,000; erection of blacksmith shop, \$500; support of blacksmith, &c., \$1,500.	3,000 00		
Upper Yantonaile band.	Twenty instalments of \$10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 64, sec. 4.....	4th article treaty October 28, 1863; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	180,000 00		
Yantonaile band.....	Twenty instalments of \$10,500 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 56, sec. 4.....	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	185,000 00		
Do.....	Five instalments of \$2,875 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	*Page 56, sec. 5.....	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.	11,500 00		
Do.....	For pay of farmer, the erection and support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop.	.....do.....	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; for farmer, \$1,000; erection of blacksmith shop, \$500; support of blacksmith, &c., \$1,500.	3,000 00		
Do.....	For transportation and delivering articles purchased for the several bands of Six Indians.	.....do.....		20,000 00		
Six Nations of New York.	Permanant annuities in clothing, &c.....	Vol. 7, page 46.....	6th article treaty November 11, 1794, \$4,500.	\$4,500 00	\$90,000 00	
Skiallams.....	For instalments on \$60,000, being the fourth series, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 934.....	3d article treaty January 26, 1855; two instalments of \$3,000 each, appropriated.	6,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for teachers.	Vol. 12, page 935.....	11th article treaty January 26, 1855; twelve instalments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	30,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	.....do.....	11th article treaty January 26, 1855; twelve instalments of \$4,000 each, unappropriated.	55,200 00		
Tabaquache band of Utah.	Ten instalments of \$20,000 each.....	Vol. 13, page 675.....	8th article treaty October 7, 1863; (goods, \$10,000; provisions, \$10,000;) six instalments unappropriated.	120,000 00		
Do.....	Five instalments of \$10,000 each, for the purpose of agriculture and purchase of farming utensils, stock, &c.....	.....do.....	10th article treaty October 7, 1863; and Senate amendment thereto; one instalment unappropriated.	10,000 00		
Do.....	For purchase of iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith shop, and pay of blacksmith and assistant.	.....do.....	10th article treaty October 7, 1863; iron and steel, &c., \$230; blacksmith and assistant, \$1,100.	1,320 00		
Do.....	For insurance, transportation, &c., of goods, provisions, and stock.	.....do.....		5,000 00		
Umpquas and Oala-poolas of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.	Five instalments, of the third series of annuities for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1126.....	3d article treaty November 20, 1854; two instalments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated.	3,400 00		
Do.....	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years.....	Vol. 10, page 1127.....	6th article treaty November 20, 1854; seven instalments of \$1,450 each, unappropriated.	10,150 00		
Do.....	Support of physician fifteen years.....	.....do.....	6th article treaty November 20, 1854; two instalments of \$2,000 each, unappropriated.	4,000 00		

*Pamphlet copy laws, 1st session 39th Congress.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Umpqua, Cow Creek band, Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Twenty instalments of \$350 each.	Vol. 10, page 1027	3d article treaty September 19, 1853; six instalments yet due.		\$3,800 00		
Do.	Five instalments of the second series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946	2d article treaty June 9, 1855, two instalments of \$6,000 each, unappropriated.		1,200 00		
Do.	Twenty instalments for pay of two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, page 947	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$11,200 each, unappropriated.		134,400 00		
Do.	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicine, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	do.	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$3,000 each, unappropriated.		36,000 00		
Do.	Twenty instalments of \$1,500 each, for the head chiefs of these bands, (\$500 each.)	do.	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated.		30,000 00		
Do.	Twenty instalments for salary of son of Pio-pio-mox.	do.	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$100 each, unappropriated.		1,270 00		
Winnebagoes.	For interest on \$1,000,000 at five per centum.	Vol. 7, page 546, and Vol. 12, page 628.	4th article treaty November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.			\$50,000 00	\$1,000,000 00
Do.	Thirty instalments of interest on \$85,000.	Vol. 9, page 879	4th article treaty October 13, 1846; nine instalments of \$4,250 each, unappropriated.		38,250 00		
Wall-pah-pet tribe of Snake Indians.	Five instalments of \$2,000 each, under the direction of the President.	*Page 22, sec. 7	7th article treaty August 12, 1855; four instalments unappropriated.		8,000 00		
Yakamas.	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 953	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; two instalments of \$8,000 each, unappropriated.		16,000 00		
Do.	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, one for the aged and infirm, and one for the industrial school keeping them in repair and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	do.	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.		6,000 00		

Do.....	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$1,200 each, unappropriated.	38,400 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one farrier, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$11,400 each, unappropriated.	136,800 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., and pay of physician.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated, (physician, \$1,400; hospital, &c., \$300.)	29,400 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	6,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employes.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$300 each, unappropriated.	3,600 00	.....
Do.....	For salary of head chief for twenty years.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	6,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	6,000 00	.....
Yanction tribe of Sioux.	Ten instalments of \$55,000 each to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. II, page 744.	4th article treaty April 19, 1858; one instalment unappropriated.	55,000 00	.....
Total.....				277,280 54	12,458,251 09
				421,673 79	7,833,475 86

* Pamphlet copy laws, 2d session 39th Congress.

No. 131.—Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different tribes of Indians within the United States for 1867.

Tribes.	Population.		Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.					Female.
Northern superintendency.													
Winnebagoes			1, 695	1		40	22	1		Presbyterian	\$2, 554		6 missionaries.
Ojibwas			995			45	40						
Ojibwas and Missourians			487			40	28	1		Episcopal			
Pawnees			2, 935	2		26	14			Methodist			1, Rev. N. Williams.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.			77			30	20	1					
Iowas			254										
Bris and Ogallala Sioux			7, 885	1	Fort Laramie								
Cheyennes			1, 800										
Arapahoes			1, 750										
Santee Sioux.			1, 340	2	Agency & St. John's	171	130	6	8	A. B. C. F. M.	1, 400	\$50	3 Presby'n, 7 Episcop.
Central superintendency.													
Pottawatomies of the Mississippi.	1, 092	1, 068	225, 700	1	St. Mary's Pot'wat- omie Reserve.	141	112	5	5	Catholic			13 male, 12 female
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	381	434	43, 259	1	Mission at agency.	12	6	1	1	Methodist			1, Rev. Jas. Rogers.
Chippewas and Christians	32	84	10, 539	1	Mis'n at reservat'n.	7	5	1		Moravian			1, Rev. G. Roming.
Menomonees	36	81	10, 000										
Potomac, Potomac, Kansas- River, and Wash.	98	120	20, 000										
Shawnees	315	406	880, 103		Shawneetown	22	30	1		Friends			
Delawares	432	690	135, 360	1		42	39		2				
Kansas or Kaws	246	380	638	1		35	29						
Kickapoos.	144	158	41, 507			13	5		1				
Ojibwas			200										
Kiowas and Comanches			4, 000										
Apaches			800										
Arapahoes and Cheyennes			2, 800										
Southern superintendency.													
Greeks	3, 737	6, 537	120, 000	14	Neighborhood	250	280	8	6				Mission not yet fully in operation.
Cherokees.			14, 000										

No. 131.—Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
<i>Montana superintendency.</i>														
Upper Yanktonals	1,200	1,500	2,700	\$44,000										
Sans Arce	360	720	1,080	13,200										
Poncas			980											
Yanktons	1,204	1,296	2,500	20,000										
Arikarees			1,500											
Gros Ventres			400											
Mandans			400											
Absinaboles			2,640											
<i>Montana superintendency.</i>														
Flatheads			558											
Upper Pend d'Oreilles			918											
Kootenays			287											
Blackfeet			2,450											
Piegans			1,870											
Bloods			2,150											
Gros Ventres			1,500											
Crows			3,900											
<i>Washington superintendency.</i>														
Yakamas, &c.	242	322	564	\$90,000	2	Fort Simcoe	11	9	2	1	M. E. Church	\$100	11,800	
Skallama, Quillchutes, Queens, &c.	390	410	800	2,000			9	4	1	1	Methodist			
Lum. and others	428	808	1,236	40,000										
Tulalip and others	886	910	1,796		1		52				Roman Catholic			
Puyallup and others	625	676	1,301		1		18				No denomination		4,000	No missionaries.
Makahs and others	330	360	690		1		13	6	1					
Colville, Spokane, P. nd d'Oreilles, &c.			3,000											
<i>California superintendency.</i>														
Bonad Valley			1,380											

	550	1	Pr'y sch'l Hoopa val			Congregational	75	
<i>Oregon superintendency.</i>								
Hoopa Valley	330	330						
Smith River	170	225	350					
Tule River	559	646	1,000					
Mission Indians*								
Coahuila and others*								
King's River*								
<i>Utah superintendency.</i>								
Umatilla Reserve	321	438	185,000		15	25	2	
Warm Springs Reserve	394	572	56,450	1	15	9	1	
Grande Ronde Reserve	709	698	22,384	2	15	14	1	Roman Catholic
Alsea agency			525					
Siletz agency			2,268					
Klamath, &c. §	1,078	1,210	5,570	1	7	7	1	
Tribes not under supervision of agents			2,000					
			5,100					
<i>Utah superintendency.</i>								
Eastern Shoshones			2,000					
Northwestern Shoshones			1,800					
Western Shoshones			2,000					
Goship and Weber Utes			1,750					
Utahs			11,340					
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, &c			2,400					
<i>Nevada superintendency.</i>								
Bannacks †			1,500					
Shoshones*			2,000					
Pi-Utes*			4,200					
Washoes*			500					
<i>Arizona superintendency.</i>								
Papagos	3,000	3,000	195,000					
Yuma	3,000	3,000	72,000					
Maricopa	400	400	100,000					
Yano Apaches	30	40	70					
Yuma, Yavapai, Mohave, Hal- apais			9,500					
Apaches			10,000					
<i>New York agency.</i>								
Cattaraugus	707	667	1,374	10	190	190	1	10
Cayugas with Senecas	62	97	9,000					
Onondagas with Senecas	70	73	9,500					

* Report of April, 1867. † No schools last year. ‡ Largest number of scholars attending during the year was twenty-four. § Manual-labor system adopted. || To build churches.

No. 131.—Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
<i>Allegheny.</i>	444	453	897	\$56,000	6		106	79		9				2 Presbyt'n & Method.
	574	307	581	70,000	2		45	50		6				1 Baptist
	175	192	367	68,000	2		47	46		6				2 Baptist & Presbyt'n.
	87	105	192	15,000	2		40	14		6				1 Methodist
	39	59	98	5,000										1 Methodist
	157	168	325	17,000	1		85	69		1				1 Methodist
<i>Michigan agency.</i>														
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	569	551	1,060	12,000	2	Nase Bay	59	63	1	1	Catholic, Methodist.	\$750	\$196	2 Missionaries
Ottawas and Chippewas.	2,419	2,701	5,120	273,498	13	Sheboygan	277	160	5	8	Methodist, Presbyt'n	1,550	328	10 Missionaries*
Chippewas of Saginaw.	756	794	1,550	38,807	5	Isabella county	116	80	1	4	Methodist	850	160	4 Missionaries.
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pot- tawatomies.	117	115	232	50,000	2	Botaah creek	27	22	1	1	Catholic.	200	400	
Pottawatomies of Huron.	22	24	46	3,200										
<i>Green Bay agency.</i>														
Stockbridges and Munsees			492	3,200	1	Reserve					Presbyterian	750		1. Jere. Slingerland.
Onidas.	553	580	1,133	72,500	2		93	81	2	2	Methodist.			1. E. A. Goodough.
Menomonees	625	768	1,393	27,800	3		56	83		3	Catholic.	400		1. Father Cajetan.
<i>Chippewas of Lake Superior.</i>														
Various bands			4,500		1		19	33		1				

* Three Methodist, four Catholics, two Presbyterians, and one Congregational.

No. 132.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1867 of the different tribes of Indians in connection with the United States.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.		Bushels.	Value.
<i>Northern superintendency.</i>																					†
Winnebagoes	200	500	400	2	17	10,000	\$10,000	15,000	\$7,500							3,500	\$1,750	2,500	\$625		
Omahas	540	950	120	35	11	2	500	1,000	4,600	4,000						200	250				
Ojibwas and Missourias	450	1,000	114	8	3	240	240	21,400	10,700			240	\$120			75	75				
Pawnees	1,000	40	2	2				400	120							300	150	50	10		
Sac and Foxes of Missouri.	116,000	450	8	2	12			7,500	2,150							300	450				
Iowas	16,000	150	50	8	5			5,700	8,550							300	450				
Santee Sioux	16,000	150	50	8	5			5,700	8,550							300	450				
Upper Platte Indians	130																				
<i>Central superintendency.</i>																					†
Pottawatomies	1,995	350		8	610	2,600	5,200	7,000	3,500			4,000	2,000			7,000	7,000	400	200		
Sac and Foxes of Mississippi	135	350		90	165			10,000	7,500							150	225				
Chippewas and Muncies.	15,760	273		7	17			6,000	4,500			540	324			600	900				
Ojibwa river agency Indians.	111,880	1,800		27	31			4,500	4,500												
Shawnees	120,000	2,567		61	71	2,147	32,200	52,253	26,131			3,018	1,400			3,680	1,840	700	350		
Delawares	105,000	2,000		75	225	2,125	4,250	50,000	25,000			2,500	1,250			10,000	5,000	700	350		
Kansas	180,640	300		137	5			5,500	2,750							2,600	1,300				
Kickapoos	128,560	1,082		3	49	544	816	42,520	10,580			270	108			2,740	1,370	560	140	320	
Ottawas	176,000																				
Kiowas and Comanches.																					
Arapachos																					
<i>Southern superintendency.</i>																					†
Creeks	5,074	6,000		50	3,500			130,000	130,000			1,000	1,000			2,000	3,500	500	500		
Cherokees	21,400																				
Choctaws	10,427																				
Chickasaws	1,850																				
Seminoles	14,380																				
Ojibwas	190,000	1,850		275	100	300	111,000	83,250	83,250			300	300			4,800	6,200	2,300	1,150		
Quapaws	190,000	400		50	35	700	1,400	3,000	3,000			150	75			300	300	200	200		
Senecas and Shawnees	165,000	300		40	50			1,500	1,500							300	300	300	300		
Senecas.	165,000	300		25	25			6,000	6,000							125	125				
Wichitas	25	25						500	500												

† Acres.

† Stone.

* Square miles.

* Square miles.

† Stone.

† Acres.

No. 132.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1867 of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

No. 132.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1867 of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.		Bushels.	Value.
<i>Nevada superintendency.</i>																					
Bannacks.....	500																				
Shoshones.....																					
Pi-Utes.....	500																				
Wasichos.....																					
<i>Arizona superintendency.</i>																					
Pimo Papagos, Tamo Apaches.	164,000	8,400				39,500	\$47,789	14,923	\$16,919												
Mohaves, Yumas, &c.....	775,000																				
<i>New York agency.</i>																					
Cattaraugus.....	191,680	5,000		90	98	4,000	10,000	8,000	9,000			8,000	\$4,800			4,000	\$2,900	100	\$100		
Alleghany.....	120,460	2,000		120	50	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,500			3,000	1,800			3,000	2,400	50	25		
Tuscaroras.....	17,000	2,500		30	100	3,500	7,825	3,000	3,300			5,000	\$500			3,500	2,800	50	25		
Senecas.....	16,000	2,000		40	60	6,000	13,980	7,000	6,300			4,000	2,400			5,500	2,800	70	35		
Onondaga.....	1288	989		15	8	500	1,050	1,000	900			2,000	1,300			500	400				
Oneida.....	161,000	1,650		45	40	2,000	4,500	3,500	3,500			1,600	750			600	480				
<i>Green Bay agency.</i>																					
Stockbridges and Munsees.	140,080	170		1	31	120	910	776	468			110	600			1,265	638	50	17		
Quindies.....	161,000	3,444		43	108	5,040	9,830	11,145	6,963			945	10,480			12,845	6,478	738	219		
Miamis.....	123,400	487		94	100			6,400	3,840			462	1,500			6,000	3,000	500	125		
<i>Michigan agency.</i>																					
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	100	466		2	76			500	1,000			25	13,750			6,900	6,900	100	50	1,000	
Chippewas of Chippewa.....	1,000	7,646		137	503	1,981	2,994	21,638	19,047			75	7,945			86,700	51,486	306	76		
Chippewas of Piquette.....	200	1,616		34	138	1,792	2,376	3,343	2,806							4,363	4,363	100	100		
Chippewas of Green Creek and Black.																					
Chippewas of Piquette.....	(1)	604		5	26		1,600	5,140	2,109							1,800	1,800	70	70		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	(1)	100																			

[illegible]

* Square miles. † Acres. ‡ No reserve.

No. 132.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1867 of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned.		Sheep owned.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Northern superintendency.																	
Winnebagoes	1, 800	\$9, 000	350	\$18, 000	134	\$12, 620										250, 000	
Omaha	100	500	1, 200	72, 000	90	3, 150	20	\$150							\$5, 000	19, 600	
Oroos and Missourias	100	1, 100	227	18, 275	6	450					100	\$30			4, 000	33, 560	
Pawnees	50	250	1, 400	84, 500	6	210									5, 000	7, 000	
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	20	65	60	1, 800													
Iowas	100	350	110	3, 300	150	4, 600	100	500									
Santee Sioux																	
Upper Platte Indians	500	3, 000	75	9, 000											1, 800		
Central superintendency.																	
Pottawatomies	2, 000	8, 000	2, 300	92, 000	2, 100	46, 200	1, 100	3, 300							2, 000	3, 000	\$5, 000 worth garden vegetables.
Sac and Foxes of Mississippi	100	400	1, 100	3, 300	89	1, 780	118	354							300		
Chippewas and Munsees	75	300	55	2, 300	95	1, 900	125	375									
Osage river agency Indians	200	270	13, 500	960	2, 600	180	900										
Shawnees	540	2, 500	367	31, 135	310	6, 180	637	4, 477	40	\$140							
Delawares	400	3, 000	550	38, 500	925	18, 500	2, 000	15, 000	500	2, 500	4, 000	1, 000			2, 800	250, 000	
Kansas															700		
Kickapoos	400	2, 000	237	12, 850	159	6, 360	577	1, 731	31	62	1, 220	610					
Ottowas																	
Kiowas and Comanches																	
Arapahoos																	
Southern superintendency.																	
Greeks	3, 000	15, 000	3, 500	52, 500	15, 000	150, 000	8, 000	16, 000	800	1, 600					10, 000		1, 000 gallons sorghum syrup.
Cherokees																	
Choctaws																	
Ochawaws																	
Chickasaws																	
Chickholes	175	1, 750	225	10, 500	1, 300	7, 800	1, 000	3, 000	50	150					1, 800		Vegetable crop large.
Chickasaws	100	700	1, 200	240, 000	75	1, 400	40	900							60, 000		
Chickasaws	50	250	250	6, 250	3	100	35	175							1, 000		
Chickasaws and Shawnees	50	250	100	2, 000	100	2, 200	50	250									
Chickasaws	30	150	65	1, 950	50	1, 000	50	250									
Chickasaws			268	3, 375													
Chickasaws			170	1, 080													
Chickasaws			100	1, 000													
Chickasaws			100	1, 000													

No. 132.—Statement showing the farming operations for 1867 of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay Cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber saved.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Washington superintendency.																	
Klallams, Yakamas, &c.	150	\$1,500	10,000	\$150,000	1,400	\$2,300	50	\$250					300	\$2,000	\$300	95,000	
Lummi and others.	55	500	9	550	35	1,200							20	100	350	50,000	
Payallup and others.	400	4,000	110	5,500	70	1,200			228	\$684			75	375	1,300		
Shallam.	60	720	200	5,500	50	1,000								2,000	5,000		
Quinalt and Quileuites			25	1,250	11	600							40	2,000	1,500		
Makah.				1,250	50	1,200								2,000	3,000		\$4,000, oil.
Coville.	33	450	515	12,875	86	3,440											
California superintendency.																	
Round Valley.	320	3,200	26	780	334	6,600	369	2,950								37,880	1,100 pounds peas, \$700.
Hoopa Valley.	8	240	11	880	45	2,200	135	810									
Smith River.	110	1,100	34	2,000	83	2,000	130	400									
Tule River.	50	666	23	1,150	26	1,300											
Mission Indians.																	
Cochillas.																	
King's River.																	
Oregon superintendency.																	
Warm Spring Reserve.			1,550	43,000	313	8,410	121	484	2	5				275	1,000	63,000	
Grande Ronde Reserve.	190	3,900	454	22,200	61	2,130	58	460						355	2,350		\$640 value.
Siletz Reserve.	85	1,700	56	1,795	55	1,575	8	40						300	1,400		\$2,400 worth of vegetables.
Alsea Reserve.	50	1,000	86	2,000													
Umatilla Reserve.	100	2,500	75	150,000	700	21,000	50	500	16	60				200	2,800		
Klamath.			632	12,640	8	475											
Utah superintendency.																	
Eastern Shannocks and Shoshone, Northwest, and Shoshone, Gooships and Weber Utes, Utah.)	40	1,000	2,290	68,000											35,000		
Nevada superintendency.																	
Shannocks																	

Pl. Utes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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* Pounds.

No. 133.—Recapitulation of farming statistics, &c., of each superintendency and independent agency for 1867.

Superintendence.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
					Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Northern superintendency	2,790	684	66	42	10,740	\$11,240	68,600	\$9,020			240	\$120			4,375	\$2,675	2,550	\$635		
Central superintendency	10,367	137	408	1,037	7,416	42,466	177,853	84,491			10,228	5,074			24,770	16,935	1,663	690	320	\$330
Southern superintendency	9,407		3	3	800	1,700	253,040	225,250			1,450	1,375			7,925	10,925	2,600	1,650		
New Mexico superintendency	1,065	3,000					3,366	30,716												
Colorado superintendency																				
Dakota superintendency	1,385	30	24	66			46,600	59,175							1,080	5,325				
Idaho superintendency	4,200	85	13	14	15,000	30,000	11,500	23,000			3,500	5,250			20,000	20,000	650	1,040		
Montana superintendency																				
Washington superintendency	3,491	916	351	175	11,155	17,760	8,000	2,000			2,750	2,750	50	\$37	40,075	26,437	2,350	1,025		
California superintendency	3,850	2,710	77	45	17,715	22,754	10,500	3,163	1,000	\$1,066	4,830	7,600	4,003	3,266	10,128	10,822	8,550	8,983		
Oregon superintendency	4,214	700	144	478	23,633	26,132	15,310	14,925			14,600	11,590	300	350	86,125	83,603	10,820	12,295		
Utah superintendency																				
Nevada superintendency																				
Arizona superintendency	8,400				39,500	47,799	14,533	16,919												
<i>Independent agencies.</i>																				
New York agency	14,910		340	356	16,000	26,695	96,500	27,500	700	700	900	13,980	700	560	15,100	12,080	270	185		
Michigan agency	10,332		177	745	3,413	7,970	30,405	96,917	25	23	13,975	7,436			92,589	56,361	547	184		
Green Bay agency	4,101		138	940	5,760	9,440	18,321	11,970	1,483	1,517	12,670	5,068			90,910	10,104	1,269	361		
Chippewa of Lake Superior	480		2	78			500	1,000							6,800	6,200	100	50	1,000	2,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi	700	10		46			9,000	12,500							6,300					
Winconsin agency	50			19			1,500	450												
Iowa agency																				
Total	76,035	7,572	1,791	7,958	151,162	253,806	687,668	594,356	3,266	3,316	85,053	60,223	5,350	4,913	354,417	261,178	30,429	2,242	1,320	9,390

No. 133.—Recapitulation of farming statistics, &c., of each superintendency and independent agency for 1867—Continued.

Superintendencies.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned.		Sheep owned.	Sugar made.	Flax sold.	Value of furs sold.	Foot of lumber sawed.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Pounds.	Barrels.	Value.	
Northern superintendency	2,689	\$14,935	3,322	\$189,475	336	\$91,030	190	\$350	.....	100	.....	\$15,800	310,180
Central superintendency	3,715	16,920	4,874	104,683	3,938	83,920	4,737	26,137	571	5,250	.....	5,700	253,000
Southern superintendency	3,405	16,100	3,645	300,373	16,538	162,800	9,175	19,875	850	.....	.....	73,300	.....
New Mexico superintendency	.....	.....	1,360	47,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	7,000	.....
Colorado superintendency	.....	.....	6,000	184,000	300	6,000	.....	.....	5,000	15,000	.....	8,000	.....
Arkansas superintendency	5,000	3,000	3,370	314,000	285	16,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....
Idaho superintendency	20	.....	10,000	100,000	3,500	105,000	100	1,000	.....	.....	.....	500	21,900
Montana superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington superintendency	698	7,000	10,860	175,425	1,618	10,800	50	550	228	.....	335	\$6,475	11,450
California superintendency	488	5,900	94	4,810	198	12,100	634	4,180	.....	.....	.....	42,000	145,000
Oregon superintendency	433	9,000	2,833	231,633	1,137	35,590	267	1,464	18	.....	.....	19,550	27,860
Utah superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,000
Nevada superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona superintendency	.....	.....	4,700	97,000	3,300	67,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Independent agencies.</i>													
New York agency	1,505	15,050	700	41,080	1,130	33,400	1,900	3,700	270	6,500	.....	220	.....
Maine agency	1,664	30,492	1,088	74,936	890	98,119	1,503	10,471	90	340,913	8,580	33,419	683,831
Green Bay agency	1,880	13,697	332	94,780	777	27,430	739	2,762	197	82,470	10,948	8,084	155,000
Chippewas of Lake Superior	19	1,680	6	583	39	1,235	.....	.....	.....	44,900	6,830	8,000	209,140
Chippewas of the Mississippi	200	2,700	190	136,000	71	8,350	.....	.....	.....	115,050	25,250	40,000	50,000
Winnebago agency	.....	.....	250	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa agency	.....	.....	316	12,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,944	.....
Total	16,758	137,710	57,905	2,044,309	34,041	616,869	18,495	75,489	7,094	52,560	594,453	83,048	1,998,931

No. 134.—Recapitulation of tables of statistics of 1867 compared with 1866.

	1867.	1866.
Schools reported.....	76	64
Scholars reported.....	4,040	2,872
Teachers reported.....	114	85
Missionaries reported.....	75	61
Amount contributed by religious societies for education, &c.....	\$8,554	\$7,390
Amount contributed by individual Indians for education, &c.....	\$5,934	\$2,668
Population of various tribes, from reports in the tribes.....	255,889	236,774
Wealth in undivided property.....	\$3,863,837	\$3,265,688
Acres farmed by Indians.....	76,065	69,784
Acres farmed by government.....	7,572	6,593
Frame houses.....	1,791	1,267
Log houses.....	7,258	7,167
Stone houses.....	65	205
Feet of lumber sawed.....	1,923,921	1,454,321
Bushels of wheat raised.....	151,182	114,727
Bushels of corn raised.....	687,668	821,569
Bushels of rye raised.....	3,208	2,376
Bushels of barley raised.....	5,350	2,755
Bushels of oats raised.....	85,033	87,221
Bushels of beans raised.....	4,700	740
Bushels of peas raised.....	1,690	2,303
Bushels of potatoes raised.....	334,417	286,757
Bushels of turnips raised.....	30,429	13,540
Bushels of rice gathered.....	1,320	7,700
Bushels of apples raised.....	400	.....
Bushels of onions raised.....	100	110
Hops, pounds of, raised.....	2,000	.....
Pumpkins raised, value of.....	\$1,300	\$330
Vegetables raised, value of.....	\$8,050	.....
Small fruits gathered and sold to the value of.....	\$1,200	.....
Oil made and sold to the value of.....	\$4,000	\$4,750
Fish dried and sold to the value of.....	\$2,000	.....
Furs sold to the value of.....	\$304,977	\$301,307
Fish, barrels of, sold.....	10,895	6,050
Hay, tons of, cut and made.....	16,758	13,018
Sugar, pounds of, made.....	594,453	554,477
Sorghum, gallons of sirup made.....	3,797	1,515
Gloves made and sold to the value of.....	\$6,200	.....
Canoes made and sold.....	\$400	.....
Horses owned to the number of.....	57,205	42,821
Cattle owned to the number of.....	34,041	22,240
Sheep owned to the number of.....	7,094	14,242
Swine owned to the number of.....	18,495	12,221
Goats owned to the number of.....	1,025	450

No. 135.—Statement showing the population of the various tribes of Indians by superintendencies.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Popula- tion.	Total.
<i>Washington.</i>			
Yakamas, &c.....	Yakamas, Klikatats, &c.....	3,400	
Quinaliets, &c.....	Quinaliets, Quillehutes, &c.....	574	
Skilallams.....	Skilallams, &c.....	800	
Lummi, &c.....	Lummi, Suwamish, Squamish, &c.....	838	
Tulalips, &c.....	Snokomish, Skikomish, and Port Madison	1,796	
Puyallups, &c.....	Puyallups and Nisquillies.....	1,301	
Makahs.....	Makahs.....	680	
Colvilles.....	Colvilles, Spokanes, and Pend d'Oriettes	3,000	
			13,399

Statement showing the population of the various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Popula- tion.	Total.
<i>California.</i>			
Round Valley.....	Pitt River Wylackies, &c.....	*1,389	26,139
Hoopa Valley.....	Various bands.....	550	
Smith River.....	Humboldt Wylackies.....	395	
Tule River.....	Owen's River and Tule River.....	1,205	
Mission Indians.....	Various bands.....	*3,300	
Coahuilas, &c.....		*4,400	
King's River and other bands.....		*14,900	
<i>Arizona.</i>			
Papagos.....	Papagos, Pimos, and Maricopas.....	12,800	32,370
River tribes.....	Apaches, Yumas, Mohaves, Yampins, Hualipais, &c.....	19,570	
<i>Oregon.</i>			
Umatilla Reserve.....	Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, &c.....	759	10,810
Warm Spring Reserve.....	Wacoe Descubites.....	926	
Grande Ronde Reserve.....	Fifteen tribes.....	1,407	
Alsea Agency.....	Cooses, Umpquas.....	*530	
Siletz Agency.....	Fourteen bands and tribes.....	2,288	
Klamath Snakes, &c.....	Klamath, Modoc, and four bands of Snakes.....	*4,900	
<i>Utah.</i>			
Eastern Shoshones.....	Utahs and Utes.....	2,000	21,250
Northwestern Shoshones.....	do.....	1,800	
Western Shoshones.....	do.....	2,000	
Goship and Weber Utes.....	do.....	1,750	
Utahs.....	do.....	11,300	
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, &c.....	do.....	2,400	
<i>Nevada.</i>			
Bannacks.....	Pi Utes.....	*1,500	8,200
Shoshones.....	do.....	*2,000	
Pi Utes.....	do.....	*4,200	
Washoes.....	do.....	*500	
<i>New Mexico.</i>			
Bosque Redondo.....	Navajoes at reservation and Navajoes at large.....	7,320	20,859
Cimarron.....	Maquache Utes.....	594	
	Jicarilla Apaches.....	1,045	
Abiquiu.....	Capote and Webinoche Utes.....	*2,150	
Pueblos.....	Pueblos.....	*7,000	
Mescalero Apaches.....	Mescalero Apaches, Mimbres, &c.....	*750	
	Captives held in ponage.....	*2,000	
<i>Colorado.</i>			
Denver.....	Grand River and Uintah Utes.....	5,000	5,000
Conejos.....	Tabeguache Utes.....		
<i>Idaho.</i>			
Nez Percés.....	Nez Percés.....	3,000	6,100
	Cœur d'Alenes, Kootenays, &c.....	7,000	
	Boise and Bruneau Shoshone.....	400	
	Kammas Prairie Shoshone.....	2,000	

* Report of April, 1867.

Statement showing the population of the various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Popula- tion.	Total.
<i>Dakota.</i>			
Yancton	Yancton Sioux	2,500	29,930
Ponca	Poncas	*980	
Upper Missouri Sioux	Lower Brulés	1,600	
	Lower Yanctonais	2,250	
	Two Kettles	750	
	Blackfeet	1,200	
	Minneconjoux	3,060	
	Uncpapas	3,000	
	Ogallallas	3,000	
	Upper Yanctonais	2,400	
	Sans Arcs	750	
Fort Berthold	Arickarees	*1,500	
	Gros Ventres	*400	
	Mandans	*400	
	Assinaboines	*2,640	
	Sissetons and other Sioux	3,500	
<i>Montana:</i>			
Flathead	Flatheads	*558	13,663
	Upper Pend d'Oreilles	*918	
	Kootenays	*287	
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	*2,450	
	Piegans	*1,890	
	Bloods	*2,150	18,198
	Gros Ventres	*1,500	
	Crows	3,900	
<i>Northern.</i>			
Winnebago	Winnebagoes	1,675	18,198
Omaha	Omahas	395	
Ottoo	Ottos and Missourias	487	
Pawnee	Pawnees	2,935	
Great Nemaha	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	77	
	Iowas	254	
Upper Platte	Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux	7,885	
	Cheyennes	1,800	
	Arapahoes	750	
	Santee Sioux	1,340	
<i>Central.</i>			
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomies	2,180	13,049
Sac and Fox	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	715	
	Chippewas and Christian	84	
Osage river	Miamies	*127	
	Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas	*230	
Shawnee	Shawnees	721	
Delaware	Delawares	1,052	
Kansas	Kansas or Kaws	658	
Kickapoo	Kickapoos	282	
Ottawa	Ottawas	*200	
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowas and Comanches	*2,800	
Arapahoe, Cheyenne and Apache	Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches	*4,000	
<i>Southern.</i>			
Creek	Creeks	12,294	13,049
Cherokee	Cherokees	*14,000	
Choctaw and Chickasaw	Choctaws	*12,500	
	Chickasaws	*4,500	
	Seminoles	2,236	
	Osages	2,418	

* Report of April, 1867.

Statement showing the population of the various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
<i>Southern—Continued.</i>	•		
	Quapaws.....	285	
	Senecas and Shawnees.....	201	
	Senecas.....	92	
Wichita.....	Wichitas.....	364	
	Keechies.....	127	
	Wacoas.....	124	
	Tawaccaras.....	143	
	Caddoes and Ionies.....	347	
	Shawnees.....	486	
	Delawares.....	98	
	Other Indians.....	*1,000	
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			51,189
<i>Green Bay.</i>			
	Stockbridges and Munsees.....	149	
	Oneidas.....	1,133	
	Menomonees.....	1,393	
			2,675
<i>Chippewas of Mississippi.</i>			
	Mississippi bands.....	2,166	
	Pillager and Winnebagoishish.....	1,899	
	Red Lake bands.....	1,183	
	Pembina bands.....	931	
			6,179
<i>Chippewas of Lake Superior.</i>			
	Various bands.....	4,500	
			4,500
<i>Wandering bands in Wisconsin.</i>			
	Winnebagoes.....	700	
	Pottawatomes.....	650	
			1,350
<i>Wandering bands in Iowa.</i>			
	Sacs and Foxes.....	264	
			264
<i>Mackinac.</i>			
	Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1,060	
	Ottawas and Chippewas.....	5,120	
	Chippewas of Saginaw.....	1,550	
	Chippewas and Ottawas.....	232	
	Pottawatomes of Huron.....	46	
			8,008
<i>New York.</i>			
	Cattaraugus.....	1,374	
	Cayugas and Senecas.....	159	
	Onondagas with Senecas.....	143	
	Allegany.....	897	
	Tonawandas.....	581	
	Tuscaroras.....	367	
	Oneidas.....	192	
	Oneidas with Onondagas.....	98	
	Onondagas.....	325	
			4,136
			295,899

* Report of April, 1867.



